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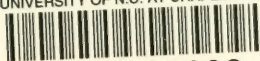
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NOTE.—The Secretary of State would remark that the following Numbers of the Documents cannot be found, (they having been misplaced before he came into office,) to wit: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 18.

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Ord. red. to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons :

Two years ago I issued my first message to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring scenes of war, fondly trusting that I might greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejoicing in the more grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most of the short-sighted desires of man, God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of fierce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities, social, political and physical, we meet to-day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore so heavily upon your predecessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co-operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs and to suggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong as my observation and experience may have enabled me to recommend.

With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I announce that the crops of the past season were very fair, and in some localities excellent. Notwithstanding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an ample supply of the staff of life to prevent not only starvation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the poor.

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, the enemy have not encroached upon our territory, except by the recapture of the town of Plymouth, and the consequent evacuation of Washington, events greatly to be deplored. The western border is however, subject to the constant raids and the situation of the inhabitants is distressing in the extreme. Bands of lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting or pretending to act under commissions from the enemy, swarm in the mountain frontier, murdering, burning and destroying. Totally regardless of the laws of civilized warfare, they have inaugurated a system of cruelty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to Gen. Breckinridge and urged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders naturally to be expected from a state of continued war. Deserters representing almost every state in the Confederacy infest the swamps and mountains of many counties, stealing, plundering and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected as they are by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand. If my control over the Militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion, be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers to assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of great moment to the well being of the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add that a number of the Home

Guard in certain interior counties, holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by treason or cowardice or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the punishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this matter. Those who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of enemies. The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living who carry their lives in their hands every day, demands that the punishment awarded by all civilized communities to treason should be meted out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, loyal men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism, we may expect the cause to perish.

I regret to say that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped. The regulations imposed by the Confederate Government, in defiance as I think of the act of Congress to which I have heretofore adverted, have operated so injuriously as to compel me in a measure to withdraw our vessels from the trade, after losses by detentions, the surrender of cargo space, &c., of not less than \$200,000 in gold. I regret also to have to announce the loss of the State Steamer *Ad-Vance* during the month of September. This noble vessel, the pride of the State, and the benefactor of our soldiers and people was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockading squadron, in consequence of the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallehassee*, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to this unwarranted seizure of her coal, that I trust you will memorialize Congress for compensation. The unwise policy of making our only re-

maintaining seaport a resort for our cruisers cannot be too strongly condemned. It has trippled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy for the capture of Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Ad-Vance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefit, and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importations whatsoever, is to me inexplicably strange. These cruisers sally forth with the coal seized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, destroy a few insignificant smacks which only serves to irritate the enemy, and then they steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal; bringing down upon the inlets a new swarm of the enemy's gunboats.

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies we have bought abroad. The act of Congress authorizing the President to impose regulations upon commerce, expressly provides "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." What policy so urgently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this proviso, influences our government, I have not been able to learn. The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender half her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The allegation that private ships should not be

allowed to escape the restrictions by selling a part interest to the State is only specious. My application to the late Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing the actual interest of the State in the Collie line of steamers, and asking only to have that *interest* exempted, was peremptorily refused. It seems to me, therefore, in the absence of any solid reason for the action of the government, that wisdom and true policy demand the repeal of the laws authorizing the imposition of these regulations, and that every possible inducement should be held out to the States to exchange their great staples for supplies for the common benefit.

Fortunately of clothing and blankets we still have an abundance. A full exhibit of our operations in the Quartermaster's Department, including this subject, will be found in the report of Adjutant General Gatlin, which goes herewith, and which I commend to your consideration. From this it will be seen that not only have the army and the people been supplied with indispensable articles without loss, but with actual profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It has not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to insinuations which have been indulged in against this enterprise, I can only say that I have heretofore and do now challenge the strictest investigation. Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man could prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us that were unavoidable on account of our unrecognized and defenceless condition abroad. But a fair investigation, will, I think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furnishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without loss and even with a handsome profit.

It has seemed a little strange that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have occasioned the loss of money. It is certainly a narrow-mind-

ed view of the subject to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and health, and the cheerfulness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confederacy, I regard as invaluable.

No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive gold *value*, and the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State bonds for \$1,000, issued here for example, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive seventy-four dollars only, specie value, according to the calculation of the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive one thousand dollars of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every possible sense of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what price?

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie, and a part a Confederate currency transaction. This, with the constant fluctuations in the value of money and exchange has rendered such a statement almost impossible. It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement of Major John Devereux, marked A, presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be given. By this it will be seen that including ships, cotton, and exchange, we have a balance in our favor in specie of \$126,957.30, and on the currency account a balance of \$4,852,567.50.

The following amounts have been expended for the benefit of the State, for part of which special appropriations would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits, viz :

Clothing issued to State Troops,	\$ 550,000 00
Paid into the Treasury,	392,102 92
Ordnance and Ordnance stores,	488,870 45
Clothing issued Surgeon General's Department.	35,000 00
State Bonds, (sale of Ad-Vance.)	460,000 00
Medicines furnished Surgeon General,	170,993 00
Supplies furnished Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	20,550 00
Stationery furnished Secretary of State,	28,681 20
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,146,197 57

There is also in the hands of and due to Major Dowd of the Clothing Department, the sum of \$2,672,990 00, which if so ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for exportation, so as to make the ship's cargo inward buy the cargo outward without any connexion with the Treasury, but perhaps it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation. This sum added to the above will when paid into the Treasury, extinguish the original appropriation of \$2,324,000 leaving a balance of \$2,495,187 57, which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster General which are far below the market price, will, I conceive, constitute the nett profits realized.

It is proper to add that I have reason for believing the estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantities of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for yet abroad which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have re-appointed our former agent Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand and these statements are furnished merely for your information.

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs, I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I cannot yield the same assent to his advice as to military affairs, and the method of conducting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little in transferring absolutely all her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth much more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in any wise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing and murdering the citizens, and in some instances compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomaly, if there be any in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these outlaws to set the civil authority at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens flee for life, and not undertaking to prevent it, because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course, it is expected that the Confederate Government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defence of themselves which it is unable to render. But even if it should not, I submit we must be protected nevertheless: and the

objection that in protecting ourselves we are also assisting to execute a law of the Congress, will hardly hold good. Doubtless it would be a good thing, if a people could carry on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say *doubtless*, because to my knowledge it has never been tried. But having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of these troops, I can see no way but to incur the debt and do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Probably an arrangement might be made with the Confederate government to assume the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I however, concur in the Treasurer's recommendation, that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations and some small sums hereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to the families of our indigent soldiers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the counties in providing each for its own soldiers' families, I conceive to be unjust to themselves. A poor county, possessing few slaves, but a large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons that a wealthy county, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to care for. I regard the support of these families as much a public tax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is sufficient that in times like these the counties have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions in currency, and the imposition of a tax in kind, say one-twentieth bushel of corn, wheat and peas, gallon of syrup, &c., so arranged and systematised as you may deem best.

From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced by the county supply commissioners last year, and owing to the impressment and tithe laws of Congress, now rendered still greater by the bonding of a large portion of our farmers to sell all their surplus to the Confederate government, I am convinced that this is the surest and best way to provide for the poor. Surely no humane and patriotic citizen can object to this plan. If it should meet your approbation, the sooner it is adopted the better, as the season is already far advanced. I deem it unnecessary to elaborate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to mature the plan of operating better than I could myself.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence, which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have alike been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion, but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers constituting a large per cent of the whole force, are sent home, as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is re-organization and consolidation, I therefore recommend the abolition of the Home Guard organization as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments having the number necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your military committees in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men

are required to serve in the militia to fifty-five years. Though there are not a great many men at that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserters and repressing disorders at home, whose accession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a militia organization scattered throughout the state without summary powers in the Commander-in-Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive, to continue only during the war, and so restricted as you may deem necessary to guard against its improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me, in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the States in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conscription of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions the result was the resolutions referred to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders, had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when as often happens, the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves, was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I supposed that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital servants, laborers in the several Departments and wherever in short the negro could take the place of any able-bodied white man who could carry a musket. Under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies) I regard as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the general government advocated five years ago, would have made people stare, and caused some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South, would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a mere objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence I imagine is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our great political institutions the principal of which, is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should certainly be made to do his part as a non-combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of *Johnson vs. Mallett* affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than acts of Congress, thus

placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty could desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be not many who could of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the recent revocation of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of exempted persons, many of whom even if producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privilege of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding £5,000 sterling, for the

benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State Government has done more good to our soldiers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness and extend its aid wherever a suffering soldier can be found.

I desire also to call your attention to the subject of the supply of salt. The monthly reports of Mr. D. G. Worth, superintendent of the State works at Wilmington, are herewith submitted. From these it will be seen that owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive) interference of the General commanding that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly fallen off and considerable loss has been incurred in labor and material. After appealing in vain to Gen. Beauregard and the Secretary of War, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington, I have at length ordered the removal of the property to the railroad. My intention was to re-erect them at some other point, if such could be found where salt is not held in such disesteem and its manufacture would not be deemed injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. The correspondence with Confederate officials on this subject is also submitted, and I shall await your advice as to the proper place of putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be done.

I have received no written report for many months from Mr. Woodfin our commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, but understand they are making about 150 bushels per day. The principal difficulty at that point is in getting it away, the transportation being entirely under the control of the Confederate government and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring to hire or buy engines to put

on the Virginia roads to transport our salt, and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for getting away any is bad except in wagons. Through Mr. Woodfin I have also made an excellent contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for the purchase of 54,000 bushels at six dollars per bushel, deliverable at the works. A considerable quantity of this has already been delivered and paid for, and more is ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded to the Treasurer when the salt is sold. A small appropriation is also required to pay the amount of taxes levied somewhat to my surprise by the State of Virginia upon our property at the works, likewise a somewhat larger one for the erection of those at Wilmington. The papers submitted will enable your committee to estimate the amounts required. Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, I think I could safely assure you of a supply of salt provided transportation can be had.

The subject of our Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempted from State military duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great neces-

sity, our patriotic countrywomen would assist, in the absence of these male instructors, in preparing the minds of the rising generation to appreciate the Government which this one is bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are gaping for the seed, and if the good be not put in, the crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care.

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents, and many high handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be and should be arrested for any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the *law* would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

In this connection I call your attention to the insufficiency of the pay of our Judges. Their expenses should be borne whilst on circuit without limitation of the amount, at least. I regard their situation in this respect as worse than any other public servants, and earnestly invite you to the remedy.

The war still drags its slow length along. Gen. Lee has been materially reinforced, and all fears of the early capture of Petersburg and Richmond are dissipated. Our people and armies with a wonderful elasticity of spirit, have recovered from the effects of our reverses in the Valley of Virginia and in the Southwest. The campaign of 1864, the bloodiest by far of any yet fought on the continent, bids fair to close without a particle of vantage to our enemies, if not with positive advantage to our arms.

Nobody has yet starved, and with sufficient care nobody will, during the coming season. But the end of this war and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision. When it shall come, how it shall be raised, and with what body it shall come, are questions it is not in my power to answer. The glimmering prospects we thought we saw in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for it by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woe of her confederates. A nobler moral spectacle has seldom been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratifying anew the plighted honor of their convention, after almost four years of such suffering and blood shed as rarely happens to the lot of nations. Suffering men and women and children at home, and wearied and blood-stained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at Petersburg, with the enemies' shot crashing through their ranks as they cast their ballots, vied with each other in the noble task of upholding the honor of their State and the independence of their country. If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified

cities, to that pure and unselfish patriotism which glows in the bosom of our people. In spite of all we see of the frailties of human nature, the greed of gain, extortion and rapacity, selfishness, grinding of the poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the ways of the heartless and the raven prophecies of the unpatriotic, I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State ever found a pure and undying flame, of that bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. And I have said, it cannot be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some; that the little rills of patriotic love, trickling from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are struggling to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government in all rightful and necessary powers, and give to that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously every visible and reasonable means of peace, eschew every plausible by-path whose mile-marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter which taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all the friends of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet, I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate for their more fortunate children, a government rich in all the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Ordered to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1864.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

The demands on the Treasury, payable whenever presented, are as follows :

Coupons due and unpaid, -	\$ 2,668,365 00
State bonds,	94,000 00
Due Banks and individuals on temporary loans,	508,423 00
Unpaid appropriations as follows :	
To counties for support of wives and families of soldiers,	682,685 72
To Commissary department,	245,496 62
To Ordnance department,	203,765 00
To Paymasters department,	255,365 00
To Quartermaster's department,	203,380 00
To Surgeon General's department	24,300 00
For sick and wounded soldiers,	185,000 00
For benefit of citizens of Washington,	30,000 00

\$ 5,100,780 34

The means in the Treasury, (independent of our Treasury notes,) consisting of Confederate Treasury notes, bonds and certificates is

1,524,412 86

Deficit

\$ 3,576,367 48

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deficiency to meet present demands on the Treasury, excluding State Treasury notes, the issue of which would increase the State debt is \$3,576,367,48.

Assuming that your legislation shall continue the State's operations on their present scale, the means to be provided prior to the 1st Oct. next, when the State taxes are payable, will be

To meet above deficit	\$ 3,576,367 48
To meet ordinary civil expenses,	2,500,000 00
To pay counties for support of soldiers families, if you make appropriations for this year as you did for last year,	2,000,000 00
Annual appropriations for relief of sick and wounded soldiers,	300,000 00
Estimates of Military Bureauxs for 1865 :	
Paymaster's department,	2,006,905 00
Quartermaster's department	469,600 00
Ordnance department,	100,000 00
Subsistence department,	1,010,000 00

Total

\$ 11,962,872 48

To this must be added any other appropriations you may make.

It is probable that a large amount of the coupons due may not be presented for payment, but many more of them are likely to be presented this year than were last year,

and it is not likely that Banks will ask for payment of the debts due them.

The State debt, on the 30th Sept., 1864, as

Shown in my last annual report was	\$ 31,442,440 20
The State debt, Sept'r 30th, 1863, was	26,226,434 90
Increase for last fiscal year,	\$ 5,216,905 30

These views do not embrace the debts we owe in Europe on our cotton and rosin bonds, nor the large profits which we are said to have made by blockade running, as to both of which I am officially ignorant. You will doubtless receive full information as to these, from the proper sources.

In this amount of State debt, is included \$1,500,000 State bonds delivered to the Gov. to be sent to Europe and used, if necessary, as collateral security for the payment of our cotton bonds, which were sent to England but not used, as I learn from the Governor, the cotton bonds having been readily sold without this security.

In addition to this set off, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold the bonds of the State to the amount of \$2,234,500; and Gov. Vance has filed in this office State bonds to the amount of \$130,000 received for the sale of a part of the steamship Ad-Vance. These sets off, amounting to \$3,864,500 being deducted, leaves the balance of real State debt

\$27,577,940 20

The commissioners of the Sinking

Fund hold Confederate 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$ 136,000

And the State holds on the following corporations, or stock in the same as follows:

N. C. Railroad Company,	3,000 000
A. & N. C. " " about	300,000
W. C. & R. " "	2,000 000
Western " "	600,000

R. & G.	“	“	50,000
City of Raleigh.			48,000 \$6,134,000 00.

Balance of State debt, allowing these sets off, \$21,443,940 20.

If all these sets off be deemed reliable, it will leave the balance of State debt \$21,443,940 20.

From the foregoing statements it is manifest that the expenses of the State must be greatly *diminished* in future: Or the taxes vastly *increased*: or the State debt enormously *augmented*.

I think the State debt ought not to be increased. The rapid increase of it has already injuriously affected the value of all State securities. The premium at which State bonds or Treasury notes can now be sold for Confederate currency is greatly less than it was one year ago: and their marketable value will be impaired in the ratio of the increase of the State debt. A State bond for \$1000 running thirty years, will bring now about \$1850, in Confederate currency,—worth in specie in which we promise to pay the bond, about \$74 00.

It must be a much more grievous necessity than I think now exists, to warrant an increase of the State debt at a sacrifice so ruinous, but if the State should throw on the market any considerable amount of our bonds, they would have to be sold at a still more ruinous rate.

I think our expenses may be vastly diminished, without detriment to the State or the Confederacy. One of the wisest ordinances of our State Convention was that of the 27th June 1861, turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, and repealing the act of the General Assembly establishing the Military Board. Subsequent legislation, partially reversing this policy, has led to the rapid and vast increase of the State debt. It has not yet reached an unmanageable amount, provided we return to the policy of the Convention.

The war making power belongs to the Confederacy.—The grand sources of revenue are duties on imports and exports. The Constitution gives to the Confederacy the exclusive right to levy these duties, and consequently the ability to sustain the vast expenses of war. When a State keeps up a war establishment, the expenses must be paid by direct taxation. Besides, military operations are more efficient and less expensive when directed by one head and one government, than when under different commands, and supplied by competing Commissaries and Quarter-Masters. Our military establishment therefore, excepting so much as may be deemed necessary for police purposes and the execution of the laws, ought to be turned over to the Confederacy; or disbanded, and made subject to conscription, where the turning of them over would violate any pledge of the State under which the troops entered into the service.

We have generously undertaken the execution of the Confederate act of conscription, so far as arresting deserters is concerned. It seems to me that it is an anomalous proceeding for a State to assume the burthen of executing an act of Congress; and that the expenses incurred ought to be paid out of the national Treasury.

I have been forced into this reference to the State military operations, a subject apparently foreign to my department, because I could not otherwise present the recommendations expected from me.

Whether you adopt this recommendation or not, the amount to be raised must be very large. I recommend that the amount required be raised by taxation; and if this course be adopted, unless your appropriations be very small, a collection should be made at as early a day as practicable.

If you adopt taxation as the means of supplying the Treasury, you will co-operate with the Confederate Government in the only plan, in my opinion, materially tending to sustain the currency.

It is possible that the pressing wants of this department may be relieved by the payment into the Treasury of some of the large profits said to have been realized from blockade running; or by an act of Congress, reimbursing to the State, a large amount expended by us in the early part of the war.

Under the act "to provide ways and means of supplying the Treasury," ratified Dec. 20, 1862, I appointed P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, to collect the debt due the State from the Confederate government. As soon as the vast number of vouchers necessary to support the claim could be put in order by the State Auditor, Mr. Winston proceeded with them to Richmond, and has since prosecuted the settlement with great zeal and industry, and with as little expense to the State as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. Many difficulties have retarded the settlement of the claim in Richmond. Some time elapsed before the Secretary of the Treasury could assign to this duty the necessary clerical force; and the work has been repeatedly arrested, by the calling of the clerks to the field to repel attacks of the enemy. Within the past few days the auditing of about \$2,100,000 of the claim has been completed. It is now before Congress for an appropriation to pay it. I have good reason to hope that it will be paid, either in currency or bonds. The act of 1862 aforesaid, directs the Treasurer, out of the money collected on this claim, to pay off, by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of these bonds would exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds, payable on the 1st of January, 1896, and also to pay the debts due the Banks by way of temporary loans, with a like option to the Banks to take 6 per cent. bonds. Some \$500,000 of this claim, which could be paid under existing appropriations, was paid some months ago. I advertised my readiness to pay the 8 per cent. bonds, or to make the exchange of bonds, provided for in said act. A few of the

holders of the 8 per cent. bonds have exchanged them for the sixes, but none of the bond holders or the Banks have received payment in Confederate currency. The ground on which they refuse to receive payment is, that the State received from them currency much more valuable than that now offered in payment.

Another instalment of our claim is now made ready by our State Auditor, to be submitted to the Confederate Auditor. As the principles on which he allows or rejects our claims are now settled, and our accounts are put in better shape than those of the early part of the war, it is presumed there will be little delay in settling these claims.

Should Congress act favorably on the amount now audited, it will relieve our Treasury materially, and diminish to this extent, the means to be provided by you.

We get nothing for the bounty we pay our troops.

The total expenditures of the State on military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are

	\$21,923,407.73
Amount reimbursed	8,091,892.23
	<hr/>
Excess	13,831,515.50

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

By the act of Dec. 20, 1862, the sum of \$62,500 per annum, for the years 1863 and 1864, was appropriated for the support of this institution, and at the extra session of December, 1863, upon the representation of the Directors that this sum was inadequate, a further appropriation of \$150,000, for the year 1864, was made, making the total appropriations for 1863 and 1864 \$274,500. The whole appropriation was drawn long before the end of the fiscal year 1864, and the alternative was presented to the Treasurer of honoring the drafts of the Directors, unauthorized

by any appropriation; or allowing this beneficent institution to be disbanded. The General Assembly having heretofore repeatedly legalized the drafts of the Directors of this Asylum in excess of appropriations, I continued to pay their drafts, amounting to \$75,000 above the appropriations. I respectfully ask that the payments, not authorized by the appropriations, may be legalized—and I earnestly urge, either that the Directors be authorized to draw at discretion, or other remedy be devised by which the Treasurer be protected from the personal responsibility of making payments not authorized by law, or allowing the institution to be dissolved for want of adequate support. The unsettled condition of currency and prices makes it impossible to make estimates of the wants of the institution, approximating accuracy.

This Institution is supported by direct appropriations from the Treasury, but the laws contemplate the reimbursement of the amount expended for charity patients, by the counties from which they are sent.

The act of 1858 appropriates not exceeding \$25,000 a year for the support of the Institution. and provides that “no county shall be required to pay more than at the rates of \$144 per annum for each individual insane person sent to the Assylum.”

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution is as follows

For 1860, appropriation	\$ 62 500
Amount over-drawn for 1863,	7,500
For 1864 appropriation,	212,500
Amount overdrawn,	75,000
	<hr/>
Total expenses	\$57,500

From this it will be seen that while the expenses of supporting this institution for the year 1863 was increased

nearly three fold and for the year 1864, more than eleven fold, the amount to be paid by the counties has not been increased.

The amount actually reimbursed by the Counties in 18-64 is \$18,819,47.

The act of 1858 provides that each patient shall not be charged less than at the rates of \$200 per annum. At what rate paying patients have been charged by the directors since the expenses have run up as above set forth, I do not know.

I recommend that the counties and paying patients be required to pay in the ratio of the increased expenses of the institution.

The amounts due from the several counties on account of indigent patients, up to January 1st 1864 as per the official certificate of Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the institution, have been paid, with the following exceptions to wit:

Wake,	\$2,277 94	Polk,	\$ 235 00
Washington,	1,086 40	Haywood,	93 00
Cumberland,	576 00	Pasquotank,	1,670 66
Hyde,	92 58	Alleghany,	180 00
Franklin,	3,200 13	Wilkes,	931 00
Beaufort,	720 00	Buncombe,	144 00
Chowan,	732 00	Ashe,	70 60
Burke,	1,165 00	Union,	152 00
Craven,	1,891 00	Davidson,	361 00
Yancey,	730 66	Wilson,	634 00
Halifax,	144 00	Richmond,	229 00
Johnston,	1,349 20	Currituck,	126 00
Warren,	1,294 72	Carteret,	582 00
Stokes,	155 00	Northampton,	7 20
Tyrrell,	978 00	Madison,	139 00
Martin,	827 60		
			<hr/>
			\$ 22,774 69

I issued notices, as required by the act of 1858 chap, 2, sec. 6, to the solicitors of the several circuits in which were counties in default as to the tax due on account of indigent patients as set forth in my annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1863. What action they took therein, or whether any, I do not know.

There is no act prescribing at *what time* the superintendent of the Institution shall cause the notice to be served on the County Trustees, provided for in chap. 6 sec. 27 Revised Code; and chap. 2 section 4, act of 1858; nor is there any act prescribing to whom the sheriff shall return such notice, nor the time when the superintendent shall notify the public Treasurer of the amount due from each county. The prosecution provided for in chap. 6, sec. 29, Revised Code, could not be sustained without proof of the issue and service of such notice; and the Public Treasurer has no other means of knowing the amount due from each county excepting the certificate of the superintendent. Owing to these defects, the provision for prosecuting the Justices or Sheriff for failing to levy or collect this tax, is nugatory. As the county courts lay the taxes at the first court held on or after the 1st day of January in each year, I recommend that the superintendent be required to cause his notice to the County Trustee to be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at least ten days before the first day of January in each year, and that the Sheriff be required to serve the same before the first day of January following, and make return thereof to the superintendent on or before the 1st day of March following; and that the superintendent be required to file his certificate of the amount due from each county, with the Public Treasurer within ten days from the first day of January in each year.

DEBTS DUE THE BANKS BY WAY OF TEMPORARY LOANS.

No change as to the debts due to the Banks, by way of

temporary loans, has been made since my annual report for 1863, and I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in said report to which I respectfully call your attention.

STATE BONDS NOW DUE AND FALLING DUE IN 1865.

Registered bonds issued under Acts of 1848 and 1850,	\$53,000
Coupon bonds issued under act of 1848, chap. 2, sec. 49, due July 1st 1864,	41,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due January 1st, 1865,	67,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due July 1st, 1865,	44,000
Due to individuals, (see report for 1864,)	37,055
	<hr/>
	\$242,055

Many of the holders of these claims would accept State bonds falling due 1st January, 1893, in payment and I recommend that authority be conferred on the Treasurer to pay them in this way.

THE SINKING FUND.

The commissioners of this fund will submit to you during your session, a full report, and I therefore deem it necessary to make little comment in relation to this fund. If the State debt be not increased, this rapidly increasing fund gives the most reliable security to the holders of our State bonds and notes, that they will all be punctually paid. The corporation was organized on the 11th of December 1857, and has been most ably managed to this date without any change in the commissioners. In this short period its stocks have run up to \$2,370,500, consisting of

State bonds, with the exception of \$136,000 in Confederate 7 per cent. bonds, and is being rapidly increased by large Railroad dividends, and the accruing interest on its stocks.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The act of the last session of Congress authorized the States to exchange, during the present year, one half the Confederate non-interest bearing Treasury notes held prior to the times when they ceased to be fundable for new issue at par; and for the other half, to take 6 per cent. bonds, under the 12th section of the currency act approved 12th February 1864; (which bonds would be liable to taxation in the hands of a purchaser from the State,) or in 4 per cent untaxable bonds, and under the resolution of the General Assembly in May last, the Public Treasurer was vested with plenary discretion to make the best disposition he could of the old currency, so held by the State. As the wants of the Treasury would compel me to sell the bonds I might receive, and it was uncertain whether either class of bonds which the State might receive, would sell for two-thirds of their face, I submitted the question to the Secretary of the Treasury whether the State could take one-half in new issue at par; and the other half in new issue at a discount of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. He referred the question to the Attorney General who decided that if the State took one half in new issue at par, she must take the other half in bonds. The bonds were not ready to be issued. I then requested of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it consistent with law, that the depository might be required to issue his certificate to the State for one-half the amount of such currency with leave to the Public Treasurer to take either the 4 or the 6 per cent bonds from time to time and in such proportions as he might think proper. He readily assented to this proposition, which will enable the Public Treasurer, when he has occasion to sell the bonds, to elect the class which, at the time, shall command

the highest price in market. I hold the certificate of the depository in conformity with this arrangement.

The room in the capitol occupied by the Public Treasurer, is not large enough for the convenient and proper dispatch of the extensive business of the department. I respectfully ask that a committee may be appointed to inquire and report whether there may be a re-assignment of the rooms of the capitol, without inconvenience to any of the officers, by which the room, now occupied by the Comptroller, may be assigned to the Treasury.

BURKE SQUARE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 16th February, 1855, the Public Treasurer was directed to rent out this square for the balance of the year 1855, and on the 1st of January of each and every year thereafter, at not less than \$125 per annum, and requiring the rent to go into the Public Treasury.

By an act ratified 3d February, 1857, it is declared that this square had been granted by an act of 1801, to a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, and establishing a Seminary of learning; that said Trustees erected such building, and kept a school for a number of years, but had then become extinct, whereby the property had reverted to the State, and the Public Treasurer and Comptroller are appointed Commissioners "to succeed the board of Trustees appointed by the act of 1861, and to let out the buildings on Burke Square for the purposes indicated in said act, at a reasonable and proper rate."

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 20th February, 1861, the Public Treasurer is directed to pay Wm. Peace \$1,500 "for losses sustained by buildings on Burke Square."

This square and the buildings thereon have been occupied, since 1854, by J. M. Lovejoy, who has kept up a

school the eon, and nothing has been paid into the Treasury, so far as I can find, excepting \$152 for the year 1855. He has secured the rents for the years 1863 and 1864, at the rate of \$3000 per annum. In the intermediate period between 1855 and 1863, he claims to have made improvements on the square, (under a verbal understanding with the Public Treasurer,) of greater value than a reasonable rent of the premises. I do not understand that the extent or value of the improvements, or rate of rent, was agreed upon. I recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the property and report whether some better plan cannot be adopted for securing and protecting the interest of the State in said square.

REGISTRATION OF COUPON BONDS.

The act of 1856, in relation to the registration and transfer of coupon bonds, requires the Public Treasurer to endorse on such bonds that they are transferable only at this office by written endorsements on the bonds, witnessed by him. It sometimes happens that the Treasurer, from sickness, or other cause, is not in his office when such bonds are presented for registration, or transfer, and I recommend that the act be so amended as to authorize the chief clerk of the Department, as well as the Treasurer, to make such endorsements and witness such transfers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

REPORT

OF

PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INSANE ASYLUM

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

For the Year Ending November 1st, 1864.



RALEIGH:

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.

DIRECTORS :

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*, Raleigh, N. C.

DR. J. E. WILLIAMSON, Caswell county.

JAMES A. LEAK, Anson county.

REV. COLIN SHAW, Robeson county.

P. F. PESCU, Raleigh.

DR. P. T. HENRY, Bertie county.

DR. PRIDE JONES, Orange county.

J. W. B. WATSON, Raleigh.

SION H. ROGERS, Raleigh.

W. H. HARRISON, Raleigh.

JNO. A. TAYLOR, New Hanover.

GEN. W. R. COX, Raleigh.

DR. ELLIS MALONE, Louisburg.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Raleigh.

Doc. No. 6.]

[Sms. 1864-'5.]

Ordered to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The law of this State requires that the Board of Directors of the Insane Assylum of North Carolina shall "convene at the Asylum, on the first Monday of November in each year, and investigate the administration of its affairs, and report the same to the ensuing General Assembly with such remarks and recommendations as to them shall seem expedient." The Board of Directors having discharged the duty of investigating the affairs of this Institution, take great pleasure in referring the members of the General Assembly to the report of the superintendent, Dr. Edward C. Fisher, for a full and satisfactory account of the condition and management of the Asylum, and for all necessary information concerning the patients and employees of the establishment. They likewise refer with satisfaction to the report of their Treasurer, Mr. William E. Anderson, for a clear and methodical statement of the accounts of the Institution, and respectfully ask of the General Assembly an examination of his vouchers, &c. They will show an expenditure of a larger amount of money for the support of the Asylum than had been appropriated by law for its use. This, however, if the directors kept open the Asylum, and they could not for a moment think of doing

otherwise, was unavoidable from the enormously high prices demanded for everything in the way of supplies.

But the directors particularly desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the board, after mature deliberation and a careful estimate at présent prices of the necessary annual expenses of the Institution under their charge :

Resolved, That the President of the Board petition the Legislature for an annual appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much of said sum as may be necessary for the support of the Institution, and to authorize the Public Treasurer, if such sum should be insufficient, to pay to the superintendent, upon the warrant of the Governor, such additional sums as may be absolutely necessary for the support of this Institution.

This sum seems to be very large ; and, it may be that the comprehensive character of the resolution appears objectionable. But when it is recollected that in good times the General Assembly appropriated annually from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars for the support of this Asylum, and that one dollar then would certainly purchase as much if not more than twenty dollars of the present currency will purchase, it will be clearly seen that the sum asked for by the resolution is not too large, nor the comprehensive character of the resolution itself objectionable as it equally answers the contemplated purpose of simply supporting the Asylum within the authority of law whether prices remain as they are, or, whether there should be an appreciation of the currency or a further depreciation of it.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON.

Nov. 23, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

At the date of my last printed report, to-wit: 31st of October, 1862, there were in the Asylum 195, 112 males and 83 females. There have been admitted since that time (a period of two years) 81, 53 males, and 28 females. The whole number under treatment during that time has been 276, 167 males and 111 females.

There remain in the Institution at this date 180, 96 males, 84 females. Have been discharged in the same time ninety-six (sixty-nine males and twenty-seven females) recovered; twenty-three (sixteen males and seven females) much improved, six (six males) improved, six (three males and three females) unimproved, eleven (seven males and four females) died, forty-eight (thirty-five males and thirteen females) eloped, two (two males.)

During this period of time, and especially through the past year, the building has not only been generally crowded, but numerous applications have been rejected for the want of room particularly in the female department. This is the more to be regretted, in view of the fact, that one ward remains unoccupied, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring the necessary bedding and other furniture. With the additional apartments of that ward, as many as twenty females could have been added to the number of inmates, and thus equalize the two sexes as to numbers, and at the same time render the condition of an additional number far more comfortable than what it is at present.

A number of admissions have been made to the inmates from the ranks of the army, and it is a source of much satisfaction that many have been relieved of their insanity, while others give good ground to hopes for their future re-

restoration. From the peculiar surroundings incident to their position in camp is doubtless due their early removal here, and to this cause chiefly, can their recovery be traced. Thus furnishing another witness to the truth of the doctrine, that insanity in its early stages, is to a very great degree controlable by appropriate hospital treatment.

These individuals were members of different regiments of North Carolina troops, and it is proper to state that care has been taken to keep a few apartments in readiness for this class of unfortunates, and up to this time has no applicant of the kind been rejected.

In connection with this subject it may prove one of interest to say that the proper authorities are now taking the necessary steps towards providing by the erection of suitable buildings in this State for the insane soldiers of all the States in the Confederacy, who cannot obtain admission into their respective State Institutions.

Of the aggregate admissions in the two years past, a large majority of them, continue as heretofore, to be classified under the term of chronic, or cases of long standing, which of course, not only swell the number of such previously in the house, and thereby add to the list of incurables, but likewise increase the number of beneficiaries upon the charity of the State.

It is deeply to be lamented that public opinion still remains so indifferent to the claims of humanity, if not of justice itself as manifested by the tardiness of those intrusted with the care of their unfortunate friends in efforts to remove them as speedily as possible to the Asylum, and thus avoid all the evils just enumerated, or at least of affording them the chances of recovery. From time to time, patients are admitted whose maladies have existed for variable periods of time; some for two, some for three, some for four years; all however within the existence, or since the commencement of the operations of this Institution, and who for the first time then sought admission. Surely

after the munificent bestowment of its means by the State, both in the erection and support of the Institution, it is not asking for those who are to be the recipients of its benefits, more than was designed for them, that they should at the earliest day practicable, enjoy all the advantages, which the Institution is capable of conferring.

The year ending with the 31st of October 1863, as reported at your last annual meeting, was for the most part exempt from causes of general disturbance and sorrow from without, or from those unpleasant casualties which are more or less incident to such establishments. For this result we are under Providence, indebted to those who are associated with me in the management.

No epidemic, or general disease prevailed during the year and the health of the inmates generally good, was varied only by the usual ^{atmospherical} vicissitudes in the production of catarrhal and gastric diseases, more especially during the fall months, but which for the most part proved manageable.

As an effect of increased numbers, with other causes, combined, among which may be particularly mentioned the enervated and exhausted condition of cases of long standing, of mental, and physical disease, the mortality was somewhat greater than that of previous years.

The history of the year just closed, furnishes a theme of a far graver aspect, abounding as it does with details of cases of sickness, characterised by unusual severity, and which continued to appear in all portions of the Institution for months.

The striking peculiarity of almost every case, was that of a Typhoid type, either in its incipency or during its progress, and more decided developments, Typhoid fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Diarrhea, both acute and chronic, with gastric derangements, formed the leading class of cases, while in others, were to be found in their incipency well marked cases of Cholera, and which gradually passed

into unmistakable cases of dysentery. In some cases of recovery from typhoid fever, after the lapse of a few weeks, the same became victims of dysentery.

Under such circumstances it should be no cause of surprise that many who were thus prostrated, were for a long time under treatment, and their recoveries marked by tardiness. The mortality, however, attendant upon many cases, was by no means inconsiderable, and gives a larger per cent, than any former year, except that of 1860, when the Institution was so heavily afflicted by epidemic dysentery. Concurrent with this state of things among the inmates, many of the domestics, and some of the officers, connected with the Institution, were seized with various forms of disease, which added much to the anxiety and inconvenience in conducting its operations, I ought to say that three of the former died, valuable and efficient servants in their respective positions. In endeavoring to ascertain the probable cause or causes of, and the strong tendency there exists towards the production of that particular class of disease, known as disease of the bowels, and more or less prevalent in the Institution every year, I find much difficulty in assigning any other as the cause, than that of atmospherical influences. Where all are subject to the same moral and physical causes, each sharing alike in the same articles of food, and as far as practicable enjoying the same privileges of clothing, exercise, &c., it is most difficult to discover the true cause. This fact, however, is noticeable, that among the sufferers are that class of the inmates who are the least privileged in the enjoyment of out door exercise, and the performance of manual labor. During the past year, there has been an average of probably thirty, who have been regularly engaged in the cultivation of the garden and field crops, of whom not more than two have been sick. The same fact has been observed among the females, to wit: that those who were most constantly employed in the ordinary occupations of the house, have

been more healthy than those who by reason of their mental malady are incapacitated for every kind of employment.

Acting upon this hypothesis every effort has been made to keep the greatest possible number of each sex constantly occupied both in and out doors. Large, however, as the number has been of those engaged out of the house, it would have been still greater, were the means of preventing escapes more at command. Unprotected as the grounds of the Institution are, except by an ordinary plank enclosure, which admits of easy ingress, as well as egress, necessitates the comparative seclusion of a number of males, who would avail themselves of every opportunity to make their escape.

Whilst thus engaged, several have at different times eloped, and doubtless others will hereafter do likewise, but this may be regarded a less evil, than the privation to all exercise in the open air, so essential to the health of all, and the restoration of many.

In my report last year, I suggested the importance of a legal enactment being passed by the Legislature, requiring the Sheriffs to recapture escaped patients from the Institution, upon notification to them by the Superintendent.

In almost every case, the patient returns home, as rapidly as possible, and being found by their friends either much improved or harmless, are detained at home in opposition to the urgent appeals of the Superintendent for their return here. The successful escape of one, suggests a similar idea to others, hence the example is soon followed, even though not with like success. This pernicious and demoralizing effect has been witnessed in more than one instance, and though much regretted, admitted of no remedy. On this account, therefore, it is very desirable some county officer should be required by law, to use the proper efforts in effecting the immediate return of the fugitive; and hence the renewal at the present time of the same suggestion made to the Board last year.

The difficulties experienced by all consumers in the procurement of supplies since the beginning of the war, have been most sensibly felt by the Institution and especially during the last year.

In accordance with instructions from the Board last winter, efforts were made to obtain enough of the more substantial articles of food for the year.

These efforts were partially successful, and placed the family beyond the dangers of suffering, so that with the addition of abundant supplies of vegetables, furnished from the grounds of the Asylum, the necessary wants of all have been supplied. For the want of many articles hitherto in use, both dietetic and medicinal, which could not be commanded, serious discontent, as well as discomfort, have arisen with many of the inmates.

As the joint product of the labor of two employées, and the crops of male patients can be enumerated, large crops of sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, corn, sorghum, and an extensive variety of vegetables.

Of the industry of the females can be mentioned the manufacture of several hundred yards of cloth, a very large number of socks and stockings knit, and the making a supply of comforts for bedding, besides the numerous garments made and mended for the entire household. No estimate of the monied value of these products is made, least the charge of ostentation is incurred in view of the extravagant prices, which they would command, but it certainly is a source of satisfaction to know that while they have entered so largely into the list of supplies and benefits to the Institution, they have to that extent relieved the burthens of its Treasury.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the sum of \$265,844 96 has been received from all sources during the past year, and that \$265,435 84 have been disbursed, leaving a balance of \$409 12 in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1864. In addition to this amount expended,

there are now unpaid claims against the Treasury for purchases made during the year, of \$25,000, making an excess of ———, greater than total receipts. This excess would have been even greater but for the comparatively advantageous purchases of prime articles of subsistence, made in conformity to instruction by the Board last November to as great an extent as possible.

In the present disturbed state of the public mind, it is not to be wondered that there should exist much unwillingness on the part of holders to settle the prices of their produce, and other articles of trade which enter so largely into our supplies. Hence the great difficulty encountered in making an estimate of the amount necessary for the support of the Institution for the next two years, or even a less period of time.

The experience of the past three years but, too clearly demonstrates the futility of all calculations for the future, and my almost utter inability to approximate to what may be required for the period of one year. I would therefore prefer to throw myself upon your collected wisdom and counsel, for such estimates of support, rather than venture a suggestion.

Should the suggestion made last November to wit: advising the passage of a law by the Legislature, empowering the State Treasurer to furnish the necessary amount for the support of the Institution during the year, "be deemed by you inexpedient," I would then advise that the Board request that authority be given them to make purchases upon the credit of the State, upon the best terms possible. The advantage of such a law would be, to make a safe investment by the farmer or other seller, and thus to enable him to sell at a greatly reduced price. To the State and Institution would of course enure a corresponding advantage in the diminished amount of expenditure to each. Under a contract thus made between the Asylum and seller, all danger of impressment by the offi-

cers of the Government would be removed, a no small consideration in these times of scarcity.

The subject of supplies, with the means of obtaining them has, as you may suppose, occupied no small measure of anxious thought and solicitude, and prompted by an earnest desire to relieve the State, as far as practicable of pecuniary burthen on support account of the Asylum, mature reflection has induced me to submit the foregoing proposition for your consideration. Should it not be favorably received by you it may serve to aid in the adoption of a more acceptable expedient; a result which will be not the less gratifying.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the general fidelity of those who have aided in the management of the affairs of the Institution, and in their co-operating efforts to carry out the several requirments of their different offices.

Acknowledgements are likewise due, to the several clergy who have favoured us with Chapel services during the year. For reasons satisfactory to himself, the Rev. Dr. Mason has felt himself obliged to discontinue the monthly services which he has so long and faithfully performed. The Rev. Mr. Lansdell was also compelled by other duties to relinquish his services to us. The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Mr. Craven and the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, continue to favour us with their valuable services monthly. One other and a most painful subject remains to be noticed.

At your last annual meeting, reference was made to the melancholy event, which had removed from your midst one of your most valued members by the death of Dr. Skinner. Again are you called upon to mourn the loss by death of another most estimable gentlemen, and valuable member of the Board in the late Lawrence Hinton, who departed this life in the month of last September. For nearly three years Mr. Hinton had acted in the important position of a member of the Executive Committee, the duties of which he zealously performed, and by the exercise of a mature judgment which he possessed in an eminent degree, was enabled to render most valuable service, in the disposal of the numerous detail

continually occurring. Active and energetic in all the affairs of life, his efforts were devoted with zeal of purpose, but at the same time controlled by the highest sense of moral rectitude.

At any, and all times, the loss to society of so valuable a member, and especially, one just in the prime of life, would be deeply deplored, but particularly so now, in this dark hour of our country's history, when so many of its youth are being swept down by the hands of its ruthless invader. Severe however, as the bereavment is, and sincerely as it is felt by the Institution, alas! it is in the stricken household of which he was the head, that the deep gushings of sorrow are sent forth, and for whom the tenderest sympathies of our hearts are enlisted.

May Divine love be their rich comforter and portion, and may this and the many other solemn events continually transpiring, admonish us of the uncertainty of human life, and teach us in silent but irresistible language "that we too must die."

EDWARD C. FISHER.

Physician and Superintendant.

November 7th, 1864.

TREASURER'S REPORT to the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for Fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—By my report of							
30 Sept., 1862, there remained							
in my hands a balance of						\$	1,127 48
Since which time I have received							
from the Public Treasurer of							
North Carolina,				70,000			
From R. K. Ferrell, Steward:							
Products of farm sold,				184	60		
Clothing sold,				565	62		
Wagon and Mules sold,				700			
From pay patients in Oct., 1862,				675			
"	"	"	" Nov., "	1,640			
"	"	"	" Dec., "	300			
"	"	"	" Jan. 1863,	928			
"	"	"	" Feb. "	968	16		
"	"	"	" March, "	875	86		
"	"	"	" April, "	1,541	91		
"	"	"	" May, "	1,106	75		
"	"	"	" June, "	1,476	32		
"	"	"	" July, "	2,397	50		
"	"	"	" Aug., "	1,578	34		
"	"	"	" Sept., "	690	50		
							85,628 56
						\$	86,756 04

*AND EXPENDED, Strictly in support of the Institution,
as follows:*

On Beef account,	\$1,361 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds,	\$ 5,766 4.
" Butter "	1,204 "	1,242 15
" Bacon "	18,309 "	9,567 70
" Flour "	209 barrels,	4,463 35
" Corn "	2,350 bushels,	4,700
" Eggs "	1,429 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen,	891 76
" Lard "	1,304 pounds,	408 93
" Lamb "	268 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	178 50
" Liquor " brandy,	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons,	1,814
" Mutton "	1,181 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	599 22
" Molasses "	82 gallons,	379
" Meal "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	7 50
" Potatoes "	779 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,032 35
" Pork "	39,254 pounds,	9,921 52
" Rice "	1,555 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	259 72
" Soap "	5,688 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,554 25
" Sugar "	6,846 "	5,728 05
" Poultry " 1,649 chickens, 81 turkeys and 1 goose,		1,590 34
" Amusement accounts,		14 25
" Clothing "		5,242 99
" Clerical services,		100
" Dry goods,		830 13
" Directors Expenses,		10 50
" Fruit,		236 20
" Forage,		1,446 20
" Wood,	5,345,	
Other fuel,	103 32	5,448 32
" Freight and Hauling,		520 32
" General expenditure or unclassified items,		199 30
" Groceries,		2,794 95
" Ice,		9
" Light,		1,352 24
" Medicines,		1,152 86
" Manures,		53 88
" Negro hire,		1,940
" Peas,		226 60
" Postage,		123 88

EXPENDITURES.—(CONTINUED.)

On Fish,	\$ 136 05
“ Repairs to shoes, &c.,	619 59
“ Stationery,	135 95
“ Vegetables,	11 75
“ Salaries,	6,135
“ Wages,	3,466 68
	<hr/>
	\$ 82,310 97

And Amounts not strictly on support account, as follows :

On Building account,	\$ 746 28	
“ Counties expenses account,	29	
“ Crockery account,	49	
“ Ditching account,	5 32	
“ Farm account,	1,095 22	
“ Furniture account,	67 40	
“ Household Utensils account,	86	
“ Hardware account,	207 75	
“ Monies returned to pay patients on leaving Asylum,	206 68	2,442 65
Deducting which amount from whole amount of receipts, as above,		<hr/> 86,756 04
Leaves amount in hands of Treas- urer of Asylum, 30 Sept., 1863,		<hr/> \$ 2,002 42

Respectfully submitted,

W E. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

Raleigh, 2d Nov., 1863.

*TREASURERS REPORT to the Directors of the Insane
Asylum of North Carolina, 30th September 1864.*

By my report of 30th September, 1863, there remained in my hands,			\$ 2,002 42
Since which time I have received from Public Treasurer of North Carolina,	\$ 249,300		
And returned to him in old issue on 31 March 1864,	11,800		
Making nett amount received from Public Treasurer,	237,500	237,500	
Being 25,000 in excess of appropriations by General Assembly,			
Received from pay patients in			
October, 1863,	1,175		
Do. November, "	3,408 82		
Do. December "	3,194 84		
Do. January, 1864,	5,663 20		
Do. February, "	2,975 30		
Do. March, "	2,056 50		
Do. April, "	1,124		
Do. May, "	892		
Do. June, "	806 66		
Do. July, "	1,100		
Do. August, "	1,787		
Do. September, "	1,797 75	25,981 07	
Transferred from Coupon Account of 1858, by order of the board,		361 47	
		\$ 365,344 69	

(7) 265,844.96?

During this time I have expended

For Bacon, 2,846 lbs.	\$ 14,148	10
" Fresh meats, Pork, 28,510½ lbs,	55,636	18
" Mutton, 1,279 lbs,	1,798	48
" Beef, 34,822½ lbs,	2,280	44
" Poultry Chickens, 1,128		
" Ducks, 26,		
" Turkeys, 64,		
" Geese, 7,	3,826	75
" Eggs, 1,059½ dozen,	2,593	96
" Butter, 948 lbs,	3,935	08
" Lard, 23 lbs,	122	
" Flour, 236 2-4 bbls and 48 lbs,	19,193	17
" Groceries, vinegar, tobacco, coffee, &c.,	2,580	62
" Potatoes, 1,351 bushels,	6,756	
" Peas, 66½ bushels,	1,305	50
" Fruit, apples, peaches and melons,	684	10
" Vegetables, onions and other vegetables,	83	50
" Wheat, 41 bushels,	1,640	
" Sugar, 994 lbs,	7,648	
" Ice, expenses of getting,	68	
" Corn, 1,699½ bushels,	21,381	
" Rice, 1,035 lbs,	957	85
" Molasses, 261½ gallons,	3,127	50
" Other provisions, fish,	61	75
" Meal, 89½ bushels,	638	95
" Salt, 31 bbls 7,609 lbs,	2,521	52
" Steward to keep on hand to buy eatables, (support,)	2,500	
" Forage, hay, shucks, fodder, &c., 66,676 lbs, 19 bales hay, and 20 bushels rye,	7,574	90
" Clothing, cloth, socks, buttons, shoes, leather, &c.,	19,549	21
" Clerical services,	250	
" Freight and hauling,	4,610	38
" Wood and expenses on it, 1937½ cords, cutting, hauling &c ,	20,416	
" Other fuel, 105 bushels coal and hauling,	290	
" Counties expenses	178	25

EXPENDITURES.—(CONTINUED.)

For Furniture, foot mats,	\$	44
“ Monies returned to pay patients on leaving		583 33
“ Repairs,		2,260 85
“ Postage,		161 82
“ Building fund,		1,190 35
“ Household utensils,		38 10
“ General expenditure or unclassified accounts,		315 52
“ Light and Lubrication, 1041½ gallons oil, and matches,		2,235 11
“ Water works, (repairs, &c.) to pumps cylinders, &c.,		1,397
“ Amusement,		107 50
“ Wages to attendants,		4,090 33
“ Salaries to officers,		9,950
“ Crockery,		112 70
“ Hardware,		861 16
“ Dry Goods,		201
“ Directors expenses,		94 70
“ Farm account,		687 90
“ Negro hire,		1,432 80
“ Stationery,		323 40
“ Soap,		1,890 08
“ Liquors for medical purposes,		1,570
“ Teams, wagon, wagon body and harness,		501
Making whole amount expended,		265,435 84
Deducting which from whole amount of receipts as above,		265,844 96
Leaves amount in hands of Treasurer of Asylum 30th September, 1864,		409 12

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

Raleigh, November 7th, 1864.

TABLE FIRST.

An exhibit of patients received into, continuing in and discharged from the Asylum, from October 31st, 1862, to November 1st, 1864.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSES.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
							Years.	Months.	Days.			
3	37	Female,	Widow,	Melancholy,	Domestic Affliction,	10 years,	8	8		Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
4	31	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,		8	7	25	"	"	"
11	38	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	"	20 years,	8	7	16	"	"	"
15	35	Female,	"	Mania,	"	7 "	8	6	26	"	"	"
16	23	Male,	"	Dementia,	Blow on head,	6 "	8	6	26	"	"	"
18	24	"	"	Mania,	Masturbation,		8	6	22	"	"	"
19	30	"	"	"	Intemperance,	2 years,	8	6	22	"	"	"
21	30	Female,	"	Dementia,	Ill health,	11 "	8	6	21	"	"	"
24	50	Male,	"	Mania,	Intemperance,	9 "	8	6	15	"	"	"
25	35	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	1 "	7	11	21	"	"	"
27	40	"	Single,	"	"		8	6	26	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Died,
31	37	Female,	Widow,	"	Unrequited love,	13 years,	8	6	14	"	"	Remains,
32	27	Male,	Single,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	8 "	8	3		"	"	Died,
37	56	"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	34 "	7	2	13	"	"	"
38	31	"	"	Mania,	"	6 "	8	5	11	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
40	61	"	"	Imbecile,	Disappointment in love,	20 "	6	7	25	"	"	Died,
41	45	Female,	"	Mania,	Loss of parents.	6 "	8	5	1	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,

44	26	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,	6 years,	8	4	29	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
47	62	"	Married,	Imbecile,	"	7 "	8	4	27	"	"	"
48	40	"	"	Dementia,	"	5 "	0	6	15			Died,
50	40	"	Single,	Imbecile,	"	18 "	0	9	19			"
53	41	"	Married,	Mania,	Domestic troubles,	1 month,	0	4	21	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
55	28	"	Single,	"	Disappointment in love,	3 years,	7	2	21			Died,
57	48	"	Married,	Imbecile,	Domestic troubles,	16 "	8	4	10	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
59	29	Female,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	10 "	0	4	18	"	"	Removed,
63	50	Male,	"	Mania,	"	5 "	7	3	26	"	"	Remains,
66		"	"	"	"	2 "	0	2	15	"	"	"
74	28	"	Single,	Dementia,	"	1 "	0	2	7	"	"	"
76	32	"	Married,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	7 "	0	2	7	"	"	"
77	30	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	29 "	0	2	7	"	"	"
78		"	"	"	"	15 "	0	2	15	"	"	"
81	25	Female,	"	Mania,	"	8 "	0	1	11	"	"	"
83	28	"	"	"	Ill health,	4 "	0	1	11	"	"	"
87	42	Male,	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,		0	3	1	"	"	"
96	43	"	"	Dementia,	"	10 years,	7	11	15	Improved,	"	"
98	50	Female,	Widow,	"	"	20 "	6	11	12			Died,
99	30	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Intemperance,	1 "	6	11	26	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
100	57	Female,	Widow,	"	Ill health,	18 "	7	10	9			Died,
101	36	"	Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,	15 "	7	10	10	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
104		Male,	"	Mania,	"	20 "	7	8	27	"	"	"
113	52	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	9 "	7	8	20			"
114		"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,		7	2	6			Died,
115	25	"	"	"	Hard study,	9 years,	7	8	6	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
116	35	Female,	"	Mania,	Ill health,	3 "	7	5	21			Removed,
120	45	Male,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	13 "	6	9	20			Died,
123	21	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	13 "	7	7	16	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
125	28	"	"	"	"	10 "	7	4	4			Died,
130	27	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	5 "	7	7	6	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	Remains,
133	33	"	Single,	"	"	10 "	7	7	6			Remains,

TABLE FIRST.--(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
						YEARS.	MONTHS.	DAYS.			
188	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Unknown,	4 years,	5	11	15	Unimproved	Unfavorable,	Died.
149	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	do	2 months	7	4	21	do	do	Remains,
152	do	Married,	Melancholy,	do	2 months	7	4	8	do	do	do
161	do	Single,	Mania,	do	2 years,	7	3	3	do	do	do
171	do	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	2 years,	6	2	2	do	do	Died,
172	do	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,	2 years,	7	1	23	do	do	Remains,
173	do	Single,	do	Unknown,	15 do	7	1	20	Improved,	do	do
175	Female,	do	do	Masturbation,	13 do	7	1	12	Unimproved	do	do
176	Male,	Widow,	do	Unknown,	4 do	7	1	10	do	do	do
183	Female,	Single,	do	d,	8 do	7	1	10	do	do	do
187	Male,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	2 do	6	11	27	do	do	do
188	do	do	do	do	2 do	5	8	14	do	do	Died.
195	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	8 months,	6	9	9	do	do	Remains,
203	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Congestion of brain,	3 years,	6	7	16	do	do	do
204	Female,	do	Dementia,	Unknown,	4 do	6	7	5	do	do	do
205	Male,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	10 do	6	7	4	do	do	do
210	Female,	do	Mania,	Unknown,	3 do	6	6	4	do	do	do
212	Male,	do	do	Masturbation,	3 months,	6	5	18	do	do	do
219	do	Married,	do	Intemperance,	2 years,	6	4	15	do	do	do
224	do	Single,	do	Unknown,	2 do	6	4	4	Improved,	do	do

TABLE FIRST.—(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION	APPARENT FORM.	SUSPECTED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
310	Male,	Widowed,	Mania,	Unknown,	6 years,	5	2	14	Unimproved	Unfavorable,	Remains,
311	do	Single,	do	Hereditary,		5	2	8	do	do	do
312	Female,	do	do	Unknown,	8 do	5	1	24	do	do	do
315	do	do	do	Ill health,	15 do	5	1	12	do	do	do
318	Male,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	2 do	4	11	20	do		
326	do	do	Mania,	Unknown,	2 do	3	4	7			Died,
327	Female,	do	do	do	4 do	4	11	24	do	do	Removed,
329	Male,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	3 do	4	11	22	do	do	Remains,
333	Female,	do	Mania,	Domestic troubles,	2 do	4	11	16	do	do	do
334	do	do	do	Unknown,	10 do	4	6	9	Restored,	do	Removed,
337	Male,	do	do	Masturbation,	8 months,	4	10	20	Unimprov'd	do	Remains,
339	do	Married,	Imbecile,	Spasms,	4 years,	4	10	2	do	do	do
344	Female,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	3 do	4	9	18	do	do	do
347	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Fever,		4	9	18	do	do	do
349	Female,	Married,	do	Unknown,	3 do	3	9	18			Died,
358	Male,	Single,	do	Disappointment,		4	6	20	Improved,	do	Remains,
360	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Loss of property,	15 do	4	4				Died,
361	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Fever,		4	5	23	do	do	Remains,
362	do	Married,	do	Unknown,	16 months,	4	4	13	Unfavorable	do	do
363	do	do	do	"	1 do	4	5	7			

365	42	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	2 months	4	2	16	Unimproved	Unfavorable,	Died,
366	26	do	Single,	do	Ill health,	5 years,	2	6	28	do	do	do
368	33	do	do	do	Unknown,	3 do	4	2	9	do	do	Died,
377	27	do	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	2 do	4	2	4	do	do	do
381	40	Female,	do	Mania,	Religious excitement,	1 do	4	2	22	do	do	Restored,
383	25	do	Married,	do	Puerperal	2 months,	4	2	13	do	do	Remains,
384	57	Male,	do	Dementia,	Unknown,	5 years,	4	2	4	do	do	do
385	17	do	Single,	do	Ill health,	10 do	4	1	15	do	do	do
389	30	do	Married,	Mania,	Dissipation,	1 month,	4	1	12	do	do	do
390	44	Female,	do	do	Loss of property,	8 years,	4	1	1	do	do	do
394	45	do	do	Dementia,	Domestic troubles,	10 do	4	1	3	do	do	do
396	30	Male,	do	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	16 do	4	1	21	do	do	do
398	48	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Grief,	6 months,	4	3	8	do	do	do
400	43	Male,	Single,	Suicidal,	Family troubles,	8 do	4	10	24	do	do	do
401	60	do	Married,	mania,	Hard study,	11 years,	3	11	29	do	do	Died,
402	35	do	Single,	Dementia,	Fever,	2 do	3	11	20	do	do	Remains,
403	37	do	Married,	do	Unknown,	2 do	3	11	7	do	do	do
406	30	do	do	Mania,	Domestic affliction,	2 do	2	5		do	do	Restored,
409	do	do	Single,	do	Unknown,	3 do	2	1		do	do	do
411	24	do	do	do	do	20 do	2	9	28	do	do	Remains,
412	23	Female,	do	Imbecile,	Convulsions,	1 month,	3	9	23	do	do	do
508	417	Male,	Widowed,	Mania	Dissipation,	6 do	3	8	10	Improved,	do	do
422	35	Female,	Single,	do	Unknown,	6 do	3	8	3	Unimproved	do	do
423	48	Male,	Married,	do	Religious excitement,	7 years,	3	7	23	do	do	do
426	33	do	Single,	Dementia,	Masturbation,	11 do	3	7	6	Improved,	do	do
430	16	Female,	do	Imbecile,	Convulsions,	30 do	3	3	12	do	do	do
433	30	do	Married,	do	Unknown,	1 do	3	6	19	do	do	Died,
434	45	do	Widow,	Mania,	do	3 do	3	6	14	do	do	Remains,
435	40	do	Single,	do	Weakness,	3 do	3	6	8	do	do	do
436	48	Male,	Married,	do	Opium,	2 do	3	1		Unimproved	do	do
439	46	Female,	Single,	do	Ill health,	1 do	3	1	5	do	do	Removed,
440	40	Male,	Married,	do	John Brown raid,		3	5	14	do	do	Remains,

TABLE FIRST.—(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUSPECTED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
441	41 Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Loss of husband.	6 months	3	4	21	Improved,	Unfavorable,	Remains, Restored,
444	49 Male,	Married,	"	Unknown,	6 "	2	4	10	Unimprov'd	"	Remains,
446	40 Female,	Single,	"	Change of life,	1 "	3	4	4	"	"	"
447	33 "	"	"	Unknown,	3 years,	3	4	3	"	"	Died,
448	30 Male,	"	"	"	"	1	9	1	"	"	Remains,
451	25 Female,	Married,	"	Hereditary,	2 months	3	3	14	Improved,	"	Restored,
452	29 "	Single,	"	Unknown,	"	3	3	2	Unimprov'd	"	"
455	"	Widow,	Melancholia	"	1 year,	2	9	11	"	"	Restored,
456	24 Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Fever,	3 months	1	6	13	"	"	Remains,
463	33 "	Married,	Imbecile,	Conge ited,	24 years,	2	11	23	"	"	"
464	33 "	"	"	Ill health,	2 "	2	11	9	"	"	"
465	46 "	"	"	Grief,	1 "	2	6	11	Unimprov'd	"	Died.
466	42 "	"	Mania,	Narcotica,	2 months	1	13	"	"	"	Removed,
467	24 Female,	Single,	"	Masturbation,	2 years,	1	8	6	"	"	Died,
468	33 "	Married,	"	Unknown,	2 "	2	8	27	"	Unfavorable,	Remains,
469	33 Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Puerperal fever,	6 months	2	10	26	"	"	Died,
470	48 Female,	Married,	"	Intemperance,	2 years,	1	10	7	Improved,	"	Restored,
472	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Narcotics,	1 "	1	11	15	"	"	Removed,
473	Male,	Married,	Me'ancholy.	Family troubles,	1 "	2	5	11	Unimprov'd	"	Died,
475	36 Female,	Single,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	10 "	2	7	24	"	Unfavorable,	Remains,
476	34 "	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	10 "	2	9	18	"	"	"

TABLE FIRST.—(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
						YEARS.	MONTHS.	DAYS.			
518	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Ill health,	8 months	1	11	2			Restored,
519	do	do	do	War,	8 do	1	8	23			do
520	do	do	Melancholia	Fever,	6 do	1	5	26	Unimproved		Died,
521	do	Single,	Imbecile,	Quinine.	6 do	1	16	2	Improved,		Removed,
522	do	do	Mania,	Unknown,	1 years,	1	9	2	Unimproved	Unfavorable,	Remains,
523	do	Married,	do	War,	1 months,	1	3	15			Restored,
524	Female,	do	Imbecile,	do		1	8	21	do	do	Remains,
525	Male,	do	Mania,	Intemperance,		1	1	15	do		Died,
526	do	do	do	Disability	4 do	1	8	14	Improved,	Favorable,	Remains,
527	do	Single,	Homicidal,	Unknown,	3 years,	1	7	29	Unimproved	Unfavorable,	do
528	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Functional derangement,		1	7	24	do	do	do
529	do	Single,	Dementia,	Hereditary,	10 do	1	9	24	do	do	do
530	do	Married,	do	Functional derangement,		1	6	6	do		Died,
531	Male,	do	Mania,	War,	3 months,	1	7	12	do	do	Remains,
532	do	do	do	Unknown,	4 do	1	7	12	do	do	Removed,
533	do	Single,	do	Fever,	3 do	1	4	28	do	do	Restored,
534	do	do	do	Ill health,	2 year,	1	5	9	do	do	Remains,
535	Female,	do	do	do	6 month,	1	5	24	do	do	Restored,
536	Male,	Married,	do	Unknown,		1	1	25			Died,
537	do	Single,	Suicidal,	Ill health,		1	5	26			Restored,
538	Female,	Widow,	do	Loss of husband,	6 months,	1	4	20	Improved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,

[illegible]

TABLE FIRST.—(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM.			CONDITION.	PROSPECTS.	RESULT.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
571	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Spinal affection,	2 months,		3	26	Improved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
572	Male,	do	Melancholy,	War,	1 year,		3	18	do	do	Removed,
573	Female,	do	Mania,	Domestic troubles,	2 d,		3	10	do	do	Remains,
574	Male,	Single,	do	Unknown,	3 months,		3	7	do	do	do
575	do	Married,	do	War,	3 years,		2	20	Improved,	Favorable,	do
576	Female,	Single,	Imbecile,	Ill health,	4 do		2	12	Unimprov'd	Unfavorable,	do
577	do	do	do	Unknown,	12 do		3	11	do	do	do
578	do	do	Melancholy,	Family affliction,	8 months,		2	15	Improved,	do	Removed,
579	do	do	Imbecile,	Ill health,	4 years,		1	28	Unimprov'd	do	Remains,
580	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	18 months,		1	23	do	do	do
581	Female,	Widow,	do	Religious excitement,	3 weeks,		1	13	do	do	do
582	Male,	Single,	do	Fright,	4 do		1	8	do	do	do
583	do	do	do	Unknown,	3 years,		1	6	do	do	do
584	do	do	Homicidal,	Epilepsy,	9 do		1	5	do	do	do
585	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Loss of father,	27 do		1	4	do	do	do
586	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Unknown,			16		do	do	do
587	do	Married,	Mania,	do			6		do	do	do

TABLE SECOND,

*Shows the number of admission, and the state of the Asylum
from October 31st 1862, to November 1st, 1864.*

Patients in Asylum during the two years,			276
Males,	165		
Females,	111		
		276	
At the beginning of the two years,			195
Males,	112		
Females,	83		
		195	
Admitted during the two years,			81
Males,	52		
Females,	28		
		81	
Remaining November 1st 1864,			180
Males,	96		
Females,	84		
		180	

TABLE THIRD.

Showing the number of discharges, and deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum, during the years of 1863, and 1864, ending 31st October inclusive:

Patients discharged including deaths,			93
Males,	69		
Females,	27		
		96	
Recovered,			23
Males,	16		
Females,	7		
		23	
Much improved,			6
Males,	6		
Females,			
		6	
Improved,			6
Males,	3		
Females,	3		
		6	
Unimproved,			11
Males,	7		
Females,	4		
		11	
Died,			48
Males,	35		
Females,	13		
		48	
Eloped,			2
Males,	2		
Females,			
		2	

TABLE FOURTH.

Shows the civil condition of patients who have been in the Asylum during the two years ending 31st October, 1864.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Married,	57	34	91
Single,	105	56	161
Widowed,	3	21	24
	165	111	276

TABLE FIFTH.

Showing the age at which insanity is supposed to have commenced with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years, ending October 31st, 1864.

						MALE.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
Less than five years.							2	2	
5 years and less than 10 years,						2	4	6	
10	"	"	"	"	15	"	1	3	
15	"	"	"	"	20	"	21	10	31
20	"	"	"	"	25	"	28	17	45
25	"	"	"	"	30	"	28	19	47
30	"	"	"	"	35	"	15	14	29
35	"	"	"	"	40	"	11	10	21
40	"	"	"	"	50	"	18	10	28
50	"	"	"	"	60	"	7	2	9
60	"	"	"	"	70	"	3	1	4
Unknown,						80	21	51	
						165	111	276	

TABLE SIXTH.

Show the duration of insanity to the present time, or to the date of discharge, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	15	3	18
1 year and less than 2 years,	11	5	16
2 " " " " 3 "	13	6	19
3 " " " " 5 "	21	14	35
5 " " " " 10 "	31	23	54
10 " " " " 15 "	26	19	45
15 " " " " 20 "	14	13	27
20 " " " " 30 "	10	12	22
30 " " " " 40 "	1	2	3
40 " " " " 50 "	1		1
Unknown,	22	14	36
	165	111	276

TABLE SEVENTH.

Shows the form of insanity under which those have labored who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Mania,	101	74
Epilepsy,	15	4
Melancholy,	4	5
Dementia,	22	11
Imbecile,	18	18
Suicidal,	2	1
Homicidal,	3	—
Puerperal,	—	1
	165	111
		165
		276

TABLE EIGHTH.

Shows the supposed duration of insanity at the time of admission, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	3	1	4
1 month and less than 2 months,	12	4	16
2 " " " " 3 "	5	3	8
3 " " " " 6 "	6	4	10
6 " " " " 1 year,	15	10	25
1 year and less than 2 "	21	8	29
2 " " " " 3 "	22	6	28
3 " " " " 5 "	14	16	30
5 " " " " 10 "	24	16	40
10 " " " " 15 "	12	14	26
15 " " " " 20 "	6	10	16
20 " " " " 30 "	7	3	10
30 " " " " 40 "	1	2	3
Unknown,	17	14	31
	165	111	276

TABLE NINTH.

Shows the probable cause of insanity as far as ascertained, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.		MALE.	FEMALE.
Ill health,	11	15	Metaplasia,	1	—
Intemperance,	12	—	Measles,	1	—
Epilepsy,	19	3	Spinal affection,	—	1
Fever,	7	—	Change of life,	—	1
Hard study,	2	—	Puerperal fever,	—	3
Religious excitement,	2	3	John Brown raid,	1	—
Loss of father,	—	1	Congenital,	1	—
Domestic troubles	7	6	Loss of parents,	—	2
Fright,	1	—	Convulsions,	1	1
Disappointment in love,	2	—	Jealousy,	1	—
Masturbation,	7	—	Unrequited love,	1	2
Loss of children,	—	3	Perplexity of business,	1	—
Use of opium,	2	1	Bad temper,	—	1
Congestion of brain,	1	—	Functional derangement,	—	4
Child birth,	—	1	Pecuniary difficulties,	1	—
Paralysis,	1	—	Disappointment,	1	—
Loss of husband,	—	4	Hereditary,	1	4
Blow on head,	4	—	Grief,	1	1
Loss of property,	—	2	Unknown,	56	50
Loss of friends,	—	1			
Pregnancy,	—	1		165	111
The war,	15	1			165
Treason of uncle,	1	—			
Degradation,	2	—			276
Quinine,	1	—			

TABLE TENTH,

Shows the number of patients brought from the respective counties, and from other States since the organization of the Asylum.

Anson,	11	Guilford,	14
Alamance,	6	Gaston,	10
Alexander,	3	Gates,	4
Alleghany,	2	Greene,	4
Ashe,	1	Halifax,	11
Bertie,	7	Haywood,	1
Beaufort,	4	Harnett,	6
Burke,	3	Hyde,	2
Bladen,	1	Hertford,	2
Brunswick,	3	Iredell,	7
Buncombe,	1	Johnston,	7
Chatham,	15	Jones,	3
Cumberland,	11	Lincoln,	8
Cleveland,	3	Lenoir,	3
Chowan,	5	Mecklenburg,	24
Columbus,	4	Montgomery,	5
Caswell,	8	Moore,	6
Craven,	12	McDowell,	1
Catawba,	1	Martin,	2
Camden,	1	Madison,	1
Cabarrus,	15	Nash,	4
Carteret,	4	New Hanover,	17
Currituck,	1	Northampton,	6
Clay,	1	Orange,	27
Caldwell,	1	Onslow,	1
Duplin,	6	Perquimans,	8
Davidson,	5	Polk,	2
Davie,	4	Pasquotank,	4
Edgecombe,	9	Pitt,	4
Forsyth,	18	Person,	5
Franklin,	12	Rockingham,	8
Granville,	26	Randolph,	10

TABLE TENTH—(Continued.)

Richmond,	7	Wilkes,	3
Robeson,	4	Wilson,	3
Rowan,	20	Yancy,	1
Rutherford,	4	Yadkin,	3
Surry,	5	Virginia,	13
Stokes,	4	South Carolina,	5
Stanly,	5	Georgia,	1
Sampson,	8	Mississippi,	1
Tyrrell,	3	California,	1
Union,	5	Tennessee,	1
Wake,	36	Texas,	1
Warren,	13	Alabama,	4
Wayne,	7	Florida,	2
Washington,	6		
Watauga,	1		587

Doc. No. 7.]

[SES. 1864-'5.

Ordered to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

BLOCKADE STATEMENTS.

RALEIGH, N. C, Nov. 19th, 1864.

In addition to the statements rendered there has been received by the Blockade 378 Calf Skins, 17,678 pounds Sole Leather, and 7820 pounds Upper Leather, which has been turned over to Maj. Sloan. And at Government prices would amount to \$200,000. I am unable to make any statement in regard to this leather, what portion has been sold and what portion still remains on hand.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

*A Statement of goods issued and sold from Foreign Im-
portations.*

70,000 yards D. W. A. Cloth,	10 00	700,000
32 barrels Oil,	1,000 00	32,000
31,000 Blankets,	15 00	465,000
33,500 pair Shoes,	15 00	577,500
15,000 " Socks,	2 00	30,000
800 dozen Tape,	6 00	4,800
1,000 pounds Flax thread,	10 00	10,000
4,000 Flannel Shirts,	7 50	30,000
2,000 " "	5 00	10,000
1,000 dozen Spool Cotton,	15 00	15,000
5,000 gross Buttons,	3 00	15,000
20 Reams Paper,	100 00	2,000
150 Calf Skins,	75 00	11,250
12,000 pounds Sheet Iron,	4 00	48,000
5 cases Factory finding, &c.,		70,000
27,000 pair Cards,	5 00	135,000
18,000 " "	20 00	360,000
9,000 " "	7 50	67,500
1,065 " "	30 00	31,950
1,329 pounds Harness Leather,	10 00	13,290
Blue Stone,		30,000
Copperas,		2,000
Logwood,		8,000
470 Feet Belting,	10 00	4,700
		2,672,990

A Statement of Foreign Goods on hand at Government prices.

35,000 yards D. W. Army Cloth,	15 00	\$ 525,000
83,753 " flannel "	7 50	628,147 50
2,769 " S. W. Army "	7 50	20,767 50
25,886 blankets,	20 00	517,720
4,000 lbs flax thread,	20 00	80,000
6,000 over coats,	75 00	450,000
19,150 pairs English socks,	5 00	95,750
9,500 forage Caps,	10 00	95,000
3,040 lbs sole leather,	15 00	45,600
10,000 Needles,	75 00	750
6,280 gross Buttons,	4 00	13,120
804 pairs Shoes,	20 00	16,080
6,000 English Jackets,	25 00	150,000
6,000 English Pants,	25 00	150,000
3,960 Flannel Shirts,	10 00	39,600
2,704 lbs Bleaching Powders,	1 50	4,056
7,030 lbs Harness Leather,	25 00	175,750
500 pairs Wellington Boots,	50 00	25,000
7 Gross Cobblers Awls,	50 00	350
180 " Buckles,	25 00	4,500
5,000 Envelopes,	100 00	500
2,500 lbs Extract Logwood,	10 00	25,000
150 lbs Blue Stone,	20 00	3,000
10 Bbls Copperas and Alum,	600 00	6,000
Navy Jackets Pants, &c.,		3,000
		\$3,074,691
Add for leather &c, in hands of Maj. Sloan, Greensboro,'		200,000
		\$ 3,274,691

Abstract of Sales of Sundry Quartermaster's Stores and other articles received through the Blockade.

1864.		
March, 31.	Per last Statement,	\$ 226,805 97
	Young, Wriston & Orr, Paints and Dye Stuff,	10,103 20
	Freight on same,	5,097 60
	1,139 Scythe Blades issued and paid for,	21,880
	8,881 " " on hand worth,	173,175 50
	100 Sheets of Sheet Iron on hand worth,	9,000
	3,149 pounds Copper Sold R. & G. R. R. unpaid,	18,559 48
	Freight on same,	169 71
	7,024 pounds Copper sold North Carolina R. R. unpaid,	41,388 92
	Freight on same,	378 54
	3,952 pounds Copper sold Capt. W. L. Brown.	23,293 05
	1,053 pounds Copper sold Petersburg R. R. Company,	6,083 64
	2 Casks Tacks on hand,	10,171 20
	2 Card Machines on hand,	2,988
	Six Casks eard wire,	14,302 20
	Cloth for Cards,	27,512 20
	Wood Screws, sold to the Ordnance,	1,938
	Sales of Damaged Cotton,	17,111 05
	Damaged Cotton on hand,	3,884 50
	Maj. W. W. Pierce, Frying pans and Axes,	9,246 50
	Wire sold at Auction,	65,360 40
	Sale of Wood Screws,	55,911 40
	43,093 pounds Bacon Sold Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S.	129,279
	Secretary of State, Stationery,	28,081 20
	Supplies to Deaf & Dumb Asylum,	20,550
	18,360 pounds Lead turned over to Ordnance Office,	22,850
		\$ 945,121 30

1865-'5.]

DOCUMENT No. 7.

5

The Treasurer of North Carolina, to the Ordnance Department, for the following Stores, received through the Blockade.

1863.					
Sept. 3,	Col. D. McRae,	1,200 Enfield Rifles,	\$ 300	\$ 300,000	
		120,000 Rifle Cartridges, no Caps,	50	6,000	
		120,000 Musket Caps,	25	3,000	
		35,775 pounds Lead,	75	26,831	25
		500,000 Musket Caps,	25	12,500	
		250,000 Shot Gun Caps,	25	6,250	
		10,656 Musket Tubes,	55	5,860	80
		6,048 Shot Gun Tubes,	55	3,326	40
		1,380 Files,	4	5,520	
		370 Sheet Iron,	90	33,300	
		1,000 pounds Borax,	12	12,000	
		560 " Emery,	6	3,360	
		1,123 " Steel,	8	8,984	
				\$ 486,932	45
				1,938	
				\$ 488,870	45
		102 Gross wood screws,	19		

The Enfield Rifles were worth in 1861, \$15 each, and at the time they were imported gold was 20 for 1, the other articles are valued at the market price at the time they were imported.

THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S., In Charge of Ord.

STATEMENT

Statement of Blockade Account

For this amount due abroad,	Gold. \$ 690,000
For cash to balance,	126,957 30
	816,957 30
	Confederate Notes.
For amount of appropriation,	2,324,000
For cash to balance,	4,852,567 50
	\$ 7,176,567 50

Great difficulty has been experienced in making out
 crinating between transactions in gold and in Confede-
 transactions are rated as gold at \$4,80 to the pound. The
 from reasons well known to your Excellency are based up-
 may soon be received from Mr. White which will enable
 is that it will be largely increased.

A.

to September 30th, 1864.

By Cotton Bonds paid,	\$	96,000	
“ $\frac{1}{4}$ The “Hansa” on hand,		24,000	
“ $\frac{1}{4}$ The “Anna” sold,		24,000	
“ Cotton on hand, 681 bales,			
“ Cotton due from Confederate States, weighing @ 450 per bale,			
3,456,450 lbs,			
Due from Col- lie & Co.,		273,123	
		3,729,573 @ 10cts	
By Cash in Collie's hands estimate		372,957	30
		300,000	
		816,957	30
By $\frac{1}{2}$ “Ad Vance, sold \$130,000 worth in State bonds,		460,000	
“ Supplies on hand Maj. Dowd,		3,074,691	
“ Cards sold,		594,540	
“ Clothing and Shoes issued,		2,078,250	
“ Supplies sold and on hand Maj. Devereaux,		969,086	50
	\$	7,176,567	50

the above statement in consequence of the necessity of dis-
rate currency. By the first statement all of the foreign
cash in Mr. Collie's hands is estimated and the estimate
on data, which are not satisfactory. I hope that advices
us to make a correct entry of this item and my impression

Respectfully,

J. DEVEREAUX,
Maj. & Q. M. N. C. A.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. HOLDEN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1864.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
Of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—In obedience to law, I herewith present my Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1864.

There is a Treasurer of the Literary Fund, distinct from the Public Treasurer, and my Report also shows the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund for the same time.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Comptroller.

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance due Literary Fund Oct. 1st, 1863,	\$ 250,974 06		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year end. Sept. 30, 1864,	598,157 77	\$ 849,131 83	
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,		779,447 59	
Balance due Literary Fund Oct. 1st, 1864,		\$ 69,684 24	
Balance due Public Fund Oct. 1st, 1863,	\$ 2,671,450 93		
Receipts of Pub. Fund for the fiscal yr end. Sept. 30th, 1864,	6,936,972 08		
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1864,	1,355,614 57	\$10,964,037 58	
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1864,	6,368,573 57		
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,	1,308,437 94		
Balance overdrawn by Sinking Fund Oct. 1st, 1863,	47,055 04	7,724,066 55	
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer Oct. 1st, 1864,		\$ 3,239,971 03	

LITERARY FUND.

Bal. due Lit'ry Fund Oct. 1st 1863,	\$ 250,974 06		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,	598,157 77	\$ 849,131 83	
Disbursements of Lit'ary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,		779,447 59	
Bal. due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1864,		\$ 69,684, 24	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due Public Fund Oct. 1st, 1863,	\$ 2,671,450	93	
Rec'ts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,	6,946,972	08	\$ 9,608,423
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864,			6,368,573
Balance due this Fund Oct. 1st, 1864,			<u>57</u>
			\$ 3,239,849
			<u>44</u>

SINKING FUND—(Receipts.)

STATEMENT E.

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Sinking Fund have been derived during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1864, as follows :

1863. Oct.	Received of Western N. O. Railroad Company divi- dend on stock in said road appropriated to Sinking Fund,	\$ 49,600	
Dec.	Received of Lancaster & Co., on account of 7 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> Confed. Bonds, sold by them for the State,	300,000	
	Interest and Premium on above Bonds,	9,317	11
1864. Jan.	Received of W. W. Vass, Treas. Ral. & Gas. R. R. Company, in payment of five bonds of said co'py, given to the State on ac- count of Chatham R. R.,	50,000	
	Received of Public Fund, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	375	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.			
Jan.	Received of Public Fund, interest for six months to Jan. 1, 1864, on 15 certificates for 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 29,385	
	Received of Public Fund, interest on two certifi- cates for 8 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	11,640	
Feb.	Received R. R. dividends, as follows :		
	N. C. Railroad Company,	180,000	
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, in part,	50,000	
	Received of W. W. Vass, Treas'r Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., in payment of bonds of said comp'y, given to the State on acc't of Chatham R. R.,	100,000	
	Received of W. R. Rich- ardson, Treas'r City of Raleigh, in payment of one bond of the City of Raleigh, paid on April 21st, 1863,	1,000	
M'ch.	Received of State of N. C., int. on two cer'ficates for 8 <i>pr. ct.</i> State Cou. Bonds helding by Sink. Fund,	11,640	
	Recei'd of State of N. C., as transfer int. on 8 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds,	14,760	
	Ral. & Gas. R. R. Comp'y, balance of dividend due Jan. 1st, 1864,	18,250	
	R. & G. R. R. Co., on ac- count dividend in full,	68,250	
July.	Received of State of N. C., as transfer int. on 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Cou. Bonds,	2,205	
	Received of State of N. C.,		

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.				
July.	as transfer, on 13 certificates for 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 29,385		
	Received of C. B. Harrison, C. S. Depositary, interest on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	4,760		
Sept.	Rec'd of State of N. C., inter. on 8 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	17,360		
	Rec'd of State of N. C., six months inter. on two certificates for 8 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	11,640		
	Rec'd of N. C. R. R. Co., divid'nd on stock in said road, app- to Sink. Fund,	396,046		
		46	\$ 1,355,614	57

SINKING FUND — (*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Disbursements of the Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864, as follows:

1863.				
Dec.	Purchased by Lancaster & Co., for Sinking Fund, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds, <i>per order of</i> Comm'rs of Sink. Fund,	\$ 131,500		
	Prem. on above Bonds, Lancaster & Co., Comm'rs on sale of 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	176,495	26	
		1,188	82	
1864.				
Jan.	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of 7 <i>per ct.</i> Confederate Bonds,	136,000		
	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of 8 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	66,500		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	Paid sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds,	\$ 61,000	61,000	
Jan.	Paid sundry persons, premiums on 6 and 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds,	272,366 66		
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds,	59 88		
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	766 36		
	Sundry persons, int. on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Conted. Bonds,	1,850 96		
July.	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of one certificate for 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	35,500		
Sept.	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of cert'cates for 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	29,000		
	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Coup. Bonds, including interest from July 1st, 1864,	392,000		
	Transferred to Pub. Fund in payment of accrued inter'st on above Bonds,	4,210	\$ 1,308,437 94	
	Bal'nce overdrawn by this Fund Oct. 1st, 1863,		47,055 04	
			<hr/>	
			\$ 1,355,492 98	
	Balance due this Fund October 1st, 1864,			121 59

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stock Account of Sinking Fund, September 30, 1864.

ASSETS.

State Coupon Bonds, 8 <i>per cent.</i> ,	\$ 725,000
State Coupon Bonds, 6 <i>per cent.</i> ,	1,509,500
Confederate Bonds, 7 <i>per cent.</i> ,	136,000
Profit and Loss,	384,822 99
Balance Due the Fund,	121 59
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,755,444 58

RESOURCES.

Railroad Dividends,	\$ 2,229,697 46
Interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> Bonds,	196,144 72
Interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> Bonds,	66,376 25
Interest on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confed. Bonds,	12,226 15
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	150,000
City of Raleigh Bonds,	1,000
Surplus Revenue,	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,755,444 58

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1863.	Oct.	\$ 290 43	.....	\$ 5,943 65
	Nov.	67,526 43	.....	234,417 59
	Dec.	90,204 18	.....	113,184 94
1864.	Jan.	19,923 18	.....	50,505 14
	Feb.	186,874 82	.....	131,879 67
	M'ch.	83,649 34	.....	170,337 66
	April.	1,506 98	.....	3,438 01
	May.	40,533 55	.....	3,398 72
	June.	11 06	.....	9,442 62
	July.	20,363 36	.....	12,926 48
	Aug.	24,646 55	.....	7,754 96
	Sept.	62,627 89	.....	36,218 15
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$ 598,157 77		\$ 779,447 59

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1863.	Oct.	\$ 171,819 73	\$ 597,123 91
	Nov.	1,037,294 62	725,304 14
	Dec.	802,033 74	948,987 84
1864.	Jan.	444,760 19	838,818 14
	Feb.	293,811 93	480,512 10
	M'ch.	364,619 35	206,701 35
	April.	290,186 99	157,458 57
	May.	171,491 43	449,801 70
	June.	316,114 76	346,489 56
	July.	278,350 96	318,857 21
	Aug.	699,734 42	397,868 60
	Sept.	2,066,753 96	900,650 45
		<hr/> \$6,936,972 08	<hr/> \$ 6,368,573 57

LITERARY FUNDS—(Receipts.)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived.

Auction Tax,	\$ 58,073 01 ✓
Bank Dividends,	158,647 30 ✓
College Bonds, Principal and Interest,	20,327 96 ✓
Confederate Bonds, 7 per cent.,	175,000 ✓
Contingencies,	565 31 ✓
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	450 ✓
Entries of Vacant Lands,	2,108 63 ✓
Interest on College Bonds,	1,888 40 ✓
Interest on 7 per cent. Confederate Bonds,	5,092 50
Tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	6,004 66 ✓
Wilmington and Manchester Railroad,	
Dividends,	50,000 ✓
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Divi-	
dends,	120,000 ✓
	<hr/> \$598,157 77

Detailed as follows:

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.		
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$ 215 43
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus County, tax for indigent pupils at N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind from said County,	75
Nov.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	256 43
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, dividend on stock in said Company, appropriated to Literary Fund,	40,000
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock appropriated to Literary Fund,	27,220
	L. T. Bond, Sheriff Bertie County, tax on Retailer of Spirituous Liquors,	50
Dec.	Sundry persons for Entries of Vacant Lands,	204 18
	The following Railroad Companies, tax on capital stock appropriated to Literary Fund, as follows:	
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.,	40,000
	Wil. and Manchester Railroad Co.,	50,000
1864.		
Jan.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	172 28
	C. B. Harrison, C. S. Depositary, Raleigh, N. C., interest on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	5,092 50
	The following persons interest on College Bonds:	
	P. P. Smith, Treasurer Floral College,	340
	A. Johnson, Treasurer Clinton Female Institute,	318 40
	P. A. Wiley, in full of \$14,000 in 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	14,000
Feb.	Sundry persons, for Entries of Vacant Lands,	174 51
	Bank of North Carolina, dividend on capital stock appropriated to Lit. Fund,	25,135
	Lancaster & Co., on account of sales of 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	161,000
	Lancaster & Co., premium and interest on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	565 31

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.			
Mar.	Sundry persons, for Ent. of Vacant lands,	\$	343 34
	J. R. Smith, Tax Collector, Wayne Co.,		
	Auction tax for 1864,		170
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c., dividend on		
	capital stock in Bank of Cape Fear, ap-		
	propriated to Literary Fund,		81,660
	W. H. Cunningham, interest on Greens-		
	boro' Female College Bonds,		630
	Rev. B. Craven, interest on Normal Col-		
	lege Bonds,		600
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailer's License,		
	as follows :		
	J. B. Hare, Sheriff Hertford Co., less		
	commissions,		48
	E. M. Berry, Sheriff Gaston County,		100
	S. T. Speer, Sheriff Yadkin County, less		
	commissions,		48
	J. C. Griffith, Sheriff Caswell County,		50
April	E. D. Hall, Sheriff New Hanover Co.,		
	Auction tax in part, for 1864,		1,312 98
	The following Sheriffs, Retailer's tax as		
	follows :		
	S. W. Hinson, Sheriff Duplin County,		50
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Person Co., less		
	commissions,		48
	D. M. Gudger, former Tax Collector Bun-		
	combe County, less commissions,		96
May	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant		
	Lands,		533 55
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com-		
	pany, dividend on stock appropriated to		
	Literary Fund,		40,000
June.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant		
	Lands,		11 06
July.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant		
	Lands,		35 40
	Sundry persons, principal and interest on		
	College Bonds, as follows :		
	Treasurer Floral College,		2,072 21
	Rev. T. M. Jones, Greensboro' Female		
	College,		7,269 75
	Rev. B. Craven, Normal College,		10,986

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.			
Aug.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant Lands,	\$	14 25
	Bank of North Carolina, dividend on capital stock appropriated to Lit. Fund,		24,632 30
Sept.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant Lands,		148 20
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction Tax, as follows:		
	E. D. Hall, Sheriff New Hanover Co.,		55,343 36
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		150
	Hector McNeill, " Cumberland "		139 67
	W. H. High, " Wake "		267 81
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "		689 19
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of indigent pupils in N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind as follows:		
	W. A. Walton, Sheriff Rowan Co.,		225
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "		75
	Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus "		75
	Sundry Sh'fs, Retailer's Tax, as follows:		
	W. J. Murray, Sheriff Alamance Co.,		50
	Jos. Cobb, " Edgecombe "		183 33
	Jos. Marshall, " Stanly "		50
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		550
	W. A. Meroney, " Davie "		50
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		50
	W. Smith, " Rockingham "		250
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "		50
	W. H. Perkins, Tax Col. Pitt "		100
	E. Murrill, Jr., Sheriff Onslow "		50
	W. H. Smith, " Person "		48
	W. T. Crawford, " Martin "		150
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col. Johnston "		50
	Hector McNeill, Sheriff Cumberland "		300
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		50
	E. A. Gupton, " Franklinton "		150
	W. A. Philpott, " Granville "		200
	K. H. Worthy, " Moore "		100
	J. H. Duncan, " McDowell "		50
	W. H. High, " Wake "		550
	Wm. Fields, " Lenoir "		150
	H. B. Guthrie, " Orange "		150
	W. D. Justus, " Henderson "		150
	J. S. Snow, " Halifax "		500

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	E. H. Morgan, Sheriff Nash Co.,	\$	100
Sept.	J. W. Hinson, " Duplin "		50
	J. T. Barnes, " Wilson "		83 33
	J. W. Gore, " Columbus "		100
	M. Spainhour Tax Col. Burke "		50
	J. W. Dixon, Sheriff Greene "		150
	R. P. Melvin, " Bladen "		150
	J. R. Smith, Tax Col. Wayne "		700
	A. Westmoreland, Act'g Sh'ff. Stokes Co.,		100
	J. A. Long, Sheriff Richmond County,		50
			<hr/>
			\$598,157 77

LITERARY FUND—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	\$	79,500
Common Schools,		147,829 24
Confederate Bonds, 7 per cent.,		175,000
Contingencies,		812 83
Expense Account,		10,216 38
Interest on 7 per cent. Confederate Bonds,		2,013 55
State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,		172,192 34
State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent.,		191,883 25
		<hr/>
		\$779,447 59

Detailed as follows :

1863.	Paid M. A. York, Chairman Board of Superintendents Common Schools, Surry County, Spring Distribution, 1863,	\$	1,148 65
Oct.	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.		4,000
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 2d and 3d quarters salary for 1863,		750
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary Literary		

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Oct.	Board, expenses of meeting of Board Oct. 2d, 1863,	\$ 45
Nov.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools, as follows :	
	Iredell Co., Jno. Davidson Chm'n., (Spring, 1863,)	1,589 82
	Alexander " J. F. Stephenson, " (Spring, 1863,)	671 69
	Halifax " Jno. R. Gary, " (Spring, 1862,)	1,533 40
	Wilson " L. D. Farmer, " (Fall, 1862)	967 31
	Do " L. D. Farmer, " (Spring, 1863,)	967 31
	Caldwell " C. W. Clarke, " (Spring, 1862,)	742 54
	Do. " C. W. Clarke, " (Fall, 1862,)	821 18
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, for 7 <i>per cent.</i> Bonds of Confederate States,	175,000
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	4,000
	W. L. Pomeroy, for Ledger and Journal furnished Treasurer of Literary Fund,	101
	E. L. Harding, for safe furnished Treas- urer of Literary Fund,	840
	G. T. Cooke, Post Master, postage stamps furnished Treasurer of Literary Fund,	10
	P. A. Wiley, 1 blank book furnished Treasurer of Literary Fund,	20
	E. J. Hale & Sons, for publishing in Fay- ettevill <i>Observer</i> , Fall Distribution, 1863, Common school Fund,	40
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent Common Schools, for stationary pur- chased for his office and on account of other contingent expenses,	560
	R. H. Battle, Jr, Sec'y Literary Board expenses of meeting of Board and extra compensation as Secretary,	166
	C. W. Fenton, for publishing in Wades- boro' <i>Argus</i> , Fall Distribution, 1863, Common School Fund,	40

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.			
Nov.	A. Philips, for Southern Express Comp'y, freight on package,	\$	10
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, inter- est on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,		2,013 55
	Purchased for Literary Fund, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,		15,000
	Premium on above Bonds,		24,000
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,		279 29
	Purchased for Literary Fund 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,		2,000
	Premium on above Bonds,		3,000
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,		47 50
Dec.	The following Counties for support of Com'on Schools, Fall Distribut'n, 1863:		
	New-Hanover Co., S. W. Wallace, Ch'n.		2,554 85
	Alexander " J. F. Stephenson, "		839 60
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.		15,000
	South'n Express Co., freight on package.		12 50
	The following persons for publishing Fall Distribut'n, 1863 Com'on School Fund:		
	W. J. Yates, Western <i>Democrat</i> ,		40
	Wm. Dedman, Henderson <i>Times</i> ,		40
	T. W. Atkin, Asheville <i>News</i> ,		16
	Sundry person, for 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Cou- pon Bonds, purchased for Lit'ry Fund		9,000
	Premium on above Bonds,		15,070
	Accrued Interest on above Bonds,		203 74
	Purchased for Literary Fund 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,		27,000
	Premium on above Bonds,		42,750
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,		658 25
1864.			
Jan.	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, as follows:		
	Orange Co., W. H. Brown, Ch'mn., (Fall, 1862,)		1,732 68
	Do. " W. H. Brown, " (Spring, 1863,)		1,732 68
	Do. " W. H. Brown, " (Fall, 1863,)		2,165 84
	Person " J. W. Hunt, " (Fall, 1863,)		1,253 56

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864. Jan.				
	Wilson	Co., L. D. Farmer,	Chm'n,	
		(Fall, 1863,)		\$ 984 12
	Iredell	" Jno. Davidson,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,937 26
	Cabarrus	" A. J. Yorke,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,084 60
	Do	" A. J. Yorke,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,355 74
	McDowell	" W. A. McCall,	"	
		(Fall, 1862,)		617 01
	Do.	" W. A. McCall,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		767 01
	Jackson	" W. H. Bryson,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		629 61
	Rowan	" D. A. Davis,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,816 06
	Stokes	" W. A. Mitchell,	"	
		(Fall, 1862,)		1,094 36
	Rutherford	" H. Harrill,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,234 21
	Do.	" H. Harrill,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,542 75
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,			13,000
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Treas. Literary Fund, his salary from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 21st, 1863,			250
	Southern Express Telegraph Company for sundry dispatches,			2 40
	South'n Express Co., freight on packages,			40 25
	Ingold & Clendenin, for publishing in Greensboro' <i>Patriot</i> Fall distribution 1863, Common School Fund,			40
	C. H. Wiley, Gen'l. Sup't. of Common Schools, subscriptions to N. C. <i>Jour- nal of Education</i> and for stationery purchased for his office,			2,745
	Purchased for Literary Fund 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,			3,000
	Premium on above Bonds,			5,610
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,			80

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	Purchased for Literary Fund, 6 per cent.	
	State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 2,000
	Premium on above Bonds,	3,740
Feb.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools Fall Distribut'n 1863, as follows:	
	Nash Co., J. J. Q. Taylor, Chm'n,	1,426 21
	Davidson " John Haines, "	2,158 55
	Union " M. W. Cuthbertson "	1,497 34
	Wake " N. G. Rand, "	3,235 96
	Lenoir " J. W. Cox, "	1,185 44
	Macon " J. R. Siler, "	842 09
	Madison " J. J. Gudger, "	
	(Spring, 1863,)	676 92
	Do. " J. G. Gudger, "	
	(Fall, 1863,)	846 14
	Sampson " A. Monk, "	
	(Spring, 1863,)	1,605 63
	S. A. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	17,500
	D. B. Ross & Co., for publishing in Mountain Eagle, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	15
	A. Phillips, for Southern Express Cop'y, freight on package,	40 25
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary Lit'ry Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, February 27th, 1864,	45
	C. N. B. Evans & Son, for publishing in Milton Chronicle, Fall Distribution, 1863, Common School Fund,	40
	Purchas. for Lit'ry F'nd per Lancaster & Co., 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	36,000
	Premium on above Bonds,	62,925
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,	1,027 31
	Lancaster & Co., commissions and tax on sales of 7 per cent. Confederate Bonds,	812 83
M'ch.	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, as follows:	
	Northampton Co., Herod Faison, Chm'n,	
	(Fall, 1862,)	1,238 39
	Do. " Herod Faison, "	
	(Spring, 1863,)	1,238 29

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.				
Mar.	North'pton Co.,	Herod Faison, Chm'n,		
		(Fall, 1863,)	\$	1,547 98
	Sampson	" A. Monk,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		2,007 02
	Harnett	" D. McCormick,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		814 33
	Do.	" D. McCormick,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		867 90
	Richmond	" B. B. McKenzie,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,026 24
	Anson	" H. B. Hammond	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,265 26
	Do.	" H. B. Hammond,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,581 56
	Cumberland	" A. M. Campbell,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,314 70
	Buncombe	" M. Patton,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,726 57
	Davie	" L. Bingham,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		876 17
	Do.	" L. Bingham,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,095 20
	Pitt	" James Murray,	"	
		(Spring, 1862,)		1,334 04
	Wilkes	" P. Eller,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,658 40
	Do.	" P. Eller,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		2,072 99
	Randolph,	" H. M. Foust,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		1,875 67
	Do.	" H. M. Foust,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		2,344 57
	Johnston	" D. H. Holland,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,989 30
	Caswell	" Alvis Lea,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,737 44
	Guilford	" Nathan Hiatt,	"	
		(Spring, 1863,)		2,162 92
	Do.	" Nathan Hiatt,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		2,703 64
	Warren	" Sam'l Bobbitt,	"	
		(Fall, 1863,)		1,605 65

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1864. Mar.	Stanly	Co.,	E. L. Parker, (Fall, 1862,)	Chm'n	\$	852	45
	Do.	"	John O. Ross, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,065	55
	Lincoln	"	R. N. Davis, (Spring, 1863,)	"		854	31
	Do.	"	R. A. Davis, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,067	87
	Duplin	"	H. Bourden, (Spring, 1861,)	"		666	66
	Do.	"	H. Bourden, (Spring, 1862,)	"		1,284	80
	Do.	"	H. Bourden, (Fall, 1862,)	"		1,353	79
	Do.	"	H. Bourden, (Spring, 1863,)	"		1,503	79
	Do.	"	H. Bourden, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,729	72
	Greene	"	B. S. Hardy, (Fall, 1863,)	"		922	14
	Mecklenb'g	"	J. P. Ross, (Fall, 1863,)	"		2,069	49
	Cleaveland	"	J. R. Logan, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,670	30
	Edgecombe	"	David Barlow, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,862	41
	Jackson	"	Wm. H. Bryson, (Fall, 1863,)	"		787	
	Gaston	"	S. Morris, (Spring, 1863,)	"		980	09
	Do.	"	S. Morris, (Fall, 1863,)	"		1,225	10
	Granville	"	L. A. Paschall, (Fall, 1863,)			2,755	36
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,					375	
	J. J. Bruner, for publishing in Salisbury Watchman, Fall Distribution, 1863, Common School Fund,					40	
	Purchased for Literary Fund, 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,					110,250	
	Accrued interest on above Bonds,					437	50

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.			
April.	The following Counties for support of Com'n Schools, Fall Distribut'n, 1863 :		
	Wayne Co., W. H. Lane, Chairman,	\$	1,549 21
	Franklin " J. S. Barrow, "		1,638 80
	R. H. Battle, J., Treas'r Literary Fund, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,		250
May.	The follow'g Counties for support of Common Schools :		
	Catawba Co., G. P. Shuford, Chm'n (Fall, 1863,) "		1,387 39
	Montgomery " C. W. Wooley, " (Spring, 1863,) "		804 44
	Do. " C. W. Wooley, " (Fall, 1863,) "		1,005 54
	Southern Express Co., freight on package,		10
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, stamps furnished Treasurer of Literary Fund,		10
	Southern Telegraph Co., dispatch sent by Treasurer of Literary Fund,		2 35
	C. H. Wiley, General Sup't of Common Schools for wood purchased by him for use of his office,		80
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Sec'y Lit'ry Board, expenses of meet'g of Board held June 28,		99
June.	The following Counties for support of Com'n Schools, Fall Distribution, 1863:		
	Hertford Co., J. B. Slaughter, Chm'n.,		1,122 66
	Surry " M. A York, "		1,285 80
	Rockingham, " J. W. Burton, "		1,916 16
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		5,000
	Sundry persons for publishing Spring Distribution, 1864—Common School Fund—as follows :		
	E. J. Hale & Sons, Fayetteville <i>Observer</i> ,		18
	L. V. Blum, People's <i>Press</i> ,		36
	J. D. Hyman & Co., Daily and Weekly <i>Conservative</i> ,		44
	C. W. Fenton, N. C. <i>Argus</i> ,		20
July.	The following Counties, for support of Common Schools, Fall Distribution, 1863, as follows :		
	Richmond Co., B. B. McKenzie, Chm'n,		1,282 79

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.			
July.	Cherokee Co. G. W. Hayes, Chm'.,	\$ 1,301	69
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind on acc't. of support of said Institution,	10,000	
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Treasurer Lit. Fund, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	250	
	The following persons, for publishing Spring Distribution, 1864, Common School Fund:		
	E. B. Drake & Son, Iredell <i>Express</i> ,	20	
	A. M. Gorman & Co., Daily <i>Confederate</i> ,	72	
Aug.	The following Counties for support of Common Schools:		
	Columbus Co., Haynes Lennon, Chm'n., (Fall, 1863,)	1,106	10
	Lenoir " J. W. Cox, " (Spring, 1864,)	948	36
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on acc't of support of said Institution,	3,000	
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary Lit. Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, held August 2d,	35	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, subscription to N. C. <i>Journal of Education</i> ,	2,267	
	W. W. Holden, Public Printer, printing done for C. H. Wiley, Gen'l Sup't, &c., and advertising in N. C. <i>Standard</i> , Fall Distribution, 1863, and Spring Dis- tribution, 1864, Common School Fund,	373	50
	A. W. Ingold & Co., for advertising in Greensboro' <i>Patriot</i> , Spring Distribu- tion, 1864, Common School Fund,	25	
Sept.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1864, as follows:		
	Orange Co., O. Hooker, Chm'n,	1,732	68
	Iredell " Jno. Davidson, "	1,589	82
	Franklin " M. S. Davis "	1,311	05
	Forsyth " Joshua Boner, " (Fall 1863,)	1,741	54

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864. Sept.	Chatham Co., J. S. Lasater, Chm'n	\$ 1,930 53
	Do. " Do "	
	(Fall, 1863,)	1,510
	Alamance " Jno. Trolinger, "	
	(Fall, 1863,)	1,015 10
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "	1,449 96
	Mecklenb'g " G. W. McDonald "	1,715 60
	Yadkin " Jas. Sheek, "	1,178 53
	Stanly " Jno. O. Ross, "	852 45
	Polk " H. Hicks, "	441 17
	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "	1,512 86
	Cumberland " A. M. Campbell "	1,631 77
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "	1,381 27
	Warren " Sam'l Bobbitt, "	1,344 53
	Granville " L. A. Paschall, "	2,204 29
	Haywood " W. Brown, "	
	(Fall, 1863,)	549 85
	Do. " W. Brown, "	
	(Spring, 1863,)	439 89
	Rutherford " H. Harrell, "	1,234 21
	Catawba " G. P. Shuford, "	1,169 92
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on account of support of said Inst.,	8,000
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary Lit. Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, held Sept. 1, 1864,	160
	W. W. Holden, advertising in N. C. <i>Standard</i> , Fall Dist., 1862, Common School Fund, and printing done for C. H. Wiley, General Sup't. of Common Schools,	69 50
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Treasurer Lit. Fund, on account of salary from 1st to 19th July, 1864,	51 63
		<hr/> \$779,447 59

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal***PUBLIC FUND—(Receipts.)****STATEMENT C.**

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived.

Accrued Interest on 6 and 8 <i>per cent.</i> ,	
State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 23,608 87
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, <i>Nov, Dec, & Jan.</i>	266,651
Cherokee Bonds,	2,156 47
Contingencies,	54,351 78
Insane Asylum, <i>See p. 17 of Doc. No. 6</i>	11,800
Insane Asylum Tax,	18,019 47
Interest on Loan to N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company,	300
Interest on City of Raleigh Bonds,	23 50
Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	3,000
Military Appropriation,	2,149,968 56
Money remaining in hands of Clerks,	2,243 75
Public Printing,	13 50
Public Taxes,	1,880,497 20
Sheriffs for settling,	937 43
State Coupon Bonds, 8 <i>per cent.</i> ,	49,000
State Coupon Bonds, 6 <i>per cent.</i> , for funding Treasury Notes,	107,500
State Coupon Bonds, 6 <i>per cent.</i> , sold to supply the Treasury,	456,500
State Coupon Bonds, 6 <i>per cent.</i> , exchanged for 8 <i>per cent.</i> , Bonds,	27,000
State Coupon Bonds, 6 <i>per cent.</i> , issued to Bank of Washington on account of loan to the State by said Bank,	100,000
Tax on Attorney's License,	121 50
Tax on Bank stock,	25,707 80
Tax on Corporations,	75
Treasury Notes issued,	1,757,496 25
	<hr/>
	\$6,936,972 08

Detailed as follows:

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.			
Oct.	Received of sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Bonds,	\$	567 20
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Bonds,		730 45
	W. A. Meroney, Sheriff Davie County, Insane Asylum Tax for the year 1863,		102
	Maj. C. M. Andrews, 2d N. C. Cavalry, amount due the State on settlement of his acc'ts with Auditor of Public acc'ts.		59
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, amount received through his hands from Confederate States on account of horses furnished for cavalry service,		51,358 40
	Capt. W. A. Albright, amount due the State on settlement of his accounts with the Auditor of Public Accounts,		25
	David Loftin, Sheriff Davidson County, State Taxes for the year 1863,		32,147 97
	Sundry persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:		
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		1,000
	R. F. Simonton,		500
	Noah Smitherman,		500
	J. M. Morehead,		500
	V. Manney,		500
	J. L. Hedrick,		500
	Jonathan Worth,		500
	J. M. Weith,		500
	P. A. Wilson,		500
	D. G. Fowle,		1,000
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:		
	Jas. Joyner,		500
	W. R. S. Burbank,		4,500
	Geo. Allen,		500
	J. H. Riddick,		500
	W. R. Richardson,		1,000
	V. Manney,		1,500
	Jos. P. Elliott,		500

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.		
Oct.	Jno. L. Hedrick,	\$ 500
	R. K. Speed,	1,000
	J. M. Weith,	500
	Sam'l Moore,	1,000
	D. A. Barnes,	500
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	500
	I. G. Lash,	500
	M. Stevenson,	500
	The following Banks, tax on capital stock:	
	Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	562 50
	Bank of Thomasville,	342
	Miners' and Planters' Bank,	696 80
	Issued at sundry times during this month	
	State Treasury Notes, as follows:	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	5,670
	“ “ 10 “ “	10,920
	“ “ 25 “ “	23,850
	“ “ 50 “ “	17,250
	“ “ 75 “ “	4,500
	“ “ \$1 “ “	1,200
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 7 <i>per</i>	
	<i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,838 41
Nov.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per</i>	
	<i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,329 14
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per</i>	
	<i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,608 03
	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Co., on account	
	of mortgage held by the State on said	
	road,	148,000
	Jacob Siler, Agent for the collection of	
	Cherokee Bonds, on acc't of said Bonds,	1,183 57
	Maj. W. W. Peirce, Q. M., C. S. A., 3d	
	quarter's payment for 1863, for clothes	
	furnished N. C. Troops in Confederate	
	service,	800,057 75
	Capt. Wm. P. Mathews, amount due on	
	settlement of his accounts with the Au-	
	ditor of Public Accounts,	12 50
	L. T. Bond, Sheriff Bertie County, balance	
	of State taxes for 1863,	185 08
	Sundry persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury	
	Notes for State Coupon Bonds, bearing	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.	interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as	
Nov.	follows :	
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	\$ 2,500
	C. A. Carlton,	500
	D. G. Fowle,	1,000
	J. M. Weith,	3,000
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	2,000
	J. H. Hyman,	500
	P. A. Wilson,	1,500
	J. H. Lindsay,	500
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	1,500
	J. P. Elliott,	1,000
	D. H. Starbuck,	500
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent. State Treasury</i>	
	Notes, for State Coupon Bonds,	
	bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows :	
	Milton Selby, Guardian,	1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	6,500
	D. G. Fowle,	500
	J. G. Williams & Co.,	500
	Jas. Spencer,	500
	J. H. Hyman,	1,000
	P. A. Wilson,	1,000
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	6,500
	Isham Cox,	500
	D. B. Bell,	2,000
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	1,500
	J. P. Elliott,	2,000
	C. W. Wooley,	500
	Jos. Hollinsworth,	1,000
	C. B. Riddick,	500
	J. M. Weith,	1,000
	W. E. Anderson,	1,000
	M. Rountree & Co.,	1,000
	D. H. Starbuck,	500
	Issued during this month, State Treasury	
	Notes, as follows :	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	4,305
	“ “ 10 “ “	8,400
	“ “ 25 “ “	10,875
	“ “ 50 “ “	6,750
	“ “ 75 “ “	7,875
	“ “ \$2 “ “	1,200

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.		
Nov.	R. H. Battle, Jr. Treasurer Lit. Fund, interest on 7 <i>per cent.</i> Con. Bonds,	\$ 2,013 55
Dec.	Sunday persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	964 68
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	5,487 36
	Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co., on account of mortgage held by the State on said road,	100,000
	G. B. Threadgill, Sheriff Anson County, Insane Asylum Tax for 1863,	2,000
	David Pender, am't due the State on settlement of his accounts with Auditor of Public Accounts,	621 87
	Confederate States, <i>per</i> P. H. Winston, Jr., State Ag't, on account of advanced payments by the State for Military purposes,	405,035 65
	Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., on account of Quarter Master's Department,	100,000
	Sundry persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows :	
	J. P. Elliott,	500
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	500
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	2,500
	P. A. Wiley,	1,000
	R. W. Best,	1,000
	E. M. Wellborn,	500
	F. D. Koonce,	500
	Jas. E. Hoyt,	1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	1,000
	R. H. Rountree,	1,000
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows :	
	E. L. Mann,	500
	J. P. Elliott,	500
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	500
	A. Braswell,	1,000
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	500

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.		
Dec.	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	\$ 1,500
	H. T. Clark,	2,000
	J. H. Powell,	1,500
	T. D. Hogg,	500
	Jas. E. Hoyt,	1,000
	Jas. Weddell,	500
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	1,000
	R. H. Rountree,	500
	C. Winslow.	2,000
	Bank of Washington, for 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds, issued in payment of Notes for loans held by said Bank,	100,000
	The following Banks, tax on cap. stock:	
	Bank of Yanceyville,	500
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	2,400
	Issued at sundry times during this month	
	State Treasury Notes, as follows:	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	2,940
	Notes of 10 cents each,	6,510
	Notes of 25 cents each,	9,000
	Notes of 50 cents each,	3,000
	Notes of 75 cents each,	7,875
	Notes of \$2 each,	7,200
	Notes of \$3 each,	12,000
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on Con- federate Bonds,	13,499 18
1864.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	744 31
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,270 88
	W. W. Vass, Treas'r. Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Comp'y, interest for 6 months on \$100,000 of Bonds of said company, held by the State,	3,000
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., funds re- maining in his hands on account of appropriation for the purchase of cotton	3,000
	Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., on account of Clothing Department,	200,000
	Capt. C. J. Iredell, am't due on settlem't of his ac'ts with Auditor Pub. Accouts,	200

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treas'y	
	Notes for State Coupon Bonds bearing	
	int. at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	J. G. Williams & Co.,	\$ 2,500
	J. T. Lineback,	500
	L. Fels,	500
	P. A. Wilson,	500
	C. J. Hammerskold,	500
	T. S. Lutterloh,	1,000
	A. Kline,	1,000
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treas'y	
	Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing	
	int. at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	J. G. Williams & Co.,	1,500
	T. W. Dewey,	500
	D. P. Paschall,	500
	C. C. Gates,	1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	1,000
	J. T. Lineback,	500
	C. J. Hammerskold,	500
	J. F. Divine,	1,000
	W. R. S. Burbank,	500
	T. S. Lutterloh,	500
	D. G. Fowle,	500
	A. Kline,	1,500
	C. Dewey,	1,000
	A. M. McPheeters,	1,000
	The following persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State	
	Coupon Bonds in exchange for 6 <i>per</i>	
	<i>cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds, issued to them:	
	Jonathan Worth,	1,000
	J. W. Norwood, Guardian,	7,000
	E. S. Walton,	500
	Issued during this month State Treasury	
	Notes, as follows:	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	3,255
	Notes of 10 cents each,	6,090
	Notes of 25 cents each,	3,750
	Notes of 50 cents each,	4,500
	Notes of 75 cents each,	11,250
	Notes of \$1 each,	66,000
	Notes of \$2 each,	57,600
	Notes of \$3 each,	57,600

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Feb.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 347 77
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	723 33
	F. A. Campbell, Sheriff Alexander Co., on account of Insane Asylum Tax,	150
	W. R. Richardson, Treas. City of Raleigh, interest on Bond of \$1,000 of the City of Raleigh held by the State,	23 50
	Capt. C. J. Iredell, amount due on settle- ment of his accounts with the Auditor of Public Accounts,	165
	W. H. Oliver, Agent for N. C., proceeds of sale of damaged cotton owned by the State,	10,000
	Sundry persons 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coupon Bonds bearing int. at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	C. Dewey, Cashier,	1,000
	C. J. Cowles,	500
	A. M. McPheeters,	1,000
	C. H. Brogden,	1,000
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds bearing int. at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	E. G. L. Barringer,	500
	C. Perkins,	500
	D. A. Barnes,	500
	Thomas Branch & Sons,	1,500
	Edward Warren	1,500
	A. M. McPheeters,	1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	500
	A. C. Cowles,	500
	Austin, Norfleet & Co., 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bond in exchange for one 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bond issued to them,	1,000
	Issued during this month State Treasury Notes as follows:	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	1,365
	Notes of 10 cents each,	3,150
	Notes of 25 cents each,	4,500
	Notes of 50 cents each,	6,750
	Notes of 75 cents each,	5,625

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Feb.	Notes of \$1 each,	\$ 63,600
	Notes of \$2 each,	40,800
	Notes of \$3 each,	98,400
	Notes of \$5 each,	12,500
	Sundry persons, interest and premium on 7 per cent. Confederate Bonds,	34,702 33
Mar.	T. W. Dewey, accrued interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bond,	420
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bond,	218 83
	Sundry persons, In. Asy. Tax, as follows:	
	W. H. Mitchell, Trustee Lincoln Co.,	144
	F. A. Campbell, Sheriff Alexander "	236
	J. B. Hare, Sheriff Hertford "	144
	R. H. Rountree, Trustee Lenoir "	404
	W. A. Philpott, Sheriff Granville "	335
	O. Fennell, Jr., Trustee N. Han'ver "	720
	R. M. White, Sheriff Mec'lnburg "	720
	W. L. Elliott, Trustee Perquim'ns "	540
	W. H. Oliver, State Agent on account of sales of damaged cotton,	7,303 72
	Gen. J. B. Gordon, on account of sale of horses,	1,130
	W. D. Holt, amount due the State on settlem't of his acc'ts with the Auditor,	57 23
	W. H. Oliver, State Agent, on account of sales of damaged cotton,	12,438 08
	E. S. Parker, A. C. S., 50th N. C. Reg't, amount due the State on settlement of his accounts with the Auditor,	98
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., on acc't of Quarter Master's Department,	6,100
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., on acc't of Sub- sistence Department,	2,020
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, on account of Ordnance Department,	12,900
	Maj. Jno. Devereux, A. Q. M., on acc't of Quarter Master's Department,	36,220
	E. B. Freeman, Cl'k Supreme Court, on account of funds remaining in his hands uncalled for,	2,243 75
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., part of Public taxes for the year 1864, as follows:	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.			
Mar.	D. F. Bagley, Sheriff Perquimans Co., (for 1863,)	\$	5,522 29
	E. M. Berry, " Gaston "		30
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "		621
	S. T. Speer, " Yadkin "		912
	J. R. Smith, Tax Col. Wayne "		656 56
	R. M. White, Sheriff Mecklenburg "		1,920 40
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "		4,852 35
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		84 88
	W. H. Moore, Clerk Superior Court, Wake, on executions in favor of State of N. C., against Sheriffs of Bruns- wick and Columbus Counties, '		9,400
	T. W. Dewey, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds, bear- ing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> ,		3,500
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows :		
	T. W. Dewey,		1,000
	P. A. Wilson,		500
	J. M. Weith,		500
	John Mitchell, one 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Cou- pon Bond for 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bond issued to him,		1,000
	Bank of Wilmington, tax for 1863, on cap- ital stock,		875
	Issued at sundry times during this month State Treasury Notes, as follows :		
	Notes of 5 cents each,		2,415
	" " 10 " "		4,410
	" " 25 " "		13,500
	" " 50 " "		10,500
	" " 75 " "		15,750
	" " \$1 "		49,200
	" " \$2 "		33,600
	" " \$3 "		33,600
	" " \$10 "		60,000
	" " \$20 "		24,000
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 7 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,		1,877 06

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Apr.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per</i> <i>ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 332 22
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per</i> <i>ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,097 68
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., in old issue of Confederate States' currency, on account of appropriation to said Institution,	11,800
	A. T. Summey, Trustee Buncombe Co., in full of Insane Asylum tax to Jan'y, 1st, 1864,	144
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., on account of Commissary Department,	1,125
	P. H. Winston, Jr., Ag't for collection of State claims, am't received from Confederate States on account of funds advanced by the State to pay N. C. T's.,	58,081 42
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., on account of Commissary Department,	7,669 07
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., on account of Commissary Department,	1,370 25
	P. H. Winston, Jr., Ag't for collection of State claims, am't received from Confederate States on account of advanced payments on the part of the State for horses,	54,993 34
	J. W. Hinson, Sheriff Duplin Co., part of State taxes for 1864,	289 01
	The following, persons 8 <i>per</i> <i>ct.</i> Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds bearing interest at 8 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> <i>per annum</i> :	
	P. A. Wilson,	500
	J. M. Weith,	2,000
	The following persons, 8 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bond for 6 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coup. Bond iss'd them in lieu thereof:	
	E. J. Aston,	1,000
	Thomas B. Power,	13,000
	Issued at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	105
	Notes of 10 cents each,	1,680
	Notes of 25 cents each,	4,500

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
April.	Notes of 50 cents each,	\$ 10,500
	Notes of \$1 each,	9,600
	Notes of \$2 each,	7,200
	Notes of \$3 each,	103,200
May.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	138 20
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	381 05
	Jacob Siler, Ag't for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	972 90
	The following Sh'ffs, Insane Asylum tax:	
	L. T. Bond, Sheriff Bertie County,	466 67
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "	466
	Capt. Jno. S. Hines, am't due the State on settlement of his accounts with the Auditor of Public Accounts,	366 06
	The following persons, on account of Military Departments:	
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Departm't,	865
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence "	4,300
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, " "	11,558 30
	Maj. J. Devereux, Q. M's. "	2,380
	W. W. Holden, State Printer, on acc't of sales of Public Documents,	13 50
	C. A. Boon, Sheriff Guilford Co., am't received from sundry persons, under an act of the General Assembly exempting Society of friends from Military service,	1,100
	The following persons, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coup. Bonds bearing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> :	
	Jos. Hollinsworth,	500
	M. A. Barnhardt,	500
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treas'y Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	Turner Wilson,	500
	W. A. Lash,	500
	P. Henneberry,	1,500
	E. L. Mann,	500

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
May.	W. A. Duke,	\$ 500
	J. M. Weith,	1,000
	Bank of Cape Fear, tax on capital stock stock to Oct. 1st, 1863,	3,142 50
	Issued during this month, State Treas'y Notes, as follows :	
	Notes of 25 cents each,	108 75
	Notes of 50 cents each,	4,232 50
	Notes of \$1 each	31,200
	Notes of \$2 each,	43,200
	Notes of \$3 each,	21,600
	Notes of \$5 each,	12,500
	Notes of \$10 each,	24,000
June.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per</i> <i>ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	437 13
	Sundry persons, on account of State Mil- itary Departments, as follows :	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	2,290
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	1,140
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Commissary De- partment,	5,000
	Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	175,731 67
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	7,550
	The following Sheriffs, part of State taxes for 1864, as follows :	
	Jonas Oline, Sheriff Catawba County,	59 52
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "	102 44
	The following persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coup. Bonds, bearing int. at 6 <i>per ct. per annum</i> :	
	Jno. Berry,	500
	R. F. Simonton,	2,000
	W. S. Battle, 8 <i>per ct.</i> State Coup. Bonds for 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Coupon Bonds, issued him in lieu thereof,	2,500
	Rev. W. E. Pell, tax on account of the incorporation of Cross Creek Manufac- turing Co., and Fayetteville Mill Man- ufacturing Company,	50

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
June.	Issued during this month, State Treas'y Notes, as follows :	
	Notes of \$1 each,	\$ 4,800
	Notes of \$2 each,	4,800
	Notes of \$5 each,	25,000
	Notes of \$10 each,	24,000
	Notes of \$50 each,	60,000
	C. B. Harrison, Confederate States' Depository, interest on Registered Bond of Con. States held by the State,	154
July.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	415 46
	N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company, interest on loan to said Company,	300
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., in sundry payments during this month, N. C. Treas'y Notes, on acc't of Com. De'pt.	8,245
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum.</i> , as follows :	
	J. McDonald,	500
	Bank of North-Carolina,	500
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	500
	J. W. Carr,	500
	E. T. Clemmons,	1,000
	W. E. Anderson,	1,000
	C. Dewey,	1,000
	Commissioners of Sink. Fund of N. C., for 6 <i>per ct.</i> State Coup. Bonds, issued under an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide Ways and Means for supplying the Treas'y,"	35,500
	R. S. Duryea, tax on acc't of the incorporation of Valley River Mining Co.,	25
	Issued during this month State Treasury Notes as follows :	
	Notes of 10 cents each,	630
	Notes of 25 cents each,	10,125
	Notes of 50 cents each,	19,500
	Notes of \$1 each,	4,800
	Notes of \$2 each,	4,800
	Notes of \$3 each,	4,800

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
July.	Notes of \$5 each,	\$ 52,500
	Notes of \$50 each,	132,000
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, on acc't of sale of Laws, &c., of North-Carolina,	26 50
	C. B. Harrison, C. S., Depositary, int'est on 8 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds,	184
Aug.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	232 23
	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	852 59
	Sundry persons, In. Asy. Tax, as follows :	
	B. B. McKenzie, for Richmond Co.,	217 42
	J. W. Hinson, Sheriff Duplin "	158
	J. W. Gore, " Columbus "	1,174
	J. W. Dixon, " Greene "	172
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	700
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	750
	E. M. Berry, " Gaston "	194
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., on account of Commissary Department,	675
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of State Taxes for 1864, as follows :	
	J. R. Smith, Tax. Col. Wayne Co., part,	36,566 11
	F. A. Campbell, Sheriff Alexander Co.,	8,476 41
	J. W. Hinson, " Duplin "	27,971 23
	J. L. Bundy, former " Cabarrus "	7 32
	Nelson Slough, " " "	30,114 54
	S. M. Warren, Tax Col. Wilson "	22,915 08
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff Catawba "	16,657 93
	J. T. Barnes, " Wilson "	1,202 50
	J. W. Gore, " Columbus "	9,297 31
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col. Burke "	14,237 58
	J. A. Long, Sheriff Richmond "	25,156 41
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	15,470 88
	J. W. Dixon, " Greene "	15,098 61
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	24,568 14
	R. P. Melvin, " Bladen "	15,575
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	29,897 89
	J. R. Smith, Tax. Col. Wayne Co., balance,	3,706 28
	A. Westmoreland, Act'g Sh'ff Stokes Co.,	13,761 97
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff Randolph "	18,673 64
	R. M. White, " Mecklenburg "	72,993 50
	E. M. Berry, " Gaston "	26,092 40

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, amount overpaid for settling State Taxes for 1863, as follows:	
	F. A. Campbell, Sheriff Alexander Co., \$	96
	J. W. Hinson, " Duplin "	48 60
	J. W. Gore, " Columbus "	67 20
	S. M. Warren, Tax. Col. Wilson "	40
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff Catawba "	93 33
	J. A. Long " Richmond "	128 34
	J. W. Dixon, " Greene "	36 73
	Sundry persons 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes, for State Coupon Bonds bearing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	R. R. Bridgers,	500
	A. Roseman,	500
	A. L. Archer, Cashier, &c.,	500
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treasury Notes for State Coupon Bonds bearing int. at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:	
	A. Roseman,	500
	W. F. McKesson,	500
	G. W. Williams & Co.,	3,000
	Mrs. S. L. Hogg,	1,000
	W. H. Cunningham,	1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,	1,500
	W. A. Duke,	1,000
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court,	
	Tax on Attorney's License,	121 50
	Bank of Charlotte, tax on capital stock,	750
	Issued during this month State Treasury Notes, as follows:	
	Notes of \$5 each,	157,500
	Notes of \$3 each,	4,800
	Notes of \$2 each,	14,400
	Notes of \$1 each,	4,800
	Notes of 75 cents each,	39,375
	Notes of 50 cents each,	19,500
	Notes of 25 cents each,	12,375
	C. B. Harrison C. S. Depositary, Raleigh,	
	interest on Confederate Treas'y Note,	46 75
Sept.	C. Austin, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	80

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864. Sept.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	\$	5,230	33
	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Co., on acc't of loan by the State to said company,		18,651	
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax for indigent patients, in Insane Asylum of N. C., as follows:			
	W. J. Murray, Sheriff Alamance Co.,		82	60
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell		1,378	80
	Joseph Cobb, " Edgecombe		431	
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford		300	
	S. T. Speer, " Yadkin		288	
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson		1,082	40
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan		288	
	W. A. Meroney, " Davie		130	
	M. Masten, " Forsyth		640	
	W. Smith, " Rockingham		702	25
	G. M. Green, " Cleveland		288	
	R. McFarland, " Polk		150	
	A. H. Sanders, " Montgomery		455	
	E. Murrill, " Onslow		144	
	Rufus Galloway, " Brunswick		472	
	L. T. Bond, " Bertie		613	33
	K. H. Worthy, " Moore		144	
	H. B. Guthrie, " Orange		492	
	Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., on account of Quarter Master's Department,		39,461	25
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, on acc't of that Department,		115,365	
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., State Taxes for 1864, as follows:			
	C. Austin, Sheriff Union Co.,		15,162	52
	W. J. Murray, " Alamance		24,439	53
	L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln		19,724	18
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell		28,829	08
	Joseph Cobb, " Edgecombe		60,196	06
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford		18,176	80
	S. T. Speer, " Yadkin		14,971	16
	J. R. Grady, " Harnett		9,842	97
	E. D. Hall, " New-Hanover		163,151	72
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson		25,930	09
	Jos. Marshall " Stanly		8,976	97
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan		45,642	96

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.	W. A. Meroney, Sh'ff.	Davie	Co.	\$	28,79	90
Sept.	E. D. Davis,	"	Jackson	"	2,955	57
	M. Masten	"	Forsyth	"	25,711	47
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham	"	45,251	49
	J. W. C. Piercy, Tax Col.	Cherokee	"		1,936	08
	R. McFarland, Sheriff	Polk	"		3,019	53
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland	"	15,187	61
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	23,490	50
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell	"	52,007	58
	W. H. Perkins, Tax Col.	Pitt	"		21,955	97
	E. Murrill, Jr., Sheriff	Onslow	"		8,235	14
	A. H. Sanders,	"	Montgomery	"	6,723	44
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	26,291	27
	Rufus Galloway,	"	Brunswick	"	10,485	25
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson	"	25,629	84
	W. T. Crawford,	"	Martin	"	14,157	54
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col.	Johnston	"		20,705	46
	S. H. Warren, Sheriff	Northampton	"		29,431	20
	Hector McNeill, Sheriff	Cumberland	"		54,271	01
	N. R. Jones,	"	Warren	"	62,417	60
	L. T. Bond,	"	Bertie	"	20,348	91
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin	"	36,276	39
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville	"	74,485	17
	S. W. Burgin, Tax Col.	Buncombe	"		14,274	71
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff	Moore	"		11,307	45
	J. H. Duncan,	"	McDowell	"	7,833	60
	C. P. Jones, Tax Col.	Caldwell	"		8,923	68
	W. E. Piercy, Sheriff	Yancey	"		2,397	81
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	77,236	27
	Watson Curtis,	"	Clay	"	1,190	33
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	19,428	88
	R. Hamilton,	"	Transylvania	"	2,949	12
	A. A. Wiseman,	"	Mitchell	"	1,041	12
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	42,779	40
	M. Walker,	"	Rutherford	"	12,149	80
	H. B. Guthrie,	"	Orange	"	38,337	69
	S. P. Brittain, Tax Col.	Henderson	"		10,578	61
	J. L. Moore, Sheriff	Macon	"		3,410	89
	W. D. Justus,	"	Henderson	"	44	50
	Jesse Bledsoe,	"	Alleghany	"	3,495	80
	J. S. Snow,	"	Halifax	"	63,052	61
	E. H. Morgan,	"	Nash	"	26,933	24
	Sundry Sheriffs, amount overpaid them					

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864. Sept.	as mileage and <i>per diem</i> for settling		
	State Taxes for 1863, as follows:		
	L. H. Lowrance, Sheriff Lincoln Co.,	\$	113 33
	M. Masten " Forsyth "		60 90
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col. Johnston "		16
	Watson Curtis, Sheriff Clay, "		215 64
	H. B. Guthrie " Orange "		21 33
	C. Austin, 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Treas'y Notes for State Coupon Bonds bearing int'est at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> ,		500
	Sundry persons, 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Treas'y Notes, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing int. at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , as follows:		
	R. B. Andrews,		500
	H. A. Dowd,		500
	J. G. Williams & Co.,		1,000
	James W. Mullen,		1,500
	J. H. Hinton,		1,000
	P. A. Wiley,		2,000
	Stephen Page,		1,000
	W. R. Richardson & Co.,		500
	E. L. Mann,		500
	P. A. Wiley,		1,000
	R. Henneberry,		1,000
	E. J. Aston,		500
	Commissioners of Sinking Fund of N. C., for 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds, issued under an act of the Gen. Ass'y, ratified Dec. 20, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Ways and Means for supplying the Treasury,"		421,000
	Sundry Banks, tax on capital stock as follows:		
	Bank of Wilmington,		6,826 50
	Bank of Wadesboro',		812 50
	Bank of Yanceyville,		500
	Farmers' Bank of N. C.,		607 50
	Bank of Fayetteville,		950
	Bank of Clarendon Fayetteville,		3,600
	Bank of Cape Fear,		3,142 50

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.	Issued during this month, State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
Sept.		
	Notes of 10 cents each,	\$ 210
	Notes of 25 cents each,	1,875
	Notes of 50 cents each,	9,000
	Notes of 75 cents each,	2,250
	Notes of \$5 each,	25,000
		<hr/>
		\$6,936,972 08

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

Accrued Interest on 8 per cent., State	
Coupon Bonds,	\$ 1,012 65
Appropriation for Edu'tion purposes,	1,190 60
Appropriation for Hospital purposes,	25,000
Appropriation for Manufacture of salt,	28,258 93
Appropriation for relief of citizens of Washington, N. C.,	20,000
Appropriation for relief of Soldiers' families, (1863,)	406,145 83
Appropriation for relief of Soldiers' families, (1864,)	936,557 95
Appropriation for Vaccinating purp's.,	2,816
Auditor's Department,	3,692 32
Board of Internal Improvements,	173
Capitol Square,	400
Comptroller's Department,	1,537 50
Congressional Election,	817 57
Contingencies,	96,270 20
Copying Laws,	975
Council of State,	318 20
Distributing Laws,	3,161 45
Executive Department,	6,980 66
Executive Mansion,	816 12
General Assembly,	139,663 80
Geological Survey,	3,440 38
Governor's Election,	1,609 60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

Insane Asylum,	\$ 249,300
Interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Cou. Bonds.	105,660
Interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Cou. Bonds.	118,638
Interest on Cou. Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	555
Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	5,520
Interest on State Treasury Notes,	1,618 30
Interest on State Loans,	21,818 30
Judiciary,	29,186 75
Military Appropriation,	3,865,272 92
Mutilated State Treasury Notes,	1,972 90
Pensions,	80
Post Office,	767 10
Public Tax Refunded,	25,663 38
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	100,000
Resolutions of General Assembly,	574 05
Senatorial Election,	469 89
Sheriffs for settling,	3,383 72
State Coupon Bonds, 8 <i>per cent.</i> ,	36,000
State Department,	1,250
State Librarian,	950
State Library,	46
State Loans,	100,000
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	512 50
Treasury Department,	5,350
Treasury Notes taken up,	13,150
	<hr/>
	\$6,368,573 57

Detailed as follows :

1863.		
Oct.	Paid H. W. Husted, accrued intrest on 8 <i>per ct.</i> certificate of State stock,	\$ 73 78
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, for payment of sub- scription to <i>N. C. Journal of Educa- tion</i> sent to School Committees, &c., and on acc't of expenses of his office,	1,190 60
	Sundry Counties, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.		
Oct.	Randolph Co., J. M. Worth, Com'r., 2d Instalment,	\$ 5,846 50
	Guilford Co., J. H. Lindsay, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	6,230 62
	Lenoir Co., J. C. Washington, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	1,941 05
	Lenoir Co., J. C. Washington, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	1,941 05
	Yancey Co., J. K. Blankenship, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,257 77
	Rutherford Co., T. M. Walker, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	3,586 76
	Iredell Co., G. H. White, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	4,410 61
	Caldwell Co., S. P. Dula, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,492 92
	Montgomery Co., C. J. Cochran, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,288 65
	Ashe Co., D. F. Neal, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,938 69
	Rowan Co., J. S. McCubbins, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	4,165 55
	Cabrrrus Co., R. W. Allison, Com'r., 1st Instalment,	2,930 30
	Nash Co., J. J. Q. Taylor, Com'r., 1st Instalment,	2,501 62
	Union Co., D. A. Covington, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	3,524 61
	Columbus Co., T. M. Smith, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,287 85
	Lincoln Co., L. H. Lowrance, Com'r., 2d Instalment,	2,375 34
	Catawba Co., D. B. Gaither, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	3,578 05
	Sundry persons, <i>per</i> order of E. Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., entitled "An Act to insure the protection of the people of North-Carolina against small pox,"	393
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capitol Square, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,	75

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.		
Oct.	Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. C., his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,	\$ 1,250
	H. E. Colton, Principal Clerk House of Commons, transcribing Journals of the House of adjourned session, July 1863,	60
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his salary from Jan. 1st, to Oct. 1st, 1863,	1,125
	W. E. Anderson, Treas'r. Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of appropriation for support of said Institution,	20,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,480
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	960
	Sundry persons, interest on Cou. Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	60
	Thos. Ruffin, Sr., interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Pl'k Road Company,	90
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas'y Notes,	147 50
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,	625
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,	625
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge Superior Court, his 1st half year's salary for 1863,	975
	J. E. Kerr, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1863,	20
	Sundry persons for the use of the several Military Departments, as follows:	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster's Department,	50,000
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	50,000
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.,	40,000
	Capt. H. A. Dowd, Quarter Master's Department,	200,000
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	50,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's Dep't.,	25,000

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's	
Oct.	Department,	\$ 25,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's Dep't.,	50,000
	Jas. G. Brown, for food, clothing, &c., furnished Capt. McKay's Company from Harnett County,	859 64
	P. H. Winston, Jr., expenses and services as Commissioner of the State for the collection of debt of Con. States due the State,	828 15
	Mendenhall, Jones & Gardner for servi- ces and expenses of Machinist sent by them to Georgia <i>per</i> order of Gov. Vance on business for the State,	248
	Western R. C. Railroad Co., freight and transportation during 3d quarter, 1863,	163 46
	J. R. Anderson & Co., for Ordnance stores furnished the State,	6,639 85
	W. L. Pomeroy, for medicines purchased T. H. Scott, Ass't Surgeon 34th & 35th Regiment N. C. Militia, while in active service,	130 40
	W. A. Blount, Jr., value of slave who escaped from fortifications around Ral- eigh, July, 1863	2,500
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage accounts, as follows:	
	Executive Department,	83 14
	Comptroller's " "	10
	Treasury " "	7 90
	Cornelia W. Happer, Adm'x W. W. Hap- per, dec'd, under resolution of General Assembly, Feb., 1863,	462 38
	D. Loftin, Sheriff Davidson Co., for set- tling State Taxes for 1863,	19
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1863,	250
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, mutil'd State Treas. Notes,	141 30
	O. H. Perry, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863, as State Librarian and services to Cabinet of Minerals,	187 50
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1863,	625

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.

Oct.

T. E. Steele, Ass't Clerk to Public Treas., his 3rd quarter's salary for 1863;	\$	187 50
Taken up during this month, from sundry persons, State Treasury, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Public Treasury on or before 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861, said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,		
Notes of the denomination of \$100,		500
Notes of the denomination of \$ 50,		550
Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,		100
Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :		
Jordan Wemble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey and W. E. Anderson,		693
Wm. Huske,		150
C. L. Rights,		440 50
J. McGilvary		106 50
G. D. Hardie,		121 50
W. H. Dodd, for signing and numbering State Coupon Bonds,		1,168 10
Southern Express Company, freight on Sundry packages and boxes,		185 25
Sundry persons, for publishing Executive proclamations, as follows :		
J. J. Bruner, Salisbury <i>Watchman</i> ,		39
C. W. Fenton, Wadesboro' <i>Argus</i> ,		32
L. V. Blum, <i>Press</i> ,		22 50
J. L. Pennington, advertising in <i>Daily Progress</i> for State Department,		12
T. L. Clinton, for Southern Express Tele- graph Company, sundry dispatches sent and received during Sept. 1863,		147 43
John Spelman, advertising in <i>State Jour- nal</i> for State Department and publish- ing Executive proclamations,		34 75
J. W. Syme, for advertising in <i>Raleigh Register</i> for State Department and publishing Executive proclamations,		36

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.		
Oct.	W. W. Holden, printing done for Comptroller's Department,	\$ 45
	W. L. Pomeroy, for three blank books furnished Auditor's Office and stationery furnished the State,	316 50
	T. L. Clinton, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, for dispatches sent and received by Executive Department from 1st to 12th October, 1863,	43 81
	W. W. Holden, printing and advertising for State Department,	40 50
	W. W. Holden, printing done for the Executive Department and publishing Executive proclamations,	254 50
	Madison Rand, for repairing table in Treasurer's Office,	5
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches sent by Public Treasurer,	2 40
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding 325 Journals of Legislature, 1862-'63,	243 75
	D. M. Barringer, expenses as Commissioner for the State, in attending Railroad Convention at Augusta, Ga.,	38 50
	W. W. Holden, for printing Legislative Documents, Sessions 1862-'63,	2,164 60
	W. W. Holden, for printing Senate and House Journals, Session 1862-'63,	839 98
Nov.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> certificates of State Stock,	85 78
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the army," as follows:	
	Martin County, C. B. Hassell, Commissioner, 4th Instalment,	2,151 67
	Caswell Co., T. D. Johnson, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,605 35
	Alamance Co., T. C. Foust, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,161 97
	Warren Co., Jacob Parker, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	1,948 96

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.	.	
Nov.	Warren Co., Jacob Parker, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	1,948 97
	Orange Co., W. F. Strayhorn, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,480 68
	Yadkin Co., W. A. Roby, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,606 57
	Stokes Co., J. M. Covington, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,106 55
	Davie Co., B. Bailey, Com., 2d Inst'm't,	2,375 74
	" " " " 3d "	2,375 74
	" " " " 4th "	2,375 73
	Halifax Co., W. W. Brickell, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,629 50
	Bladen Co., W. A. Bizzell, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,467 58
	Wake Co., J. F. Hutchins, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	6,520 30
	Iredell Co., G. H. White, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,410 62
	Montgomery Co., C. J. Cochran, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,288 65
	Davidson Co., Alfred Hargrave, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	5,296 22
	Sampson Co., A. B. Chesnutt, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	3,604 97
	Stanly Co., Daniel Freeman, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,608 92
	Johnston Co., J. B. Beckwith, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,175 85
	Wilkes Co., W. G. Hix, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	5,257 42
	Hertford Co., J. W. Harrell, Com'r., 1st Instalment,	1,562 97
	Hertford Co., J. W. Harrell, Com'r., 2d Instalment,	1,562 97
	Hertford Co., J. W. Harrell, Com'r., 3d and 4th Instalments,	3,125 96
	Lincoln Co., L. H. Lowrance, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,375 34
	Lincoln Co., L. H. Lowrance, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,375 34
	Caldwell Co., S. P. Dula, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,492 92

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.		
Nov.	New Hanover Co., P. W. Fanning, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	\$ 4,203 17
	Chowan Co., J. S. Jones, Com'r., 3d and 4th Instalments,	2,357 94
	McDowell Co., J. M. Neal, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,194 04
	Camden Co., G. W. Spencer, Com'r., Full quota,	4,655 67
	Randolph Co., J. M. Worth, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	5,846 50
	Mecklenburg Co., J. H. Wilson, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,173 87
	Cleaveland Co., C. C. Durham, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	4,001 66
	Cleaveland Co., C. C. Durham, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,001 66
	Duplin Co., J. Pearsall, Com'r., 3d In- stalment,	3,286 34
	Chatham Co., H. A. London, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,970 39
	Sundry persons, <i>per</i> order of E. Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to insure the protection of the peo- ple of N. Carolina against small pox,"	673
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, for copies of acts and resolutions furnish- ed State officers,	31
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,	75
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for Oct. and Nov. 1863, as messenger of the Governor,	86
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy- lum of N. C., on account of appropria- tion for support of said Institution,	25,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,880
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,110
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas'y Notes,	273 03

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.		
Nov.	Sundry persons, for the use of the several Military Departments, as follows:	
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	\$ 50,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's D'pt.,	50,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's D'pt.,	50,000
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	25,000
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, Ord. Department,	25,000
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	330,000
	Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co., transportation of troops, &c., and for use of Machine Shops and Locomotives in 1861,	32,650 18
	W. C. Whitford, for services of schooner "Edwin," in transportation of lumber, &c., in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, in 1861,	133
	A. H. & W. S. Keaton, for equipments furnished "Goldsboro' Rifles" in 1861,	26
	W. M. Grier, for Mecklenburg Co., on acc't of funds advanced by said Co., for the clothing of Troops, in 1861,	1,409 77
	W. H. Davis, for corn furnished Troops in 1861,	27 50
	R. R. White, value of horse and wagon captured by the enemy while in the service of the State,	800
	P. H. Winston, Sr., compensation and expenses in arguing case " <i>Ex parte</i> Kirk," before Judge Pearson,	583
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, mutilated State Treasury Notes,	446 05
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage stamps furnished Treasury Department,	100
	Taken up from sundry persons during this month, State Treas'y Notes bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Pub Treas'y on or before 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Con-	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.	vention of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861,	
Nov.	said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i>	
	State Coupon Bonds,	
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	\$ 2,000
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 50,	600
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,	170
	Southern Express Company, freight on	
	Sundry packages and boxes,	280 60
	Sundry persons, for signing, numbering	
	and trimming State Treasury Notes, as	
	follows:	
	W. H. Jones,	103 50
	R. W. Lawson, Jr.,	136 75
	R. Chapman,	138
	Jordan Wemble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey	
	and W. E. Anderson,	346 50
	Henry Hardie,	10 50
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Tele-	
	graph Company, dispatches sent and	
	received by the Governor and Public	
	Treasurer during Oct. 1863,	118 84
	W. W. Holden, printing and advertising	
	for Treasury Department,	247 02
	W. W. Holden, for printing Rev. Laws	
	and blank tax lists,	462 37
	W. H. Dodd, for signing and numbering	
	State Coupon Bonds for Pub. Treas'r	70 20
	S. W. Scott, Ag't, &c., freight on package	
	to Fayetteville,	8 50
	Neuse Manufactpring Co., 50 reams of	
	paper furnished the State,	2,500
	Rufus Ivy, for wood furnished the State,	104
	Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., Salisbury, N.	
	C., for sundry dispatches sent and re-	
	ceived by him,	45 35
Dec.	Sundry counties, under an act of the	
	General Assembly of N. C., entitled	
	"An act for the relief of the Wives	
	and Families of Soldiers in the army,"	
	as follows:	
	Cumberl'd Co., W. McL. McKay, Com'r.,	
	4th Instalment,	3785 10
	Harnett Co., J. A. Johnson, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	2,118 42

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1863.		
Dec.	Moore Co., A. H. McNeill, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	\$ 3,454 10
	Robeson Co., W. J. Brown, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,398 33
	Sampson Co., A. B. Chesnutt, Com'r. 4th Instalment,	3,604 99
	Northampton Co., W. H. Hughes, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,340 50
	Onslow Co., C. Stephens, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,057 84
	Gates Co., R. H. S. Bond, Com'r., 3d and 4th Instalments,	3,309 66
	Greene Co., R. W. Best, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	1,514 68
	Duplin Co., J. Pearsall, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,280 34
	Jackson Co., J. Keener, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,074 86
	Wilson Co., A. G. Brooks, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,353 16
	Wayne Co., W. B. Thompson, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,452 57
	Ashe Co., Q. F. Neal, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,938 69
	Forsyth Co., E. A. Vogler, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,242 35
	Beaufort Co., G. L. Windley, Com'r., Bal. 4th Instalment,	6,470 42
	Cabarrus Co., Jno. Swink, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,930 38
	Jones Co., T. J. Whitaker, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	874 78
	Brunswick Co., J. H. Pritchett, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	1,787 44
	Sundry persons, <i>per</i> order of E. Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., entitled "An Act to insure the protection of the people of North-Carolina against small pox,"	1,360
	W. H. Cullom, Sheriff Johnston Co., for making return of Congressional election in Nov. 1861,	12 50

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.			
Dec.	J. W. Hinson, Sheriff Duplin Co., for making return of Congressional election in Nov. 1861,	\$	4 16
	• Paid Members, &c., of Gen'l Assembly, adj'd session, Nov. 1863, as follows:		
	Giles Mebane,		
	Speaker Senate, Alamance Co.,		370 40
	Henry Adams, do. Davidson do.,		310
	Peter Adams, do. Guilford do.,		296
	M F Arendell, do. Carteret do.,		
	July Session,		78
	M F Arendell, do. Carteret do.,		
	Nov. Session,		324
	Benj Aycock, do. Wayne do.,		248
	W H Bagley, do. Pasquotank do.,		344 60
	E J Blount, do. Pitt do.,		302 40
	Bedford Brown, do. Caswell do.,		178
	J G Carraway, do. Martin do.,		318
	J G Dickson, do. Duplin do.,		293 20
	J W Ellis, do. Brunswick do.,		262
	T I Faison, do. Sampson do.,		297 60
	W A Graham, do. Orange do.,		196
	E W Hall, do. New Hanover do.,		
	July Session,		70
	E W Hall, do. New Hanover do.,		
	Nov. Session,		260 80
	C L Harris, do. Rutherford do.,		373 20
	W Harris, do. Franklin do.,		384
	J F Hoke, do. Lincoln do.,		212 80
	Jas Holeman, do. Person do.,		258
	Isaac Jarratt, do. Yadkin do.,		209 20
	W D Jones, do. Wake do.,		270
	R W Lassiter, do. Granville do.,		286 80
	Giles Leitch, do. Robeson do.,		296
	D McD Lindsay, do. Currituck do.,		337 60
	J E Matthews, do. Forsyth do.,		314
	J F Murrill, do. Onslow do.,		254
	S J Neal, do. McDowell do.,		338
	D Outlaw, do. Bertie do.,		325 60
	Ew'd Patrick, do. Greene do.,		296
	M Patton, do. Buncombe do.,		378
	T J Pitchford, do. Warren do.,		282
	J H Powell, do. Edgecombe do.,		292

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1863.	J G Ramsay,	Senate,	Rowan	Co.,	\$	312
Dec.	C B Sanders,	do.	Johnston	do.,		266
	L Q Sharpe,	do.	Iredell	do.,		326
	F L Simpson,	do.	Rockingham	do.,		296
	J B Slaughter,	do.	Hertford	do.,		248
	W C Smith,	do.	Anson	do.,		356
	J W Smith,	do.	Stanly	do.,		334
	W P Taylor,	do.	Chatham	do.,		242
	A J Taylor,	do.	Nash	do.,		260
	E J Warren,	do.	Beaufort	do.,		327 20
	Nath Whitford,	do.	Craven	do.,		324 80
	M L Wiggins,	do.	Halifax	do.,		290
	C W Wooley,	do.	Montgomery	do.,		335
	W B Wright,	do.	Cumberland	do.,		240
	J S Young,	do.	Mecklenburg	do.,		334
	R. S. Donnell,					
	Speaker Com'ns,		Beaufort	do.,		414 40
	T A Allison,	do.	Iredell	do.,		330
	B G Albritton,	do.	Pitt	do.,		246
	G H Alford,	do.	Wake	do.,		270 40
	J S Amis,	do.	Granville	do.,		264
	W H Avera,	do.	Johnston	do.,		276 80
	E G L Barringer,	do.	Montgomery	do.,		335 80
	R L Beall,	do.	Davidson	do.,		312
	David Beam,	do.	Cleaveland	do.,		322
	L C Benbury,	do.	Chowan	do.,		356 80
	M A Bernhardt,	do.	Caldwell	do.,		352
	John Berry,	do.	Orange	do.,		280 80
	H H Best,	do.	Greene	do.,		290 80
	James Bond,	do.	Bertie	do.,		324
	J L Brown,	do.	Mecklenburg	do.,		322
	A R Bryan,	do.	Rutherford	do.,		329 60
	M D C Bumpass,	do.	Person	do.,		284
	John Burgin,	do.	Buncombe	do.,		384
	R H Burns,	do.	Anson	do.,		338
	Rob't Bynum,	do.	Edgecombe	do.,		257 20
	J B Carpenter,	do.	Rutherford	do.,		364
	J M Carson,	do.	Alexander	do.,		335 20
	D M Carter,	do.	Beaufort	do.,		372 80
	David Cobb,	do.	Edgecombe	do.,		308
	A Costner,	do.	Lincoln	do.,		334
	A C Cowles,	do.	Yadkin	do.,		334
	W F Craig,	do.	McDowell	do.,		364
	M H Crawford,	do.	Wayne	do.,		284

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.	A W Davenport,	Cm's Gaston	Co.,	\$	208	20
Dec.	A H Davis,	do. Halifax	do.,		200	
	W A Duke,	do. Camden	do.,		360	
	W W Dunn	do. Lenoir	do.,		296	
	N N Fleming,	do. Rowan	do.,		372	80
	W H Flynt,	do. Stokes	do.,		316	
	I H Foust,	do. Randolph	do.,		300	
	J H Foy,	do. Onslow	do.,		300	
	J W Francis,	do. Cherokee	do.,		464	
	T H Gaskins,	do. Craven	do.,		280	
	J M Gentry,	do. Ashe	do.,		354	
	F George,	do. Columbus	do.,		338	
	W J Gilliam,	do. Rockingham	do.,		272	80
	R W Glenn,	do. Guilford	do.,		296	
	L Greene,	do. Stanly	do.,		334	
	E C Grier,	do. Mecklenburg	do.,		266	80
	W W Hampton,	do. Wilkes	do.,		344	
	W S Harris,	do. Cabarrus	do.,		328	
	T B Harris,	do. Chatham	do.,		230	
	S S Harrison,	do. Caswell	do.,		302	
	J R Hawes,	do. New Hanover	do.,		220	
	L Henderson,	do. Warren	do.,		288	
	P T Henry,	do. Bertie	do.,		257	20
	Alex Henry,	do. Henderson	do.,		444	
	W J Headen,	do. Chatham	do.,		282	
	L W Hodges,	do. Duplin	do.,		296	
	Jo Hollinsworth,	do. Surry	do.,		300	
	Wm Horton,	do. Watauga	do.,		363	20
	H B Howard,	do. Davie	do.,		312	20
	S M Ingram,	do. Richmond	do.,		362	40
	W H Jenkins,	do. Granville	do.,		284	
	Henry Joyner,	do. Halifax	do.,		308	
	T J Judkins,	do. Warren	do.,		289	60
	Jos Keener,	do. Jackson	do.,		436	
	E Kerner,	do. Forsyth	do.,		236	40
	Wm Kirby, 2d	do. Sampson	do.,		300	
	Wm Laws,	do. Wake	do.,		271	20
	C Q Lemmonds,	do. Union	do.,		316	
	J R Logan,	do. Cleaveland	do.,		318	
	S L Love,	do. Haywood	do.,		396	
	J M Lyle,	do. Macon	do.,		412	
	E L Mann,	do. Hyde	do.,		328	
	W E Mann,	do. Pasquotank	do.,		332	
	W H Manning,	do. Gates	do.,		220	80

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.	R Y McAden, Com's, Alamance	Co.,	\$	248	
Dec.	J McCormick, do. Harnett	do.,		283	20
	Neill McKay, do. Harnett	do.,		264	
	Neill McNeill, do. Robeson	do.,		336	
	M McRae, do. Robeson	do.,		282	
	J P Nissen, do. Forsyth	do.,		309	20
	John Parks, do. Burke	do.,		354	80
	Wm Patterson, do. Orange,	do.,		27	40
	A M Pearce, Jr., do. Franklin	do.,		284	
	W W Peebles, do. Northampton	do.,		260	
	C Perkins, do. Pitt	do.,		272	
	S J Person, do. New Hanover,	do.,		216	
	L A Powell, do. Sampson	do.,		300	40
	J T Reynolds, do. Rockingham	do.,		270	40
	P Richardson, do. Anson	do.,		356	60
	J H Riddick, do. Perquimans	do.,		336	80
	T W Ritter, do. Moore	do.,		292	
	B B Rives, do. Wayne	do.,		284	
	A E Rhodes, do. Jones	do.,		208	
	X L Robards, do. Catawba	do.,		172	
	J R Robason, do. Martin	do.,		316	80
	M S Robins, do. Randolph	do.,		312	
	C J Rogers, do. Wake	do.,		272	
	J W Russ., do. Bladen	do.,		332	80
	D L Russell, do. Brunswick	do.,		201	60
	R A Russell, do. Craven	do.,		196	
	M S Sherwood, do. Guilford	do.,		296	
	T E Shober, do. Rowan	do.,		316	
	W R Smith, do. Guilford	do.,		280	
	J H Smith, do. Washington	do.,		244	
	Eli Spruill, do. Tyrrel	do.,		292	
	J D Stanford, do. Duplin	do.,		192	
	S T Stancell, do. Northampton	do.,		312	
	J A Vann, do. Hertford	do.,		134	
	M Q Waddell, do. Chatham	do.,		278	
	Jesse Wallen, do. Madison	do.,		384	
	Henry Walser, do. Davidson	do.,		314	80
	E A Wellburn, do. Wilkes	do.,		346	40
	H G Williams, do. Nash	do.,		308	
	Seth Woodall, do. Johnston	do.,		276	
	John Young, do. Iredell	do.,		307	60
	D M Young, do. Yancey	do.,		374	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863.	C. R. Thomas, Principal Clerk Senate,	\$	540
Dec.	L. C. Edwards, Assistant " "		460
	W. J. Page, Principal Doorkeeper Senate,		354
	C. C. Tally, Assistant " "		372
	H. E. Colton, Principal Clerk Ho. Com's,		484
	J. A. Stanly, Assistant " "		502 40
	W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper House of Commons,		370
	J. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Commons,		400
	W. A. Huske, Engrossing Clerk,		376
	T. H. Hill, " "		352
	M. J. Moore, " " July Ses.		88 40
	Do. " " Nov. Ses.		396 80
	G. W. Thompson, Temp. Ass't En. Clerk,		48
	W. J. Page, Principal Doorkeeper Senate, extra compensation, under resolution of General Assembly,		50
	M. A. Emmons, Adm'x of E. Emmons, dec'd, on account of salary as State Geologist, from April 1st to October 1st, 1863,		1,263 38
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,		1,340
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,		3,720
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy- lum, on account of appropriation for support of said Institution,		20,000
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas- ury Notes,		286 59
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for hold Court of Oyer and Terminer in Wake County,		150
	W. A. Allen, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> , for 1 cer- tificate from 2d Circuit, Fall, 1863,		20
	Q. F. Neal, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> , for 1 certifi- cate from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1863,		20
	J. F. Hoke, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> , for 1 certi- ficate from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1863,		20
	C. C. Clark, Solicitor for 5 certificates from 2d Circuit, Fall, 1863,		100
	Sundry persons for the several Military Departments, as follows:		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863.		
Dec.	Capt. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	\$ 20,000
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	10,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster's Department,	25,000
	Capt. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	100,000
	Capt. John Devereux, for the purchase of cotton,	356,915 54
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	30,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, " "	25,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	50,000
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's Dep't.,	25,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.,	10,000
	John B. Allison, for provisions furnish'd a company of "Home Guards" from Jackson County,	1,500
	Holt & Thrower for 19,600 feet lumber seized by troops at Camp Mangum for building purposes,	323 40
	J. W. Russ, for Bladen County, on acc't of claim allowed by Board of Claims,	6,860 23
	J. W. Russ, for Bladen County under resolution of General Assembly for funds advanced for fitting out comp'ny of troops,	160
	Patton & Alexander, goods furnished N. C. Troops in 1861,	293 37
	P. H. Winston, Jr., expenses and compensation as commissioner for the State in the collection of Confed'ate Debt,	1,201 25
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, mutil'd State Treas. Notes,	107 85
	Sundry persons, public tax refunded under resolution of General Assembly, as follows :	
	W. W. Grier,	150 34
	D. R. Ambroze,	593
	J. W. Hinson, Sheriff, Duplin County,	7,813
	Jos. Cobb, Sheriff Edgecombe County,	16,893 53
	Sundry persons, under resolutions of General Assembly,	81 67
	Bank of Washington, principal of two notes for loans of \$75,000 and \$25,000,	100,000

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1863. Dec.	Taken up during this month from sundry persons, State Treasury Notes bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Public Treasury on or before Jan. 1st, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861, said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds :	
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	\$ 2,100
	Notes of the denomination of \$50	350
	Notes of the denomination of \$10,	120
	Sundry persons, for publishing Executive proclamations, as follows :	
	W. J. Yates, <i>Western Democrat</i> ,	78
	Dennis Heartt, <i>Hillsboro' Recorder</i> ,	42 25
	J. L. Pennington, <i>Daily Progress</i> ,	80
	J. W. Alsbaugh, <i>Western Sentinel</i> ,	4 50
	Wm. Dédman, <i>Henderson Times</i> ,	21
	E. H. Britton, <i>Charlotte Bulletin</i> and <i>Catawba Journal</i> ,	206 50
	L. V. Blum, <i>Peoples' Press</i> ,	5
	W. E. Pell, <i>N. C. Christian Advocate</i> ,	67 2
	Jno. Spelman, <i>State Journal</i> ,	208
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	222 2 5
	W. T. Womble, for signing State Treas'y Notes for Comptroller,	12 40
	Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	W. A. Rose,	114
	G. D. Hardie,	231
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey, and W. E. Anderson,	90
	J. McGilvary	114
	Wm. Huske,	114
	F. S. Latham,	323 75
	W. A. Caldwell,	182 50
	T. H. Hardin,	93
	J. E. Lippitt,	81
	Wm. Larkins,	84
	J. A. Guion,	445 50
	C. P. Mebane,	114

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1863. Dec.	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches for Executive and Treasury Departments,	\$ 42 70
	T. W. Young, for wood furnished the State,	330
	D. King, for payment of servant for cutting wood for Capitol,	32
	G. H. Perry, State Librarian, for repairing stove in State Library,	2 50
	D. King, for payment of servant for cutting wood for Capitol and repairing wheel barrow,	47
	J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga., for engraving and printing N. C. Treas'y Notes and Bonds,	18,171 09
1864. Jan.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	330 45
	Edward Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., for Hospital purposes, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., entitled "An Act for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers,"	25,000
	D. G. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, on account of appropriation for the manufacture of salt,	20,000
	Sundry Counties, under an act of the Gen'l Assembly of N. C., entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Tyrrell Co., John McClees, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	1,268 04
	Tyrrell Co., John McClees, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	1,268 04
	Cabarrus Co., John Swink, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,930 38
	Union Co., D. Covington, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,524 62
	Rutherford Co., T. M. Walker, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	3,586 77
	Rowan Co., J. S. McCubbins, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	4,165 55

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.			
Jan.	Burke Co., J. A. Claywell, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	\$	2,531 48
	Randolph Co., J. M. Worth, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		5,846 50
	Edgecombe Co., J. Norfleet, Com'r., 3d Instalment,		2,723 72
	Edgecombe Co., J. Norfleet, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		2,723 72
	Franklin Co., D. S. Hill, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		2,569 32
	Granville Co., J. C. Cooper, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		4,429 62
	Gaston Co., J. Lusk, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		2,774 80
	S. F. Phillips, Auditor of Public Acc'ts his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,		625
	H. G. Spruill, Clerk to Auditor of Public Acc'ts, his 3d quarter's salary for 1863,		375
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary of Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of meeting of Board,		148
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintend't of Capitol Square, his 3d quarter's sal. for 1863,		187 50
	Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. C., his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,		1,250
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,		75
	A. M. McPheeters, Clerk in Executive Office, his 4th quarter's sal. for 1863,		300
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for Dec. 1863, as messenger of the Governor,		52 66
	W. S. Copeland, mileage and <i>per diem</i> as Senator from Northampton County, Nov. Session, 1863,		152
	Briggs & Dodd, for repairs at Executive Mansion,		80
	John Devereux, for rope furnished for well at Executive Mansion,		20 62
	W. E. Anderson, Treas'r Insane Asylum of N. C., on acc't of appropriation for support of said Institution,		60,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,		12,900

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 32,340
	Sundry persons, interest on Cou. Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	210
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	1,710
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas'y Notes,	8827
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,	625
	R. P. Buxton, Solicitor, for 13 certificates (1 double.) from 5th Circuit, fall, 1863,	280
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, his 1st half year's salary for 1863,	150
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, his last half year's salary for 1863,	975
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Sup. Courts, his last half year's salary for 1863,	975
	Sundry persons, for the use of the several Military Departments, as follows :	
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	40,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's De'pt.,	25,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence Dep't.,	25,000
	Do. do. do.,	40,000
	Capt. H. A. Dowd, Quarter Master's Department,	100,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.,	20,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's De'pt.,	25,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.,	10,000
	Do. Subsistence Dep't.,	30,000
	Do. do. do.,	50,000
	Do. do. do.,	30,000
	Do. do. do.,	50,000
	Do. do. do.,	25,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's De'pt.,	75,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Subsistence De'pt.,	20,000
	Do. do. do.,	42,500
	J. R. Dishman, for injury of slave by Hernia, while in the employ of the State on fortifications around Wilmington,	83333

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

Jan.

P. K. Dickinson, for Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, transportation for the State during 1863,	\$ 11,195	03
Col. R. F. Webb, for tent cloth and provisions furnished Co. B, 6th Regiment, North-Carolina Troops in 1861,	120	07
Taken up from sundry persons during this month, mutil'd State Treas. Notes,	203	40
G. T. Cook, Post Master, Raleigh, postage account of Executive Office,	152	60
The following persons, public tax refunded under resolution of General Assembly :		
C. Wooten,	41	30
Levi Dawson,	46	40
Sundry persons, principal of 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds, taken up as follows :		
R. H. Kingsbury, 1 bond,	500	
J. W. Albertson, 2 bonds,	2,000	
Jonathan Worth, 1 bond,	1,000	
J. W. Norwood, Guardian, 7 bonds,	7,000	
E. S. Walton, 1 bond,	500	
E. D. Scull, 1 bond,	500	
J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,	250	
O. H. Perry, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863, as State Librarian and services to Cabinet of Minerals,	187	50
D. King, Superintendent of Pub. Buildings, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,	112	50
P. A. Wiley, Chief Clerk to Public Treas.	175	
T. E. Steele, Ass't Clerk to Public Treas., his 3rd quarter's salary for 1863,	187	50
Taken up during this month from sundry persons, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Public Treasury on or before January 1st, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec'r 1st, 1861, said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds :		

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Jan.	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	\$ 500
	“ “ “ “ \$ 50,	200
	“ “ “ “ \$ 10,	150
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and boxes,	246 65
	Sundry persons, for numbering, signing and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	R. M. Sloan, Jr.,	67 50
	R. G. Lindsay,	323 25
	J. Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey,	252
	S. G. Murphy,	374
	P. A. Wiley,	56 90
	J. H. Carson	29 37
	S. L. Riddle,	188 87
	T. W. Dewey,	165
	J. Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey,	163 20
	J. H. Adams,	324 38
	J. M. Horah,	531
	G. D. Hardie,	292 50
	W. A. Rose,	37 50
	Sundry persons, for publishing Executive proclamations, as follows .	
	T. S. W. Mott, Church <i>Intelligencer</i> ,	28 50
	J. D. Hufhum, Biblical <i>Recorder</i> ,	25
	Fulton & Price, Wilmington <i>Journal</i> ,	369 50
	Ingold & Clendenin, Greensboro <i>Patriot</i> ,	96
	E. J. Hale & Sons, Fayetteville <i>Observer</i> ,	30 25
	C. W. Fenton, Wadesboro' <i>Argus</i> ,	8
	D. King, wages of servant at Capitol from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1863,	60
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Tele- graph Company, dispatches sent and received by Executive and Treasury Department,	108 13
	Q Busbee, his compensation as Secretary of Sinking Fund,	60
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, binding laws of N. C., Session 1862, and putting up Bills and Documents Adjourned Ses- sion Nov. 1863,	1,127 10
	J. L. Pennington, for advertising in Daily <i>Progress</i> for Public Treasurer,	38

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

Jan.

S. F. Phillips, Auditor of Public Acc'ts for contingent expenses of that De'pt.	\$ 150
R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, for sealing 800 State Bonds,	160
W. A. Rose, expenses in carrying Treas'y Notes to Fayetteville,	27 50
J. G. Womble, for N. C. R. R. Co., fr'gt on State wood from Morrisville to Raleigh,	250
Henry Mahler, for making seals and presses for sundry counties and repairing seal of Iredell County,	207
W. J. Palmer, Principal N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, printing done for the State,	9 75
J. L. Pennington, printing done for W. H. Oliver, A. Q. M., at Newbern, in Jan., 1862,	18 60
W. W. Vass, for one copying Letter Book for Treasurer's Office,	25
E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, transcribing cases called in said Court,	46
Sundry persons, accrued interest on 6 per cent. State Bonds,	228 68
D. G. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, on account of appropriation for the manufacture of salt,	8,258 93
Sundry Counties, under an act of the Gen'l Assembly of N. C., ratified Feb. 10th, 1863, entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
Columbus Co., A. J. Troy, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,287 85
Pitt Co., Amos Evans, Com'r., 3d Instalment,	2,961 25
Pitt Co., Amos Evans, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	2,610 25
Perquimans Co., J. G. Granberry, Com'r., 3d and 4th Instalments,	2,602 58
Alexander Co., A. Carson, Com., 4th Instalment,	2,134 64

Feb.

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	Person Co., Alex. Walker, Com'r., 3d	
Feb.	Instalment,	\$ 2,259 74
	Person Co., Alex. Walker, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	2,259 76
	Nash Co., J. J. Q. Taylor, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	2,501 64
	Catawba Co., D. B. Gaither, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	3,578 05
	Madison Co., S. O. Deaver, Com'r., 2d	
	Instalment,	2,253 80
	Madison Co., S. O. Deaver, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	2,253 80
	Jackson Co., E. D. Brendle, Com'r., 2d	
	Instalment,	2,074 86
	Jackson Co., E. D. Brendle, Com'r., 3d	
	Instalment,	2074 86
	Henderson Co., Wm. Bryson, Com'r.,	
	2d Instalment,	3,555 49
	Henderson Co., Wm. Bryson, Com., 3d In-	
	stalment,	3,555 49
	Henderson Co., Wm. Bryson, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	3,555 48
	Macon Co., J. D. Franks, Com'r., 2d In-	
	stalment,	2,125 92
	Macon Co., J. D. Franks, Com'r., 3d In-	
	stalment,	2,125 92
	Macon Co., J. D. Franks, Com'r., 4th In-	
	stalment,	2,125 92
	Haywood Co., J. M. Patton, Com'r., 2d	
	Instalment,	2,172 65
	Haywood Co., J. M. Patton, Com'r., 3d	
	Instalment,	2,172 65
	Haywood Co., J. M. Patton, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	2,172 65
	Buncombe Co., W. D. Rankin, Com'r. 2d	
	Instalment,	4,205 53
	Buncombe Co., W. D. Rankin, Com'r., 3d	
	Instalment,	4,205 53
	Buncombe Co., W. D. Rankin, Com'r., 4th	
	Instalment,	4,205 53
	Polk Co., R. S. Abrams, Com'r., 2d	
	Instalment,	1,313 16
	Polk Co., R. S. Abrams, Com'r., 3d In-	
	stalment,	1,313 16

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.			
Feb.	Polk Co., R. S. Abrams, Com'r., 4th Instalment,	\$	1,313 17
	Alleghany Co., F. J. Mullen, Com'r., 4th Instalment,		1,329
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., ratified Dec. 14th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the army," as follows:		
	Macon Co., J. D. Franks, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,125 92
	Davidson Co., Alfred Hargrave, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		5,296 22
	Greene Co., D. A. Spivey, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		1,514 68
	Granville Co., J. C. Cooper, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		4,429 61
	Caldwell Co., S. P. Dula, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,492 92
	Halifax Co., W. W. Brickell, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,629 50
	Johnston Co., J. B. Beckwith, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		4,175 85
	Pitt Co., Amos Evans, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,961 35
	Martin Co., C. B. Hassell, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,151 66
	Wilkes Co., W. G. Hix, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		5,257 41
	Yancey Co., Wm. M. Moore, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		3,257 77
	Yancey Co., Wm. M. Moore, Com'r., 2d Instalment,		3,257 77
	Randolph Co., J. M. Worth, Com'r., 2d Instalment,		5,846 50
	Wayne Co., W. B. Thompson, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		3,452 55
	Nash Co., J. J. Q. Taylor, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,501 62
	McDowell Co., J. M. Neal, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,194 02
	Alexander Co., A. Carson, Com'r., 1st Instalment,		2,134 64

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Feb.	Caswell Co., T. D. Johnston, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	\$ 2,605
	Warren Co., Jacob Parker, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	1,948
	Edgecombe Co., Jno. Norfleet, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,723
	Bertie Co., J. J. Pugh, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,314
	Hertford Co., J. W. Harrell, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	1,562
	Franklin Co., D. S. Hill, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,569
	Alamance Co., T. C. Foust, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	3,161
	Harnett Co., J. P. Hodges, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,118
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary of Board of Internal Improvements, on acc't of expenses of meeting of Board,	
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, for copies of acts and resolutions of Gen'l Assembly furnished State Printer, and copies of certain acts and resolutions furnished Public Officers,	489
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for Jan. 1864, as messenger of the Governor,	62
	C. R. Thomas, Principal Clerk of Senate, transcribing Journals of Senate, Adjourned Session General Assembly November, 1863,	100
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of appropriation for support of said Institution,	20,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	320
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	2,430
	George W. Mordecai, interest on Bonds, of Fayetteville & Western Pl'kr'd Co.,	210
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treasury Notes,	185
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, his last half year's salary for 1863, and	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

864. Feb.	on account of Courts held in 5th Circuit, Fall, 1863,	\$ 1,155
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer for Halifax, in February, 1864,	150
	J. S. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 6th Circuit. Fall, 1863,	1,155
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.	20,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's De'pt.,	25,000
	Do. do. do.,	50,000
	Do. do. do.,	50,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Dep't.,	20,000
	Western N. C. R. R. Co., transportation for the State during 4th quarter, 1863,	1,039 84
	J. B. Littlejohn, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims to Franklin County,	1,959 46
	J. W. Harrell, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims to Hertford County, Alleghany County, <i>per</i> A. B. McMillan, on account of transportation of troops, provisions and articles furnished by said company, to Capt. Ross' company,	4,305 35
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., <i>per</i> J. M. Pool, on account of transportation and freight from August 1862, to Feb. 1863,	66 13
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., transportation and freight for March, April and May 1863,	393 03
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight on 2,055 bales of cotton transported over said road,	208 51
	Taken up from sundry persons during this month, mutil'd State Treas. Notes,	2,877
	G. T. Cook, Post Master, Raleigh, postage accounts of Departments, as follows:	148 20
	Executive Department,	44
	Comptroller's do.,	77 74
	Treasurer Sinking Fund of N. C., amount received of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Feb.	Company, on account of purchase of Bonds of said company,	\$ 100,000
	Sundry persons, principal of 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coup. Bonds, taken up as follows :	
	Austin, Norfleet & Co., 1 bond,	1,000
	J. W. Mullen, 2 bonds,	2,000
	E. D. Scull, 1 bond,	500
	J. E. Norfleet, 1 bond,	1,000
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, for payment of subscription to Newspapers for Library,	46
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,	625
	Taken up during this month from sundry persons, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Public Treasury on or before January 1st, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec'r 1st, 1861, said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds :	
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	1,400
	“ “ “ “ \$ 10,	60
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and boxes,	408 80
	Sundry persons, for numbering, signing and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	J. Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey,	216
	W. A. Rose,	62 40
	A. T. Summey,	330
	J. W. Hunt,	271 75
	G. D. Hardie,	172 80
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches sent and received during January, 1864, by Executive Department,	110 83
	D. King, for payment of servant for cutting 8 cords of wood for Capitol,	16
	E. H. Britton, <i>Charlotte Bulletin</i> and <i>Catawba Journal</i> ,	134

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Feb.	James T. Paterson & Co., engraving N. C. Treasury Notes and paper furnished the State,	\$ 11,911 ⁹¹
	A. C. Wiswall & Co., 11 reams tax list paper furnished the State,	1,032
	F. I. Wilson, for examining accounts of Public Printer,	12
Mar.	John Mitchell, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	3 ¹¹
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., ratified February 10th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Watauga Co., Dudley Farthing, Com'r, 3d Instalment,	1,888 ⁷⁹
	Watauga Co., Dudley Farthing, Com'r, 4th Instalment,	1,888 ⁷⁸
	Anson Co., J. A. Leak, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,597 ⁸³
	Anson Co., J. A. Leak, Com'r, 2d Instalment,	2,597 ⁸³
	Anson Co., J. A. Leak, Com'r, 3d Instalment,	2,597 ⁸³
	Anson Co., J. A. Leak, Com'r, 4th Instalment,	2,597 ⁸³
	Currituck Co., B. M. Baxter, Com'r, full quota,	7,396 ⁸⁹
	Hyde Co., W. W. Spencer, Com'r, full quota,	7,414 ²⁵
	Rockingham Co., T. A. Ratliff, Com'r, 4th Instalment,	3,967 ⁵²
	Sundry counties, 1st Instalment, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., ratified December 14th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Lincoln Co., L H Lowrance, Com'r,	2,375 ³⁴
	Cabarrus " John Swink, "	2,930 ³⁸
	Chatham " H A London, "	4,970 ³⁹
	Forsyth " E A Vogler, "	4,242 ³⁵
	Yadkin " Isaac Jarratt, "	3,606 ⁵⁵

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.				
Mar.	Polk	Co.,	R S Abrams,	Com'r, \$ 1,313 16
	Gaston	"	Joseph Lusk,	" 2,774 80
	Wake	"	J F Hutchins,	" 6,520 30
	Madison	"	S O Deaver,	" 2,253 80
	Cleaveland	"	C C Durham,	" 4,001 65
	Rutherford	"	T M Walker,	" 3,586 76
	Meckl'nburg	"	J H Wilson,	" 4,173 86
	Beaufort	"	G L Windly,	" 3,235 21
	Wilson	"	A G Brooks,	" 2,353 17
	Watauga	"	Dudly Farthing,	" 1,888 79
	Ashe	"	J E Foster,	" 2,938 69
	Burke	"	J A Claywell	" 2,631 48
	Catawba	"	D B Gaither,	" 3,578 05
	Craven	"	George Greene,	" 3,481 85
	Surry	"	R S Gilmer,	" 3,542 81
	Anson	"	J A Leak,	" 2,597 83
	Chowan	"	J S Jones,	" 1,178 95
	Chowan	"	J S Jones,	"
	2d Instalment,			1,178 96
	Rowan	Co.,	J S McCubbin	" 4,155 55
	Guilford	"	Jed H Lindsay,	" 6,230 51
	Rocki'gham	"	T A Ratliff,	" 3,967 21
	Union	"	D A Covington,	" 3,524 61
	R. H. Battle, Jr. Secretary to Council of			
	State, expenses of meeting of Council			
	March 11, 1864,			198 89
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for			
	February, 1864, as messenger of the			
	Governor,			58
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i>			
	State Coupon Bonds,			27,320
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i>			
	State Coupon Bonds,			240
	H. W. Montague, interest on bonds of			
	Fayetteville and Western Plk'road Co.,			30
	T. W. Dewey, int on State Treas. Notes,			53 72
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the			
	use of that Department,			50,000
	Samuel B. Spruill, amount due the State			
	on settlement of his accounts with the			
	Auditor,			10
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this			
	month, mutilated State Treas'y Notes,			59 35

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Mar.	Postage stamps for Treasurer's Office,	\$ 40
	D. F. Bagley, Sheriff Perquimans County, for settling State taxes due from said county, for the year 1863,	42 32
	John Mitchell, principal of one 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Conpon Bonds,	1,000
	Taken up during this month from sun- dry persons, State Treasury Notes bear- ing interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> and payable at the Public Treasury on or before Jan. 1st, 1865, issued by au- thority of an Ordinance of the Conven- tion of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861 said notes being fundable in 6 <i>per cent</i> State Coupon Bonds :	
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	\$ 200
	Notes of the denomination of \$50	150
	Notes of the denomination of \$10,	20
	Southern Express Company, freight on Sundry packages and boxes,	106 25
	Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey,	266 40
	T. H. Hardin,	185 50
	C. L. Rights,	194 50
	W. R. S. Burbank,	192
	D. H. McLean,	220 50
	M. W. Jarvis,	240 60
	J. Fulford,	396 70
	A. K. Walker,	15
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey,	157 50
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey, and W. E. Anderson,	120
	Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va., on acc't of sales 7 <i>per cent.</i> Confederate Bonds for the State of N. C.,	1,344 94
	A. C. Wiswall & Co., Lincolnton, N. C., for 11,107 sheets of paper for Bonds furnished Public Treasurer in 1862,	555 35
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Ex. Tel. Co., dispatches sent and received by Exec- utive and Treasury Departments,	110 21

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Mar.	D. King, expenses of cutting wood for Capitol,	\$ 29
	J. G. Womble, for N. C. R. R. Co., fr'gt. on wood,	225
	C. B. Allen, for ink furnished the State,	80
	W. H. Dodd, for preparing State Bonds and State Treasury Notes for issue,	314 40
	W. D. Hackney, repairing State wheelbarrow,	12
	J. J. Bruner, for publishing in Salisbury <i>Watchman</i> , Executive proclamations,	54
	Jackson Moss, expenses and services in going to Richmond on business for the State,	28
	Creech & Litchford, for pair andirons furnished the State,	15
	G. W. Alley, for Southern Ex. Telegraph Co., dispatches sent and received by Executive and Treas'y Department,	122 63
April.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	154 66
	Sundry Counties, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., ratified Dec. 14th, 1863, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Jones Co., Benj. Brock, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	874 79
	Yancey Co., M. J. Moore, Com'r, Bal.,	6,515 56
	Davie Co., B. Bailey, Com'r, 1st Instal.,	2,375 74
	Stanly Co., Daniel Freeman, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,608 91
	Henderson Co., V. Ripley, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	3,555 49
	Iredell Co., G. H. White, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	4,410 61
	Jackson Co., Jos. Keener, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,074 86
	Cherokee Co., Geo. W. Hayes, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	3,408 21
	Pasquotank Co., R. F. Overman, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	1,770 81
	Duplin Co., Jere. Pearsall, Com'r, Bal.,	9,841 02

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
April.	Wake Co., J. F. Hutchins, Com'r., Bal.,	\$ 19,560 90
	J. A. McLean, <i>per</i> order of E. Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., for vaccina ting purposes,	200
	S. F. Phillips, Auditor of Public Acc'ts his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	625
	Jas. C. Stephenson, Chief Clerk to Audi tor of Public Acc'ts, his salary from Feb. 25, to April 1st, 1864,	193 33
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintend't of Capitol Square, his 1st quarter's sal. for 1864,	75
	D. W. Bain, Clerk to Comptroller of State, his 1st quarter's sal. for 1864,	300
	Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. C., his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	1,250
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	125
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for March, 1864, as messenger of the Gov.,	62
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy lum of N. C., on account of for sup port of said Institution,	15,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,200
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	1,020
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas'y Notes,	145 89
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	750
	Sundry persons, for the use of the sever al Military Departments, as follows:	
	Maj. John Devereux, Quarter Master's Department,	5,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Subsis. Dep'tm't,	5,000
	Do Ordnance do.	5,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's D'pt.,	10,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master's D'pt.,	20,000
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, mutilated State Treasury Notes,	61 50
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage stamps furnished Treasury De partment,	7 20

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
April.	T. B. Power, principal of 13 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated March 1, 1862, and running twenty years,	\$ 13,000
	E. J. Alston, principal of two State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated Sept 1st, 1862,	1,000
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	385
	O. H. Perry, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864, as State Librarian,	287 50
	D. King, Superintendent of Pub. Buildings, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	200
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	500
	P. A. Wiley, Chief Clerk to Public Treas., his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	175
	Taken up from sundry persons. during this month, State Treas'y Notes, fundable in 6 <i>pr. ct.</i> State Coup Bonds, be'ring interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Pub Treas'y on or before 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861,	875
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,	900
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 50,	50
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,	100
	Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows :	
	D. W. Bain,	98 40
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey and W. E. Anderson,	338 40
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages and boxes,	81 50
	C. W. Fenton, for publishing in Wadesboro' <i>Argus</i> , Executive proclamation,	20
	J. L. Pennington, for publishing in Daily <i>Progress</i> Executive proclamations,	150
	Thomas Bragg, expenses to Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	109
	Kemp P. Battle, expenses to Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	104

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
April.	D. King, on account of wages of servant at Capital, 1st quarter, 1864,	\$ 50
	J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga., for printing N. C. Treasury Notes,	8,571 99
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. <i>Standard</i> Comptroller's Annual Report (1863,) and printing blank tax lists,	1,985
	John Jones, for cleansing well on Capitol Square,	40
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Co., dispatches sent and rec'd by Executive and Treas'y Departments,	150 07
	T. H. Briggs, Jr., for making 88 boxes and packing State Laws therein for distribution,	100
	D. King, expenses of cutting wood for Capitol,	42
	C. B. Allen, for ink furnished the State,	40
	W. W. Holden, for printing Acts and documents of General Assembly 1862 '63, (3 sessions,)	5,144 23
May.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	35 77
	Sundry persons, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., ratified Dec. 14, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Iredell Co., G. H. White, Com'r, bal.,	13,231 84
	Warren " Jacob Parker, "	5,846 89
	Orange " James Turner, "	13,442 07
	Harnett " J. P. Hodges, "	6,355 24
	Johnston " J. B. Beckwith, "	12,527 55
	Davidson " Alfred Hargrave, "	15,688 68
	Macon " J. D. Franks, "	6,377 78
	Cabarrus " John Swink, "	8,791 14
	Cumb'land " W. McL. McKay, " 1st Instalment,	3,785 10
	Edgecombe Co., Jno. Norfleet, "	8,171 18
	Robeson " W. J. Brown, " 1st Instalment,	3,398 31
May.	Robeson Co., John Walker, Com'r, Bal.,	10,194 95
	Surry " R. S. Gilmer, " "	10,628 41

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.			
May.	Randolph Co., J. M. Worth, Com., 1st Instalment,	\$	5,846 50
	Rockingham Co., T. A. Ratliff, " Bal.		11,901 64
	Alexander Co., E. M. Stephenson, " "		6,403 91
	Rutherford " T. M. Walker, " "		10,760 29
	Burke " J. A. Claywell, " "		7,894 44
	Columbus " A. J. Troy, " "		6,863 54
	Martin " C. B. Hassell, " "		6,454 99
	Polk " R. S. Abrams, " "		3,939 49
	McDowell " J. M. Neal, " "		6,582 08
	Greene " D. A. Spivey, " "		4,544 2
	Wilkes " W. G. Hix, " "		15,772 24
	Montg'ry " E. J. Cochran, " 1st Instalment,		2,288 65
	Montg'ry Co., C. J. Cochran, " Bal.,		6,865 95
	Caldwell " S. P. Dula, " "		7,478 75
	Catawba " D. B. Gaither, " "		10,734 17
	Onslow " C. Stephens, " "		6,173 52
	Mecklenb'g " J. H. Wilson, " "		12,521 59
	Stanly " D. Freeman, " "		7,826 74
	Madison " S. O. Deaver, " "		6,761 40
	Henderson " V. Ripley, " "		10,666 46
	Caswell " T. D. Johnston, " "		7,816 05
	Jackson " J. Keener, " "		6,224 59
	Alleghany " F. J. McMillan, " 1st Instalment,		1,329
	Alleghany Co., F. J. McMillan, Com., Bal.,		3,987
	Stokes " J. M. Covington, " 1st Instalment,		3,106 55
	Stokes " J. M. Covington, " Bal.,		9,319 65
	Jones " B. Brock, Jr., " "		2,624 36
	Franklin " D. S. Hill, " "		7,707 98
	Lincoln " L. H. Lowrance, " "		7,126 01
	Bertie " J. J. Pugh, " "		6,943 11
	Ashe " J. E. Foster, " "		8,816 06
	Beaufort " G. L. Windley, " 2d Instalment,		3,235 21
	Granville " J. C. Cooper, " Bal.,		13,288 84
	Bladen " T. J. Jones " 1st Instalment,		2,467 58
	Bladen " T. J. Jones, " Bal.,		7,402 73
	Moore " A. H. McNeill, " 1st Instalment,		3,454 15

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
May.	Moore Co., A. H. McNeill, Com., Bal.,	\$ 10,362 42
	Guilford " J. H. Lindsay, " "	18,691 54
	J. Keener, under act of Gen'l Assembly, ratified May 28, 1864, for support of Wives and Families of Indians in the Army,	10,000
	D. M. Carter, under act of the General Assembly of N. C., for the relief of suf- ferers by fire in the town of Washing- ton, N. C.,	20,000
	Perrin Busbee, his salary for 2 months and 4 days from Jan. 27, 1864, as Clerk in Auditor's office,	179 99
	H. Brogden, Comptroller of State, his 3d and 4th quarter's sal. for 1864, '63?	750
	A. M. McPheeters, Clerk in Executive Dep't his 1st quarter's sal. for 1864,	300
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for April and May, 1864, as messenger of the Governor,	122
	Members of Gen'l Assembly, as follows:	
	E. F. Watson, Com's, Alamance Co., Nov. Session, 1863,	294
	J. H. Foust, Com'ns, Randolph County, May Session, 1864,	186
	J. A. Vann, Com'ns, Hertford County, May Session, 1864,	334
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his salary from Oct. 1st, 1863, to April 1st, 1864,	750
	R. H. Northrop, twenty days service in surveying salt licks in Mecklenburg and other counties,	301 50
	Lawson Williams, repairs on Executive Mansion,	68
	Briggs & Dodd, repairing fence around Executive Mansion,	617 50
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	4,460
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	1,050
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General pro	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
May.	tem, for two certificates from 3d Circuit, Fall, 1864,	\$ 80
	C. C. Clark, Solicitor, for one certificate from 2d Circuit, Spring, 1864,	40
	R. M. Armfield, Solicitor, for four certificates from 6th Circuit, Spring, 1864,	160
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Harnett County in February, 1864,	150
	R. F. Armfield, Solicitor, for ten certificates from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1863,	200
	Edward Warren, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of the Med. Departm't,	2,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	5,000
	E. D. Davis, balance due him on account of purchase of guns in 1862, <i>per</i> order of Capt. A. J. Lawrance, Chief of Ordnance,	28
	Taken up during this month from sundry persons, mutilated State Treas'y Notes,	130 55
	George T. Cooke, Post Master, postage account of Treasury Department,	100
	George T. Cooke, postage account of Comptroller's Department,	54 40
	John G. Williams & Co., principal of one State Coupon Bond, bearing interest at 8 <i>per cent. per annum</i> ,	1,000
	T. E. Steele, Ass't Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1864,	300
	The following persons, for signing, numbering and trim'ing State Treas. Notes:	
	T. J. Latham,	64 80
	D. W. Bain,	4 80
	Jordan Womble, Jr.,	14 50
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and boxes,	110 75
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches sent and received by Executive Department during April, 1864,	34 77
	John Eames, for services rendered in Legislative Halls,	55

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
June.	Sundry persons, accrued interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 91 42
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Ass'bly, ratified Feb 10, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Madison County, S. O. Deaver, Com'r, 3d Instalment,	2,253 80
	Duplin County, Jere Pearsoll, Com'r, 2d Instalment,	3,280 34
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified Dec. 14th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Northampton County, W. H. Hughes, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,340 50
	Northampton Co., W. H. Hughes, Com'r, Balance,	7,021 50
	Halifax Co., W. W. Brickell, Com'r, Bal.	7,888 67
	Yadkin Co., Isaac Jarratt, do. do.	10,819 49
	Anson do. J. A. Leak, do. do.	7,793
	Brunswick Co., D. L. Russell, Jr., Com'r, Balance,	5,362 32
	Camden Co., G. W. Spencer, Com'r, Bal.	4,655 67
	Cherokee Co., G. W. Hayes, do, do.,	10,224 64
	Hertford Co, J. W. Harrell, do., do.,	4,688 92
	Union do., D. A. Covington, do., do.,	10,573 84
	Gaston do., Jos. Lusk, do., do.,	8,324 10
	Nash do., J. J. Q. Taylor, Com'r, Balance,	7,504 88
	Perquimans Co., W. L. Elliott 1st and 2d Instalments,	2,602 57
	Buncombe Co., W. D. Rankin, Com., Balance,	12,616 60
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary Board of Internal Improvem'ts, expenses of meeting of Board, held June 25, 1864,	22
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	125
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for June, as messenger of the Governor,	60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
June.	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of support of said Asylum,	\$ 20,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	7,340
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	11,004
	Thos. Settle, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Co.,	300
	R. F. Simonton, interest on State Treas'y Notes,	872
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	750
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	750
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	750
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1863,	625
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, Wayne Co., June, 1864,	150
	R. M. Saunders, Judge, &c, his 1st and 2d quarter's salary for 1864, and traveling expenses Spring term, 1864,	1,633 15
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, as follows:	
	His last half year's salary for 1863,	150
	Two Record books for his office,	20
	A. H. Rogers, Attorney General, for 9 <i>per cent.</i> fees from 3d Circuit, Spring, 1864,	450
	A. H. Rogers, Attorney General, for 8 <i>per cent.</i> fees from 2d Circuit, fall, 1864,	160
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General for attending Court of Oyer and Terminer for Wake County, in Dec., 1863,	20
	Sundry persons, for the use of Military Department, as follows:	
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Subsistence D'pt,	10,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Ordnance De'pt,	10,000
	Maj. J. Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	10,000

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
June.	Maj. J. Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	\$ 5,000
	E. Warren, Surgeon Gen'l, Medical D'pt,	30,000
	W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, Pay Master's Department,	50,000
	W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, Pay Master's Department,	50,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Departm't,	10,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Departm't,	10,000
	Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Co., on acc't of transportation, as <i>per</i> orders of Maj J. Devereux and Maj. T. D. Hogg,	1,574 15
	E. Clayton, for articles furnished Troops at Asheville, N. C., in 1861,	361 17
	Taken up from sundry persons during this month, mutilated State Treas'y Notes,	145 05
	Daniel Tucker, of Lincoln County, a pension allowed him under resolution of General Assembly,	80
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, postage acc't of the Public Treasurer,	2 85
	D. King, under resolution of General Assembly, ratified May 28, 1864, for preparing Legislative Halls for the meeting of the General Assembly,	30
	The following persons, principal of 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds:	
	W. S. Battle, 2 Bonds,	2,000
	W. S. Battle, 1 Bond,	500
	W. T. McMullen, 1 Bond,	1,000
	W. T. McMullen, 1 Bond,	500
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	287 50
	D. King, Superintendent of Public Buildings, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	200
	P. A. Wiley, Chief Clerk to Pub. Treas'r, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	500
	Taken up during this month from sundry persons, State Treasury Notes, fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Cou. Bonds, bearing interest at 6 <i>per cent.</i> <i>per annum</i> , and payable at the Public Treasury on or before January 1st, 1865, issued by au-	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.			
June.	thority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec'r 1st, 1861,		
	Notes of the denomination of \$10,	\$	80
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and boxes,		53
	Sundry persons for preparing State Treas'y Notes for issue, as follows:		
	W. H. Jones,		348 30
	J. A. Moore,		504
	T. E. Steele,		78 80
	W. T. Womble,		50
	D. King, for hire of servant at Capital for 2d quarter, 1864,		50
	Henry Mahler, for seals and presses furnished Counties of Jackson, Transylvania and Mitchell,		250
	T. W. Young, for 44 cords of wood furnished the State,		330
	F. H. Dewey, for Southern Express Co., for transportation of papers and acts of Legislature for Secretary of State,		197 80
July.	A. T. Davidson, Com'r, Cherokee Co., under an act of the General Assembly ratified Feb. 10, 1863, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of soldiers in the Army,"		3,408 22
	Sundry counties, under an act of the General Assembly ratified Dec. 14th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:		
	Forsyth Co., E. A. Vogler, Com'r, Bal.,		12,727 06
	Watauga " D. Farthing, " "		5,666 36
	Craven " Geo. Green, " "		10,445 55
	Beaufort " G. L. Windley, " "		6,470 43
	Rowan " J. S. McCubbins, " "		12,496 65
	Lenoir " N. B. Whitfield, "1st Inst.,		1,941 05
	Lenoir " N. B. Whitfield, " Bal.		5,823 15
	Buncombe Co., W. D. Rankin, Com'r, 1st Instalment,		4,205 53
	Wayne Co., W. R. Thomson, Com'r, bal.,		10,357 67
	Wilson " A. G. Brooks, " "		7,059 50
	Chatham Co., H. A. London, " "		14,911 19

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.	Cleaveland Co., C. C. Durham, Com. Bal.,	\$ 12,004 98
July.	J. A. Ballew, <i>per order of</i> E. Warren, Surgeon General, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified Dec. 11th, 1863, entitled "An act to insure the protection of the people of North-Carolina against small pox,"	190
	S. F. Philips, Auditor of Pub. Accounts, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	625
	S. F. Phillips, Auditor of Pub. Accounts, his salary from 1st to 19th of July 1864,	69
	James C. Stevenson, Chief Clerk to Auditor of Public Accounts, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	500
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capitol Square, his 1st and 2d quarter's salary for 1864	175
	D. W. Bain, Clerk to Comptroller of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	300
	J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, for copies of Acts and Resolutions of General Assembly, May Session, 1864, furnished Pub. Printer and Pub. Officers,	455
	A. M. McPheeters, expenses of meeting of Council of State, held July 19, 1864,	119 40
	Wm. Cheek, for distributing laws of N. C. in fourteen counties of the State, as <i>per contract with</i> Secretary of State,	540
	Z. B. Vance, Governor of North-Carolina, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864;	1,250
	A. M. McPheeters, Clerk in Executive Office, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,	300
	Wm. Watson, for repairs on Executive Mansion,	30
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on acc't of appropriation for support of said Asylum,	5,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	6,980
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	46,710
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
July.	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	\$ 2,025
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treasury Notes,	110 75
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, for attending June Term, 1864, Supreme Court, in discharge of his official duties,	200
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge Superior Courts, expenses incurred in holding Courts of his Spring Circuit, 1864,	450
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1864,	1,500
	R. R. Heath, expenses incurred in holding Courts of 3rd Circuit, Spring Term, 1864,	250
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, expenses connected with holding June Term, 1864, of said Court,	700
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, expenses connected with holding June Term, 1864, of said Court,	46
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, expenses connected with holding June Term, 1864, of said Court,	620
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, Raleigh, as follows :	
	His 1st half year's salary for 1864,	300
	Recording 1,693 pages at 60 cts. <i>per</i> page,	1,015 80
	Jas. Litchford, Marshal Supreme Court, for 29 days attendance at said Court, June Term, 1864,	145
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1864,	1,500
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge Superior Courts, his 2nd half year's salary for 1863,	975
	R. F. Armfield, Solicitor, for one double certificate from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1863,	40
	R. F. Armfield, Solicitor for one certificate from 6th Circuit, Spring, 1864,	40
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, expenses incurred in holding Courts of 6th Circuit, Spring, 1864,	540

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

July.

R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1863,	\$ 625
Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	50,000
Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., in charge of Ordnance, for the use of the Ord. D'pm't,	10,000
Maj. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	55,000
James M. Pool, for Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, freight and transportation for 1863-'64,	7,357 58
Josiah Turner, Jr., balance due on acc't of the purchase of horses for 2nd Reg't N. C. Cav., in March and April, 1862,	261 40
Eli Berry, on account of damage done his premises by troops and for food and forage furnished said troops in May, '61,	1,032
F. G. Huggins, for corn, &c., furnished Capt. F. D. Koonce's Guerrillas, of Onslow County, April, 1862,	111 25
Stephen Miller, for bacon furnished Capt. Koonce's Guerrillas in 1862,	352
Jacob F. Scott, for provisions furnished Capt. Koonce's Guerrillas four months,	883 20
Elza Simmons, for two mules furnished Capt. Koonce's Guerrillas four months,	96
Henry Jarman, for horse furnished Capt. Koonce's Guerrillas for four months,	4 ^c
W. G. Adams, for Harnett Co., balance due said county for food furnished Capt. Alex. McMillan's Company from March 5th, to April 11th, 1862,	980 40
Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, mutilated Treasury Notes.	73 45
Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, postage acc't of Executive Department,	87 27
R. J. Carson, am't of tax overpaid Sheriff Martin County for the year 1863,	712 88
J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1864,	375
T. E. Steele, Assis't Clerk to Pub. Treas., his 2nd quarter's salary for 1864,	300
Taken up from sundry persons during	

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*1864.
July.

this month, State Treas'y Notes, fundable in 6 <i>pr. ct.</i> State Coup Bonds, be'ring interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , and payable at the Pub Treas'y on or before 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified Dec. 1st, 1861,	
Notes of the denomination of \$100,	\$ 500
Notes of the denomination of \$ 50,	200
Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,	30
Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows:	
D. W. Bain,	168 60
J. Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey	225
C. Dewey,	16
Jordan Womble, Jr.,	16
Wm. Huske,	64 80
C. Dewey,	50
Jordan Womble, Jr.,	50
A. T. Summey,	38 40
Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages and boxes,	102
D. King, for envelopes furnished the State,	7 50
F. I. Wilson, for envelopes furnished the State,	37 50
B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches sent and received by Executive and Treasury Dep'm'ts during May and June, 1864,	277 93
W. W. Holden, printing done for Executive Department,	217
E. B. Drake & Son, for advertising in Iredell <i>Express</i> , Gov'r's Proclamation,	35
J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, for printing Treasury Notes of the State,	6,753 24
W. W. Holden, printing and advertising for Public Treasurer,	146
B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Company, dispatches sent and received by Executive Department during July, 1864,	154 50

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
July.	W. W. Holden, printing blanks, for Auditor's Office,	\$ 40
	W. W. Holden, printing blanks for Comptroller's Department,	40
	W. W. Holden, printing circulars and blanks and mailing documents for Secretary of State,	135
Aug.	L. C. Howland, Com'r, Carteret County, amount due said County, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified Feb. 10th, 1863, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army,"	9,602 70
	Sundry Counties, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified Dec. 14th, 1863, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows :	
	Onslow Co., C. Stephens, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,057 84
	Columbus Co., A. J. Troy, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	2,287 84
	New Hanover Co., P. W. Fanning, Com, 1st Instalment,	4,203 16
	New Hanover Co., P. W. Fanning, Com, Balance,	12,609 49
	Orange Co., W. F. Strayhorn, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	4,480 69
	Alamance Co., T. C. Foust, Com'r, Bal.,	9,485 91
	Sampson Co., A. B. Chesnutt, Com, Bal.,	10,814 93
	Duplin Co., Jere Pearsall, Com'r, 1st Instalment,	3,280 34
	Person Co., Alex. Walker, Com'r, Bal.,	6,779 24
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding Congressional election in Nov. 1863,	322 02
	The following persons for distributing laws of the State as <i>per</i> contract with Secretary of State :	
	W. S. Webster,	750
	C. C. Tally,	475
	R. F. Trogdon,	1,396 45
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for July, 1864, as messenger of the Gov.,	62

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

Aug.

Paid Officers and Members of the Gen'l
Assembly of N. C., adjourned session,
April and May, as follows :

SENATE.

Giles Mebane, Speaker,	Alamance Co.,	\$	526	80
H Adams,	Davidson	"	512	
M F Arendell,	Carteret	"	540	
Benj Aycock,	Wayne	"	430	
W H Bagley,	Pasquotank	"	604	
Jno Berry,	Orange	"	453	60
E J Blount,	Pitt	"	442	40
N Boyden,	Rowan	"	524	
Bedford Brown,	Caswell	"	278	
J G Carraway,	Martin	"	528	
W S Copeland,	Northampton	"	388	
J G Dickson,	Duplin	"	418	40
J W Ellis,	Columbus	"	560	
T I Faison,	Sampson	"	464	
E W Hall,	N Hanover	"	468	
W Harris,	Franklin	"	460	
C L Harris,	Rutherford	"	640	
Jno F Hoke,	Lincoln	"	492	40
Jas Holeman,	Person	"	396	
W D Jones,	Wake	"	432	
R W Lassiter,	Granville	"	464	
Giles Leitch,	Robeson	"	550	
D McD Lindsey,	Currituck	"	583	60
J E Matthews,	Forsyth	"	490	
J F Murrill,	Onslow	"	460	
S J Neal,	McDowell	"	608	
David Outlaw,	Bertie	"	543	20
Edward Patrick,	Greene	"	484	
M Patton,	Buncombe	"	640	
T J Pitchford,	Warren	"	480	
J H Powell,	Edgecombe	"	440	
C B Sanders,	Johnston	"	418	
L Q Sharpe,	Iredell	"	484	
F L Simpson,	Rockingham	"	424	
J B Slaughter,	Hertford	"	352	40
W C Smith,	Anson	"	550	
J W Smith,	Stanly	"	560	
W P Taylor,	Chatham	"	448	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.				
Aug.	A J Taylor,	Nash	" \$	514 40
	E J Warren,	Beaufort	"	546 40
	N Whitford,	Craven	"	459 20
	C W Wooley,	Montgomery	"	533
	W B Wright,	Cumberland	"	364
	J A Young,	Mecklenburg	"	557 60
	C R Thomas, Principal Clerk,			760
	C R Thomas, extra compensation for filing Journals of Senate with Sec'y of State,			160
	L C Edwards, Assistant Clerk,			560
	W J Page, Principal Doorkeeper,			644
	W J Page, extra compensation under resolution,			50
	C C Talley, Assistant Doorkeeper,			574
	HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
	R S Donnell, Speaker,	Beaufort Co.		616 40
	T A Allison,	Ire dell	"	492
	B G Albritton,	Pitt	"	348
	G H Alford,	Wake	"	432 80
	J S Amis,	Granville	"	468
	W H Avera,	Johnston	"	415 60
	E G L Barringer,	Montgomery	"	562 60
	R L Beall,	Davidsen	"	516
	D Beam,	Cleveland	"	488
	L C Benbury,	Chowan	"	596
	M A Bernhardt,	Caldwell	"	596
	H H Best,	Greene	"	476
	James Bond,	Bertie	"	540
	J L Brown,	Mecklenburg	"	560
	A R Bryan,	Rutherford	"	560
	M D C Bumpass,	Person	"	460
	John Burgin,	Buncombe	"	630
	R H Burns,	Anson	"	568
	J B Carpenter,	Rutherford	"	620
	J M Carson,	Alexander	"	563 40
	D M Carter,	Beaufort	"	640
	David Cobb,	Edgecombe	"	508
	A Costner,	Lincoln	"	554
	A C Cowles,	Yadkin	"	564
	W F Craige,	McDowell	"	620
	M K Crawford,	Wayne	"	460
	A H Davis,	Halifax	"	508

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.				
Aug.	W A Duke, Commons,	Camden Co.,	\$	612
	W W Dunn,	Lenoir "		484
	W H Flynt,	Stokes "		403
	James H Foy,	Onslow "		508
	J W Francis,	Cherokee "		730
	T H Gaskins,	Craven "		500
	J M Gentry,	Ashe "		600
	Forney George,	Columbus "		564
	W J Gilliam,	Rockingham "		449 60
	R W Glenn,	Guilford "		392
	E Greene,	Stanly "		560
	E C Grier,	Mecklenb'rg "		420 60
	W W Hampton,	Wilkes "		546
	W S Harris,	Cabarrus "		484
	T B Harris,	Chatham "		388
	S S Harrison,	Caswell "		528
	J R Hawes,	N. Hanover "		412
	W J Headen,	Chatham "		456 80
	L Henderson,	Warren "		378
	P T Henry,	Bertie "		568
	Alexander Henry,	Henderson "		740
	L W Hodges,	Pitt "		492
	Joseph Hollinsworth,	Surry "		540
	Wm Horton,	Watauga "		598 40
	H B Howard,	Davie "		526 40
	S M Ingram,	Richmond "		636
	W H Jenkins,	Granville "		460
	H Joyner,	Halifax "		508
	T J Judkins,	Warren "		471 20
	E Kerner,	Forsyth "		360 40
	Wm Kirby,	Sampson "		496
	Wm Laws,	Wake "		434 20
	J S Leathers,	Orange "		460
	C Q Lemmonds,	Union "		452
	J R Logan,	Cleaveland "		600
	S S Love,	Haywood "		684
	J M Lyle,	Macon "		780
	E L Mann,	Hyde "		610
	W E Mann,	Pasquotank "		378 40
	W H Manning,	Gates "		443 60
	R Y McAden,	Alamance "		464
	John McCormick,	Harnett "		496 80
	Neill McKay,	Harnett "		444

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.					
Aug.	Neill McNeill, Com'ns,	Robeson	Co.,	\$	562
	Murdock McRae,	Robeson	"		604
	J P Nissen,	Forsyth	"		480 40
	John Parks,	Burke	"		601 60
	W N Patterson,	Orange	"		448 80
	A W Pearce, Jr.,	Franklin	"		46
	C Perkins,	Pitt	"		51 20
	S J Person,	N. Hanover	"		494
	L A Powell,	Sampson	"		498
	W P Reinhardt,	Catawba	"		568
	J T Reynolds,	Rockingham	"		504 80
	P Richarnson,	Anson	"		542
	A E Rhodes,	Jones	"		520
	J H Riddick,	Perquimans	"		612
	T W Ritter,	Moore	"		480
	B B Rives,	Wayne	"		460
	M S Robins,	Randolph	"		516
	J R Robason,	Martin	"		405 60
	C J Rogers,	Wake	"		436
	J W Russ,	Bladen	"		489 60
	D L Russell,	Brunswick	"		535 20
	J G. Shepherd,	Cumberl'nd	"		468
	M S Sherwood,	Guilford	"		484
	F E Shober,	Rowan	"		524
	J H Smith,	Washington	"		492
	S T Stancell,	North'mpt'n	"		516
	J D Stanford,	Duplin	"		492
	M Q Waddell,	Chatham	"		448
	Jesse Wallin,	Madison	"		660
	Henry Walser,	Davidson	"		521 60
	E F Watson,	Alamance	"		474 40
	E M Welborn,	Wilkes	"		516
	H G Williams,	Nash	"		500
	Seth Woodall,	Johnston	"		410
	Jno Young,	Iredell	"		547 20
	D M Young,	Yancey	"		640
	H. E. Colton, Principal Clerk,				288
	J. A. Stanly, Assistant Clerk,				764 40
	J. A. Stanly, Principal Clerk <i>pro tem.</i>				400
	W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper,				630
	Jno. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper,				690
	W. A. Huske, Engrossing Clerk,				588
	T. H. Hill, Engrossing Clerk,				490

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.		
Aug.	M. J. Moore, Engrossing Clerk,	\$ 587 60
	Sundry temporary Assistant Engrossing Clerks, as follows :	
	Jno. H. Boner,	140
	Mrs. L. F. Hill,	140
	W. H. Moore,	140
	H. E. Colton, Principal Clerk House of Commons, filing Journals of House adjourned session, Dec. 1863, with Sec'y of State,	120
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of Governor's election in Aug 1864,	364
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum on account of said Asylum,	30,000
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	2,720
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	6,009
	Sundry persons, interest on Coup. Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	210
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Co.,	1,155
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas'y Notes.	218 09
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1864,	1,500
	J. L. Holmes, Solicitor <i>pro tem</i> , for one certificate from 2d Circuit, Spring, 1864,	40
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's sal. for 1863,	625
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's sal. for 1864,	750
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Randolph Co., Aug. 1864,	150
	R. M. Saunders, Judge, &c., expenses incurred in holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Randolph Co.,	17 80-
	Jesse J. Yeates, Solicitor, for one certificate from 1st Circuit, Spring, 1864,	40

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Aug.	Sundry persons, for the use of the Military Departments, as follows:	
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,	\$ 15,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,	15,000
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	10,000
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., Quarter Master's Department,	13,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,	10,000
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer Western N. C. Railroad Co., on acc't of freight and transportation,	5,102 48
	A. T. Summey, Trustee Buncombe Co., on account of subsistence furnished 108th and 109th Regiments N. C. Militia while in active service,	1,222 28
	A. M. McPheeters, to pay for salt purchased under contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co.,	120,000
	F. D. Koonce, compensation for 4 months to twenty-six men of "Koonce's Guerillas,"	1,248
	J. A. Stanly, expenses incurred as Ag't for settlement of claims of deceased soldiers,	497
	F. D. Koonce, for food and articles furnished "Koonce's Guerillas" in 1862, taken up during this month from sundry persons, mutilated State Treas'y Notes,	1,010 65
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding Senatorial election and <i>per diem</i> for comparing polls, in Aug. 1864,	131 35
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., for settling State Taxes, for 1864, as follows:	130 16
	F. A. Campbell, Sh'ff Alexander Co.,	27
	J. W. Hinson, " Duplin "	14 40
	Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus "	22
	J. W. Gore, " Columbus "	25 80
	S. M. Warren, Tax Col. Wilson "	26

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	J. T. Barnes, Sheriff	Wilson	Co.,	\$	26
Aug.	J. Cline, Sheriff	Catawba	"		52 66
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col.	Burke	"		64 66
	J. A. Long, Sheriff	Richmond	"		72 66
	Wm. Haymore, "	Surry	"		56
	J. W. Dixon, "	Greene	"		30 54
	R. P. Melvin, "	Bladen	"		
	1863-'64,				45 79
	D. Loftin, "	Davidson	"		38
	R. B. Paschal, "	Chatham	"		21 03
	A. Westmoreland Act'g Sheriff	Stokes	"		43 87
	J. R. Smith, Tax Col.	Wayne	"		19 33
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff	Randolph	"		37
	E. M. Berry, "	Gaston	"		59 33
	B. M. White, "	Mecklenburg	"		52 67
Taken up during this month from sundry persons, State Treasury Notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. <i>per annum</i> and payable at the Public Treasury on or before Jan. 1st, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N.C., said notes being fundable 6 per cent. State Coupon Bonds:					
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,				800
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 50				400
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,				140
	Southern Express Company, freight on Sundry packages and boxes,				72
	Sundry persons, for signing, numbering and trimming State Treasury Notes, as follows:				
	J. W. Thompson,				155 25
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey and W. E. Anderson,				247 50
	Jordan Womble, Jr., for self, C. Dewey, and W. E. Anderson,				49 50
	Wm. Larkins,				44 80
	C. P. Mebane,				52 80
	M. M. Worth,				66
	Jordan Womble, Jr.,				40
	C. Dewey,				40
	D. W. Bain,				115 80
	W. T. Womble,				45

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.		
Sept.	W. T. Womble,	\$ 54 60
	M. Stevenson,	117
	C. Dewey,	40
	Jordan Womble, Jr.,	40
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Tele- graph Company, dispatches sent and received by Executive and Treasury Departments during July, 1864,	70 05
	A. M. Gorman & Co., for advertising in the <i>Daily Confederate</i> , proclamation of Governor Vance,	120
	P. H. Winston, for services and expenses as Commissioner to Richmond for the State of N. C., for settling claims of the State against Confederate government.	3,806
	W. W. Holden, printing Laws, Journals, &c., Extra Session, 1863, and Docu- ments of Adjourned Session May, 1864, General Assembly of N. C.,	1,583 64
	John D. Hyman & Co., for advertising in <i>Daily Conservative</i> , proclamation of the Governor,	72
	Creech & Litchford, for envelopes fur- nished the State,	136 50
Sept.	J. C. Johnston, Com'r, of Washington County, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified Febr'y 10th, 1863,	5,694 48
	Sundry Counties, under an act of the General Assembly, ratified December 14th, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army," as follows:	
	Washington County, J. C. Johnston, Commissioner, full quota,	5,694 48
	Haywood County, J. M. Patton, Commis- sioner, 1st Instalment,	2,172 65
	Haywood County, J. M. Patton, Commis- sioner, balance,	6,517 95
	Sampson County A. B. Chestnutt, Com- missioner, 1st Instalment,	3,604 97
	Richmond County, J. W. Leak, Com bal	6,188 95
	Gates " H. L. Eure, Commis- sioner, full quota,	6,619 30

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864. Sept.	Perquimans County, W. L. Elliott, Commissioner, balance,	\$ 2,602	58
	Pitt County, Amos Evans Com'r, balance,	8,883	75
	J. C. Stevenson, Chief Clerk to Auditor of Public Accounts, his 3d quarter's salary for 1864,	500	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding Congressional election in Nov. 1863,	478	89
	W. H. Ramsay, his compensation for August and September, as messenger of the Governor,	122	
	Members of General Assembly of N. C., as follows :		
	M. O. Dickerson, Senate, Rutherford Co., (July Session, 1863,)	98	
	C. D. Smith, Senate, Macon County, (May Session, 1864,)	656	
	M. L. Wiggins, Senate, Halifax Co., (May Session, 1864,)	470	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of Governor's Election in 1864,	1,245	60
	W. E. Anderson, Treas'r Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of support of said Institution,	34,300	
	Sundry persons, interest on 8 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	37,720	
	Sundry persons, interest on 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds,	12,045	
	One Coupon, as interest on Coup. Bond of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	15	
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, for Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Washington, interest on five notes of Public Treasurer held by said Bank,	21,818	30
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treas. Notes,	97	29
	R. P. Buxton, Solicitor, for 12 certificates (one double) from 5th Circuit, Fall, 1864,	520	
	R. P. Buxton, Solicitor, for 6 certificates from 5th Circuit, Spring, 1864,	240	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1864,	1,500	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864. Sept.	R. F. Armfield, Solicitor, for one certificate from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1863,	\$	20
	Sundry persons, for the use of the Military Departments, as follows :		
	Dr. E. Warren, Surgeon General, Medical Department,		50,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,		70,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,		10,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,		100,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Subsistence D'pt.,		50,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,		100,000
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S., Subsistence D'pt.,		113,826
	Maj. T. D. Hogg, C. S. Ordnance D'pt.,		20,000
	Maj. W. B. Gulick, P. M., Pay Master's Department,		120,000
	J. G. Burr, for Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co., for freight and transportation for the State over said road,		40,687 04
	T. Webb, President N. C. Railroad Co., in sundry payments, on acc't of freight and transportation,		57,974 31
	M. J. Edwards, balance due on settlement of his acc'ts with Auditor,		646
	W. H. Stone, for clothing furnished Capt. G. W. Hayes' company, 2d N. C. Cavalry, previous to its transfer to Confederate States,		213 50
	Taken up during this month, mutilated State Treasury Notes,		324 55
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding senatorial election in August, 1864,		339 73
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., mileage and <i>per diem</i> , for settling State Taxes, for 1864, as follows :		
	C. Austin, Sheriff Union Co.,		53 33
	W. J. Murray " Alamance "		19 33
	L. H. Lowrance " Lincoln "		66
	Jos. Cobb, " Edgecombe "		35 33
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		42 57

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.	J. B. Hare, Sheriff Hertford Co.,	\$	46
Sept.	S. T. Speer, " Yadkin "		48 60
	J. R. Grady, " Harnett "		13 20
	E. D. Hall, " New Hanover "		41 70
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "		59 30
	Jos. Marshall, " Stanly "		48 60
	E. D. Davis, " Jackson "		91 30
	W. A. Walton " Rowan "		40 60
	W. A. Meroney, " Davie "		46
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		37 40
	J. W. C. Piercy, Tax Col. Cherokee Co.,		112 60
	R. McFarland, Sheriff Polk "		75 80
	G. M. Greene, " Cleaveland "		67 30
	Reuben King, " Robeson "		52 80
	W. Smith, " Rockingham "		37
	W. H. Perkins, Tax Col. Pitt "		47 30
	J. C. Griffith, Sheriff, Caswell "		64 60
	A. H. Sanders, " Montgomery "		46
	E. Murrill, Jr. " Onslow "		32 60
	Rufus Galloway, " Brunswick "		49 80
	W. H. Smith, " Person "		23 60
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col. Johnston "		14
	J. A. Oates, Sheriff Sampson "		31
	W. T. Crawford, " Martin "		43
	S. A. Warren, " Northampton "		38
	Hector McNeill, " Cumberland "		22
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		23
	E. A. Gupton, " Franklin "		17
	W. A. Philpott, " Granville "		20
	L. T. Bond, " Bertie "		47
	S. W. Burgin, Tax Col. Buncombe "		86
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff Moore "		22
	J. H. Duncan, " McDowell "		64
	Watson Curtis, " Clay "		109
	C. P. Jones, Tax Col. Caldwell "		66
	W. E. Piercy, " Yancey "		86
	W. H. High, " Wake "		6
	Wm. Fields, " Lenoir "		27
	R. Hamilton, " Transylvania "		91
	A. A. Wiseman, " Mitchell "		65
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "		28
	M. Walker, " Rutherford "		76
	H. B. Guthrie, " Orange "		10

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.	S. P. Brittain, Tax Col. Henderson Co.,	\$	81	40
Sept.	J. L. Moore, Sheriff Macon	"	104	66
	Jesse Bledsoe, " Alleghany	"	58	
	J. S. Snow, " Halifax	"	25	83
	E. H. Morgan, " Nash	"	15	60
	Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, his 2d quarter's salary for 1864,		875	
	Taken up from sundry persons, during this month, State Treasury Notes, bear interest at 6 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , fundable in 6 <i>per cent.</i> State Coupon Bonds, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before January 1st, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C.,			
	Notes of the denomination of \$100,		500	
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 50,		100	
	Notes of the denomination of \$ 10,		80	
	The following persons, for signing, numbering and trim'ng State Treas. Notes:			
	W. H. Dodd,		234	
	J. Womble, Jr., for self and C. Dewey		208	
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and boxes,		8	25
	Sundry persons, for advertising Executive proclamations, as follows:			
	J. L. Pennington & Co., Daily and Weekly Progress,		216	
	W. B. Smith, Illustrated Mercury,		60	
	J. W. Alsbaugh, Western Sentinel,		15	
	R. A. Goelet, Roanoke Cresset,		44	40
	P. J. Sinclair, Daily & Weekly Carolinian,		264	
	J. D. Hyman & Co., Daily Conservative and printing 3,000 circulars,		902	
	W. W. Holden, N. C. Standard,		64	
	T. W. & S. Atkins, Asheville News,		36	
	B. W. Starke, for Southern Express Telegraph Co., dispatches sent and received by Executive and Treas'y Departm'ts,		278	82
	Handy, a slave, for repairing chairs for offices in Capitol,		32	50
	J. L. Pennington & Co., advertising in Daily and Weekly Progress for Sec'y of State,		138	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864. Sept.	Wm. Cosby, for repairing fire-place in State Library, J. B. Neathery & Co., advertising in <i>Daily Conservative</i> for Sec'y of State, Southern Express Company, for conveying one box of Laws and Journals of General Assembly of Washington Co., to Plymouth, N. C., under direction of Secretary of State,	<div>\$ 56</div> <div>180</div> <div>34 50</div> <hr/> <div>\$6,368,573 57</div>
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STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, the Taxes derived from every subject of Taxation in the several Counties of the State, from which returns were received prior to the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1864, and the aggregate amount of all; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County, and other purposes, as follows:

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.

W. J. MURRAY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	222,210
Valuation Land,	\$1,693,370
Town Property,	\$46,603

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 6,773 50
Town Property,	186 41
White Polls,	399 60
Free Black Polls,	34 80
Slaves,	4,823 96
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	888 92
Solvent Debts Due,	2,261 57
Money invested in Manufacturing Co's.,	185 20
Bank Dividends,	72 16
State Bonds,	298
County Bonds,	33 38
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	389 98
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	27 44
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis- ions, Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,	112
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	4,195 36
Salaries and Fees,	334
Dead Heads on Railroads,	27 90
Studs and Jacks,	69
Gold Watches, \$68.85; Silver do. \$31.35,	100 20
Pianos, \$39; Plate and Jewelry, \$18.67,	57 67
Riding Vehicles,	203 15
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	250
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	82 30
Brandy distilled for sale,	231 10
Liquor Dealers,	2,767 20
Merchandise,	210
Retailers,	50
Express Companies,	670 22
Marriage License,	11
Deeds for Real Estate,	9
Privileged Voters,	2 40

Gross amount,

\$ 25,509 92

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 30,602 44

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
F. A. CAMPBELL, SHERIFF,		
Acres Land,	151,862,	
Valuation Land,	\$804,835,	
Town Property,	\$ 28,335,	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 3,223	44
Town Property,	113	34
White Polls,	252	
Free Black Polls,	1	20
Slaves,	2,016	60
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	200	04
Solvent Debts Due,	310	23
Money invested in Man'fact'ing Co's &c.,	13	10
State Bonds, \$16 ; County Bonds, 40 cts.,	16	40
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	48	27
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	7	65
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	275	96
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from		
capital in Manufacturing Compy's &c.,	72	88
Salaries and Fees,	27	
Studs and Jacks,	95	
Toll Bridges, 37c. ; Gold Watches, \$16.85,	17	22
Silver Watches, \$35.34 ; Pianos, \$4.50,	39	84
Plate and Jewelry,	1	32
Riding Vehicles,	105	64
Horses, \$5.60 ; Mules, \$8.40 ; Cattle, 70c.,	14	70
Other Live Stock,	2	20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	45	44
Brandy distilled for sale,	462	80
Liquor Dealers,	1,424	40
Merchandize,	112	12
Marriage License,	20	68
Deeds for Real Estate,	10	34
Privileged Voters,	4	80
Delinquents for 1863,	95	04
Collateral Descents,	183	83
Gross amount,		\$ 9,213 48
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$ 9,005	99

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JESSE BLEDSOE, SHERIFF.

Acres Land,	116,001
Valuation Land,	\$343,550

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$1,374
White Polls,	129 60
Free Black Polls,	8 40
Slaves,	771 60
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	145 58
Solvent Debts Due,	148 91
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	3 20
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	26
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions and salt,	9 80
Salaries and Fees,	40
Studs and Jacks,	30
Buying and Selling Slaves,	106
Gold Watches,	1
Silver Watches,	80
Riding Vehicles,	1 25
Horses,	32 70
Mules,	12 86
Cattle,	34 44
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	40
Brandy distilled for sale,	251 70
Liquor Bealers,	460 20
Marriage License,	18
Mortgages and Deeds,	1
Deeds for Real Estate,	10
Dogs,	24

Gross amount,	\$3,641 45
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$2,667 60
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.		
G. B. THREADGILL, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	317,400	
Valuation Land,	\$1,620,991	
Town Property,	\$83,025	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 6,535	79
Town Property,	332	10
White Polls,	205	20
Slaves,	12,776	95
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	1,919	90
Solvent Debts Due,	125	80
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	31	94
Bank Dividends,	1,656	50
County Bonds,	123	90
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	482	88
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	11	80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco and Salt,	745	82
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	314	14
Salaries and Fees,	280	61
Studs and Sacks,	99	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	184	75
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	40	
Gold Watches, \$74.35 ; Silver do. \$23.13,	97	48
Pianos, \$63 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$19.51,	81	51
Riding Vehicles,	328	55
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	4	50
Note Shavers,	15	
Commission Merchants,	5	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	63	84
Brandy distilled for sale,	15	80
Liquor Dealers,	320	
Merchandise,	145	65
Marriage License,	44	
Mortgages and Deeds,	2	
Deeds for Real Estate,	15	50
Privileged Voters,	3	60
Gross amount,		\$ 27,010 51
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$ 24,895	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

J. M. CARSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	272,590
Valuation Land,	\$645,676
Town Property,	\$23,580

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,357 90
Town Property,	94 32
White Polls,	288
Free Black Polls,	10 80
Slaves,	618 14
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	33 65
Solvents Debts Due,	440
State Bonds,	92
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,	65 70
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, &c.,	158 48
Salaries and Fees,	50
Studs and Jacks,	12
Houses of Public Entertainment,	552
Gold Watches,	8
Silver Watches,	1 58
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	9 50
Horses,	8 71
Brandy distilled for sale,	155 80
Liquor Dealers,	221 90
Merchandize,	40 62
Pedlers,	40
Marriage License,	11 64
Mortgages and Deeds,	1 94
Deeds for Real Estate,	6 79
Subjects Unlisted,	36 17
Collateral Descents,	33

Gross amount,	\$ 4,803 66
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 2,872 80
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.

L. T. BOND, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 345,236

Valuation Land, \$1,782,686

Town Property, \$73,315

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 7,365 15

Town Property, 293 26

White Polls, 228

Free Bl'k Polls, \$21.60; Sl'v's, \$7,542.03, 7,563 63

Money on Hand or on Deposit, 528 36

Solvent Debts Due, 1,981 43

Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's., &c., 40

State Bonds, 405 50

County Bonds, 23 20

Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale, 351 62

Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale, 350 24

Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton and Tobacco, 1,087 70

Railroad Dividends, 48

Salaries and Fees, 135

Studs and Jacks, 6

Buying and Selling Slaves, 32 38

Gates across Highways, 15

Gold Watches, 79 12

Silver Watches, 15 16

Pianos, \$78; Plate and Jewelry, \$46.54, 124 54

Riding Vehicles, 234 09

Gold headed Canes, 3

Silver Headed Canes, 1 50

Mules, 2

Other Live Stock, 60

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 106 22

Brandy distilled for sale, 9 10

Liquor Dealers, 132 50

Merchandise, 47 50

Marriage License, 24

Mortgages and Deeds, 1

Deeds for Real Estate, 9 50

Gross amount, \$ 21,196 78

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes \$ 4,111 53

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 7.—BLADEN COUNTY.

R. P. MELVIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	498,646
Valuation Land,	\$2,344,998
Town Property,	\$35,505

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,539 74
Town Property,	142 02
White Polls,	198
Free Black Polls,	19 20
Slaves,	9,380
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	624 10
Solvent Debts Due,	589 88
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	128 80
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	5 60
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	17 35
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	40 30
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	623 38
Salaries and Fees,	52
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	5 75
Gold Watches,	97 57
Silver Watches,	13 55
Pianos,	21
Plate and Jewelry,	30 93
Riding Vehicles,	159 50
Silver Headed Canes,	1
Note Shavers,	18 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	79 25
Brandy distilled for sale,	12 05
Liquor Dealers,	300
Dogs,	105
Pedlers,	40
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	31
Deeds for Real Estate,	30 50
Arrears for Insolvents,	2 40

Gross amount,

\$ 18,359 37

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 18,080 05

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 8.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

RUFUS GALLOWAY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	308,103½
Valuation Land,	\$665,608
Town Property,	\$55,700

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,662 43
Town Property,	222 80
White Polls,	96
Free Black Polls,	10 80
Slaves,	6,328 04
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	641 21
Solvent debts Due,	224 05
Bank Dividends,	13 12
State Bonds,	4 60
Profits on purchase and sale of Salt,	14
Railroad Dividends,	23 50
Salaries and Fees,	10
Deadheads on Railroads,	7 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	3
Gold Watches,	54 10
Silver Watches,	13 30
Pianos,	13 50
Plate and Jewelry,	58 21
Riding Vehicles,	79 75
Live Stock,	7 41
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	32 80
Liquor Dealers,	280
Buying and Selling Slaves,	80
Marriage License,	23
Mortgages and Deeds,	12
Deeds for Real Estate,	4 58
Privileged Voters,	2 40

Gross amount, \$ 10,922 13

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 19,227 08

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 9 —BUNCOMBE COUNTY..	
S. W. BURGIN, Tax Collector.	
Acres Land,	345,805
Valuation Land,	\$1,268,130
Town Property,	\$250,811
STATE TAXES.	
Land,	\$ 5,086 69
Town Property,	1,003 24
White Polls,	140 20
Free Black Polls,	15 60
Slaves,	4,422 40
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	373 87
Solvent Debts Due,	1,274 70
Money invested in Manufac'g Co.'s, &c.,	1 20
Bank Dividends,	8 96
County Bonds,	12 40
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	147 32
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton,	
Tobacco, Salt and Leather,	270 94
Dividends or Profits Received or Due	
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's., &c.,	140 76
Salaries and Fees,	71 70
Studs and Jacks,	106
Houses of Public Entertainment,	25
Gold Watches,	68 80
Silver Watches,	32 78
Harps, \$2.50 ; Pianos, \$52.50,	55
Plate and Jewelry,	80 28
Riding Vehicles,	244 42
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	7
Horses, \$10.74 ; Mules, \$7.54 ;	18 28
Cattle, \$11.79 ; Other Live Stock, \$6.30,	18 19
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	129 55
Brandy distilled for sale,	371
Liquor Dealers,	576 20
Merchandise,	202 50
Marriage License,	34
Mortgages and Deeds,	30 50
Gross amount,	
	\$ 14,869 48
COUNTY TAXES.	
County Purposes,	\$ 14,961 94

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 10.—BURKE COUNTY.

M. SPAINHOUR, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	188,321	
Valuation Land,	\$891,534	
Town Property,	\$111,600	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	3,569 13
Town Property,		446 40
White Polls,		206 40
Free Black Polls,		16 80
Slaves,		3,872 66
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		265 44
Solvent Debts Due,		962 90
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		16
Bank Dividends,		773 20
State Bonds, \$16; County Bonds, \$36.40,		52 40
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		4 92
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton,		
Tobacco, Salt and Leather,		768
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		100 32
Salaries and Fees,		199 85
Dead Heads on Railroads,		98 70
Studs and Jacks,		47
Buying and Selling Slaves,		11 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,		135 19
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		36 68
Gold Watches, \$52.05; Silver do. \$14.27.		66 32
Harp, \$2.50; Pianos, \$27;		29 50
Plate and Jewelry,		41 35
Riding Vehicles,		84 75
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		150
Mules, 60 cts.; Other Live Stock, \$3,		360
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		44 20
Brandy distilled for sale,		393 50
Liquor Dealers,		2,428
Merchandise, \$129.45; Retailers, \$50,		179 45
Marriage License,		19 40
Mortgages and Deeds,		94
Deeds for Real Estate,		7 08
Gross amount,		\$ 14,882 99
COUNTY TAXES,		
County Purposes,		\$ 1,682 63

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

NELSON SLOUGH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	217,858	
Valuation Land,	\$1,850,645	
Town Property,	\$163,220	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$7.403.75; Town Prop'ty, \$653.68	\$	8,057 43
White Polls, \$283.20; Free B'k Polls, \$13.20,		296 40
Slaves,		11,917 90
Money on hand or on Deposit,		975 29
Solvent Debts Due,		2,110 84
Bank Dividends,		210 10
Capital in Railroad Companies,		32
Money invested in Manuf. Co's.,		263 94
State Bonds, \$103.64; County Do., \$37.20,		140 84
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		216 14
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		22 50
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		693 96
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from		
capital in Manufacturing Co's, &c.,		2,097 72
Sal. & Fees, \$194; Dead Head on Rail'rd,		
\$40.25; Studs and Jacks, \$184,		418 25
Buying and Selling Slaves,		272 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,		50
Daguerreotypists,		20 79
Gold Watches, \$132.50; Silver do., \$65.56,		198 06
Pianos, \$51; Plate and Jewelry, \$39.72,		90 72
Riding Vehicles,		291 90
Gold & Silver Head. Canes, \$3.50; Mules,		
\$2.30; Household and Kitchen Furni-		
ture, \$95.33; Brandy distilled for sale,		
\$20, 70; Liq. Dealers, \$1,515.60		1,637 43
Merch'dize, \$323.44; Express Co's, \$130,		453 44
Mar'ige License, \$24.25; Mortgages and		
Deeds, \$1.94; Deeds for Real Estate,		
\$21.34; Privilg'd Voters, \$1.20,		48 73
Collateral Descent,		42 45
Additional Return by former Sheriff,		111 79
Gross amount,		\$ 31,481 10
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Expenses,		\$ 21,520 77

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

C. P. JONES, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	202,969	
Valuation Land,	\$958,607	
Town Property,	\$34,810	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$3,834 42
Town Property,		139 24
White Polls,		211 20
Free Black Polls,		20 40
Slaves,		2,029 44
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		240
Solvent Debts Due,		617 60
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		39 51
Bank Dividends,		48
State Bonds,		195 20
County Bonds,		8
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		107 20
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		2 04
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton, Tobacco and Leather,		655 70
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		122 88
Studs and Jacks,		146
Houses of Public Entertainment,		10
Gold Watches, \$49.05; Silver do. \$26.42		75 47
Pianos, \$16 50; Plate and Jewelry, \$21.43,		87 93
Riding Vehicles,		76 51
Silver Headed Canes,		1 50
Horses, 40 cts; Mules, \$4.24,		4 64
Cattle,		4 80
Other Live Stock,		7 16
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		74 40
Brandy distilled for sale,		331 55
Liquor Dealers,		149 50
Merchandize,		68
Marriage License,		26
Deeds for Real Estate,		10
Privileged Voters,		1 20
Gross amount,		\$9,295 49
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$6,800 73

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 13.—CASWELL COUNTY.

J. C. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	268,065
Valuation Land,	\$2,807,486
Town Property,	\$220,190

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 11,235 70
Town Property,	880 76
White Polls,	354 40
Free Black Polls,	26 40
Slaves,	20,345 58
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	4,353 89
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	130 06
Bank Dividends,	1,021 92
State Bonds,	2
County Bonds,	30
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	36 40
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	1,247 73
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	9,302 51
Salaries and Fees,	193 10
Studs and Jacks,	1 43
Buying and Selling Slaves,	69
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	9 50
Gold Watches,	219 89
Silver Watches,	45 07
Harp,	2 50
Pianos,	118 50
Plate and Jewelry,	77 36
Riding Vehicles,	621 62
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	2 50
Note Shavers,	3 40
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	382 54
Brandy distilled for sale,	19 90
Liquor Dealers,	2,415 30
Merchandize,	860 11
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	16
Deeds for Real Estate,	10

Gross amount,

\$ 54,226 64

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 68,357 57

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 14.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	242,875
Valuation Land,	\$1,720,829,
Town Property,	\$52,535

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$6,884.31 ; Town Propt'y, \$210.14,	\$ 7,094 45
White Polls,	289 20
Free Black Polls,	3 60
Slaves,	4,730 56
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	594 90
Solvent Debts Due,	1,177 98
Bank Div'ds, \$17,60 ; State Bonds, \$34.04.	51 64
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	77 39
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	51 78
Profits on purchase and sale of Tobacco,	
Salt and provisions,	96
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	936 62
Salaries and Fees,	78 11
Studs and Jacks,	181
Buying and Selling Slaves	81 75
Houses of Public Entertainment,	33 46
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	15
Gold Watches, \$33.43 ; Silver do., \$26.32.	59 75
Pianos, \$15 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$3.17,	18 17
Riding Vehicles,	185 55
Silver Headed Canes, \$1 ; Horses, \$6.70	7 70
Mules, \$3.90, Other Live Stock \$1.80,	5 70
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	33 88
Brandy distilled for sale,	726 37
Liquor Dealers,	736 50
Merchandize,	66 60
Playing Cards,	1 50
Marriage License,	42 68
Deeds for Real Estate,	17 46
Collateral Descents,	16 85

Gross amount, \$ 17,412 15

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 4,962

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 15.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	466,540
Valuation Land,	\$2,576.27
Town Property,	\$92,363

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 10,306 96
Town Property,	369 45
White Polls, \$686.40 ; Free Bl'k Polls, \$66.	752 40
Slaves,	12,354 22
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	1,066 20
Solvent Debts Due,	2,274 24
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	89 68
Bank Dividends,	80
State Bonds, \$14.12 ; County do. \$362.11.	376 23
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	83 89
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	40 36
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	2,322 20
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	653 52
Salaries and Fees,	305
Dead Heads on Railroads,	16 50
Studs and Jacks,	117
Buying and Selling Slaves,	65
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	3 75
Gold Watches, \$112.41 ; Silver do. \$19.19,	131 60
Harp, \$2.50 ; Pianos, \$52.50,	55
Plate and Jewelry,	60 50
Riding Vehicles,	304 30
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	6
Note Shavers, \$54.50 ; Horses, \$14.30,	68 80
Mules, \$38.40 ; Cattle, \$6,	44 40
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	130 23
Brandy distilled for sale,	83 60
Liquor Dealers, \$644 ; M'ch'dize, \$375,	1,019
Marriage License,	29 60
Deeds for Real Estate,	14
Collateral Descents,	10

Gross amount,

\$ 31,143 63

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 141,197 98

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 16.—CHEROKEE COTNTY.

J. W. C. PIERCY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	183,609
Valuation Land,	\$317,820
Town Property,	\$26,950

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,271 28
Town Property,	107 80
White Polls,	50 40
Free Black Polls,	2 40
Slaves,	369 96
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	98 61
Solvent Debts Due,	45 69
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	6 80
State Bonds,	14 08
Profits on purchase and sale of Tobacco,	8
Salaries and Fees,	10
Gold Watches,	1 25
Silver Watches,	75
Live Stock,	50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	2
Brandy distilled for sale,	18 50
Marriage License,	5 82
Deeds for Real Estate,	2 91

Gross amount,	\$ 2,016 75
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 2,926 47
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Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 17.—CLAY COUNTY.

WATSON CURTIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	85,490
Valuation Land,	\$180,648
Town Property,	\$750

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	722	59
Town Property,		3	
White Polls,		40	80
Slaves,		222	30
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		33	63
Solvents Debts Due,		72	38
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton and Tobacco,		11	
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Leather,		24	
Salaries and Fees,		10	
Studs and Jacks,		6	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		25	
Gold Watches,		1	
Silver Watches,		1	60
Riding Vehicles,		12	50
Horses,		6	64
Mules,			80
Cattle,		1	74
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		7	80
Brandy distilled for sale,		13	
Merchandise,		7	65
Marriage License,		12	61
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	94

Gross amount, \$ 1,239 92

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 493 66

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 18.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.		
G. M. GREEN, Tax Collector.		
Acres Land,	255,241	
Valuation Land,	\$1,166,231	
Town Property,	\$85,515	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	4,664 92
Town Property,		342 06
White Polls,		321 60
Free Black Polls,		16 80
Slaves,		4,284 60
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		360 10
Solvent Debts Due,		832 42
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		360 05
State Bonds,		15 70
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		192 41
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		38 40
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,		
Cotton, Tobacco and Salt,		134 54
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from		
capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		700
Salaries and Fees,		65 22
Studs and Jacks,		187
Buying and Selling Slaves,		403 43
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		5
Gold Watches, \$50.53 ; Silver do. \$29.43.		79 96
Pianos,		13 50
Plate and Jewelry,		7 55
Riding Vehicles,		167 70
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		1
Note Shavers, \$46 ; Horses, \$1.76,		47 76
Mules, \$2 ; Other Live Stock, 40 cts		2 40
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		87 32
Brandy distilled for sale,		323 40
Liquor Dealers,		2,012 50
Merchandise,		95 85
Marriage License,		41 71
Deeds for Real Estate,		15 52
Gross amount,		\$ 15,820 42
COUNTY TAXES,		
County Purposes,	\$	8,125 67

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 19.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

J. W. GORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	367,983
Valuation Land,	\$749,308
Town Property,	\$17,435

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,999 75
Town Property,	69 74
White Polls,	160 80
Free Black Polls,	8 40
Slaves,	3,853 58
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	470 39
Solvent Debts Due,	610 79
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	276
Bank Dividends,	44 40
County Bonds,	52 98
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	104 68
Railroad Dividends,	165 40
Salaries and Fees,	95
Studs and Jacks,	16
Buying and Selling Slaves,	41 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	20
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	3 13
Gold Watches,	46 80
Silver Watches,	10 71
Pianos,	7 50
Plate and Jewelry,	9 25
Riding Vehicles,	67 52
Silver Headed Canes,	50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	48 57
Brandy distilled for sale,	35 45
Merchandise,	318 94
Retailers,	100
Marriage License,	32 98
Deeds for Real Estate,	31 53
Subjects Unlisted,	4 80
Delinquents for 1863,	1 80

Gross amount,

\$ 9,788 86

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 27,568 03

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 20.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	404,139	
Valuation Land,	\$1,846,793	
Town Property,	\$946,201	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$7,387.17; Twn Prop'ty, \$3,784.80,	\$	11,171 97
White Polls, \$3.60; Free Black Polls,		
\$50.40; Slaves, \$10,432.92,		10,486 92
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		2,732 74
Solvent Debts Due,		456 17
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co.'s, &c.,		478 99
Bank Dividends, \$2,527.12; State Bonds,		
\$157.20; Cap'l in Steamboat Co's, \$176,		2,860 32
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,		2,976 20
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		101 04
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions.		
Cotton, Salt, &c.,		302 58
Dividends or Profits Received or Due		
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,		12,381 20
Sal. & Fees, \$1,009 69; Studs & J'ks, \$25,		1,034 69
Buying and Selling Slaves,		50
Houses of Public Entertainment,		415 80
Dag'typists, \$15; Toll Bridges & Ferries,		
\$128.75; Gold Watches, \$512.90,		656 65
Silver Watches, \$84.18; Pianos, \$133.50		217 68
Plate and Jewelry,		183 24
Riding Vehicles,		775 04
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		4
Note Shavers, \$6.60; Com. M'chnts, \$335,		341 60
Auctioneers, \$139.67; Live Stock, \$8		147 67
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		585 50
Brandy distilled for sale,		960
Liquor Dealers,		1,810 20
Merchandize, \$6,009.97; Retailers \$300,		6,309 97
Intinerant Musicians and Performers		10
Ins. Co's, \$30.17; Mar'ige Lic'nse, \$58.28,		88 45
Mortgages and Deeds,		8 46
Deeds for Real Estate,		37 13
Gross amount,		\$ 56,990 29
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$	96,116 26

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 21.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

DAVID LOFTIN, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	358,055,
Valuation Land,	\$2,254,178,
Town Property,	\$150,565,

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 9,018 03
Town Property,	602 26
White Polls,	739 20
Free Black Polls,	16 80
Slaves,	7,459 32
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	2,548 54
Solvent Debts Due,	959 48
Money invested in Man'fact'ing Co.'s &c.,	81 61
Bank Dividends,	229 20
State Bonds, \$36 ; County Bonds, \$4.40,	40 40
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	125 01
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	143 26
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	590 52
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Compy's &c.,	156 42
Salaries and Fees,	146
Dead Heads on Railroads,	2 90
Houses of Public Entertainment,	21 10
Studs and Jacks,	200
Gold Watches,	111 82
Silver Watches, \$75.87 ; Pianos, \$46,50,	122 37
Plate and Jewelry,	10 95
Riding Vehicles,	384 27
Gold Headed Canes,	2
Note Shavers, \$81,80 ; Cattle, \$4,45,	86 25
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	59 62
Brandy distilled for sale,	286 80
Liquor Dealers,	1,353
Marriage License,	53 35
Deeds for Real Estate,	10 19
Collateral Descents,	31 14

Gross amount,

\$ 25,591 81

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 26,045 85

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 22.--DAVIE COUNTY.

W. A. MERONY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	162,956	
Valuation Land,	\$1,595,647	
Town Property,	\$68,888	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	6,382 67
Town Property,		275 56
White Polls,		242 40
Free Black Polls, \$7.20; Slaves, \$8,	\$8,315,74,	8,322 94
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		210 62
Solvent Debts Due,		1,678 05
Money invested in Manufacturing Co's.,		220 44
Bank Dividends,		02
State Bonds, \$4.56; County do., \$23.60;		28 16
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		64 64
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		486 78
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis- ions, Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,		2,906 98
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		495 64
Salaries and Fees,		236 95
Studs and Jacks,		54
Buying and Selling Slaves,		156
Houses of Public Entertainment,		70 09
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		103 75
Gold Watches, \$47.36; Silver do. \$22.82,		70 18
Pianos, \$40.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$21.95,		62 45
Riding Vehicles,		250 60
G'ld & Silv'r H'd. Canes, \$2.50; Horses, \$3,		550
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		108 08
Brandy distilled for sale,		341 70
Liquor Dealers,		6,966 80
Merchandise, \$158.88; Retailers, \$50		208 88
Horse and Mule Drivers,		30
Marriage License,		28 57
Deeds for Real Estate,		11 33
Privileged Voters,		7 20
Collateral Descents,		25
Gross amount,		\$ 30,051 97
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 59,243 73

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 23.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

J. W. HINSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	439,928
Valuation Land,	\$1,474,590
Town Property,	\$93,985

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,753 74
Town Property,	375 94
White Polls, \$228 ; Free Bl'k Polls, \$12,	240
Slaves,	15,822 20
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	441 26
Solvent Debts Due,	1,698 69
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	20
Bank Dividends,	936 32
County Bonds,	69 34
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	73 80
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	55 48
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco and Salt,	1,147 05
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	137 10
Salaries and Fees,	144 35
Studs and Sacks,	119
Buying and Selling Slaves,	180 25
Houses of Public Entertainment,	279
Gold Watches, \$106 97; Silver do. \$30.29.	137 26
Pianos, \$57 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$31.83,	88 83
Riding Vehicles,	259 05
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	3 50
Note Sh'v's, \$15; Horses, \$4; Cattle, \$7,20,	26 20
Other Live Stock,	32 74
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	218 66
Brandy distilled for sale,	4 05
Liq. Dealers, \$460.80; M'ch'dize, \$159.43.	620 23
Retailers, \$50 ; Bagatelle Tables, \$50.	100
Mar. License, \$50.44; Mort. and D'ds, \$4.85,	55 29
D'ds for R'l Est, \$60.14 ; Del'q'ts for '63 159.14 ; Collateral Descents, \$292,30,	511 58

Gross amount, \$ 29,541 91

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 126,773 32
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 24 —EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

JOSEPH COBB, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	315,631	
Valuation Land,	\$4,225,422	
Town Property,	\$274,032	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$16,893.69; T'wn Prop'y, \$1,096.12,	\$	17,989 81
White Polls,		408 40
Free Black Polls, \$50.80; Slaves, \$22,160,		22,210 80
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		1,563 52
Solvent Debts Due,		5,437 27
Money invested in Manufac'g Co.'s, &c.,		141 60
Bank Dividends,		725 04
State Bonds, \$321.44; County do., \$31.17,		352 61
Capital in Steamboat Companies,		42
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		253 43
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		688 75
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'n,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		1,959 40
Dividends or Profits Received or Due		
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's., &c.,		1,486 64
Sal. & Fees, \$513.10; Studs & Jacks, \$213,		726 10
Dead Heads on Railroads,		8 62
Buying and Selling Slaves,		103 87
Houses of Public Entertainment,		567 64
Gates and Highways, \$30; Gold Watches,		
\$823.35; Silver do., 118.49; Pianos, \$90,		1,061 84
Pbte & Jew'l'y, \$467.53; Rid'ng Vehicles,		
\$1,094.45; Gold & Silv'r Head. Canes,		
\$7.50; Notes Shavers, \$30,		1,599 48
Live Stock,		191 77
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		1,009 84
Brandy distilled for sale,		47 50
Liq. Deal., \$2,304; Merch'dize, \$1,397.48,		3,701 48
Retail'rs, \$183.33; Billiard Tables, \$125,		308 33
Playing Cards, \$5; Mar'iage License, \$21,		26
Deeds for Real Estate,		16
Delinquents for 1862,		111 70
Collateral Descents,		265 81
Gross amount,		\$ 62,895 19
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 135,739 95

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 25.—FORSYTH COUNTY.

MATHIAS MASTEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 222,613

Valuation Land, \$1,458,371

Town Property, \$388,445

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,751 89
Town Property,	1,552 78
White Polls,	591 60
Free Bl'k Polls, \$19.20; Sl'v's, \$4,110.30,	4,129 50
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	1,783 97
Solvent Debts Due,	3,373 23
Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	667 84
Bank Dividends,	279 20
State Bonds, \$398.46; County do. \$51.20,	449 66
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	84 26
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	97 66
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	276 18
Dividends or Profit Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	4,761 92
Sal. and Fees, \$247.95; Studs and Jacks, \$26,	273 95
Houses of Public Entertainment,	73
Daguerreotypists,	49 94
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	16 25
Gold and Silver Watches,	118 07
Pianos, \$115.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.65,	148 15
Riding Vehicles,	255 55
Gold and Silver headed Canes,	13 50
Hores, \$5; Mules, \$1.10,	6 10
Other Live Stock,	10
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	92 77
Brandy distilled for sale,	617 20
Liquor Dealers,	764 10
Merchandise, \$390.59; Retailers, \$50,	440 59
Drugs and Medicines,	80 50
Marriage License, \$74.69; Mort. & D'ds. \$2.91; Deeds for Real Estate, \$15.04,	92 64
Collateral Descents,	1 66

Gross amount, \$ 26,834 86

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 38,961 91

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1860

No. 26.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	288,011
Valuation Land,	\$1,799,121
Town Property,	\$181,905

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$6,979,82 ; Town Prop'ty, \$727,62, \$	7,707 44
White Polls,	272 40
Free Black Polls,	57 60
Slaves,	17,396 23
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	437 56
Solvent debts Due,	2,998 18
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	53 40
State Bonds, \$128; County do., \$78.92,	206 92
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	558 80
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	629 10
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'ns,	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	2,239 16
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from	
capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	481 36
Salaries and Fees,	204 82
Deadheads on Railroads,	40 85
Studs and Jacks,	106
Buying and Selling Slaves,	34 87
Houses of Public Entertainment,	217 79
Gold Watches, \$192.10; Silver do., \$45.08,	237 18
Pianos, \$123; Plate & Jewelry, \$100.19,	223 19
Riding Vehicles,	437 46
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	3 50
Note Shavers, \$1.50; Cattle, \$2.40	3 90
Commission Merchants,	5 75
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	367 19
Brandy distilled for sale,	12 38
Liquor Dealers,	2,370 70
Merchandize,	435 33
Retalers,	150
Marriage License,	32
Deeds for Real Estate,	21 50
Collateral Descents,	1 09

Gross amount,

\$ 37,944 15

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 47,089 12

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 27.—GASTON COUNTY.

E. M. BERRY, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	227,668,
Valuation Land,	\$1,568,067,
Town Property,	\$29,900,

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 6,308 55
Town Property,	127 80
White Polls,	217 20
Free Black Polls,	14 40
Slaves,	7,907 03
Solvent Debts Due,	1,749 97
Money invested in Man'fact'ing Co.'s &c.,	96 35
State Bonds, \$11,17 ; County do, \$45.94,	57 11
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	1,219 32
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	105 95
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	76 82
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from	
capital in Manufacturing Comp'ys &c.,	8,147 12
Salaries and Fees,	41
Studs and Jacks,	124
Buying and Selling Slaves,	10
Houses of Public Entertainment,	36
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	995
Gold Watches,	58 80
Silver Watches, \$28.70 ; Pianos, \$12,	40 70
Plate and Jewelry,	9 62
Riding Vehicles,	228 35
Silver Headed Canes, \$1,50; Horses, 70 cts,	220
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	76 31
Brandy distilled for sale,	99
Liquor Dealers,	256
Merchandise, \$100,26 ; Retailers, \$100,	200 26
Express Companies,	12 50
Marriage License,	26 19
Deeds for Real Estate,	10 16
Delinquents for 1863,	35 92

Gross amount, \$ 27,304 58

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 18,991 57

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 28.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 471,077

Valuation Land, \$4,936,395

Town Property, \$410,085

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 20,245 57

Town Property, 174 83

White Polls, 540

Free Black Polls, 76 80

Slaves, 35,477 60

Money on Hand or on Deposit, 1,475 59

Solvent Debts Due, 4,591 47

Bank Dividends, 122 56

State Bonds, \$247.20 ; County do., \$537.80, 785

Capital in Steamboat Companies, 32 90

Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale, 582 38

Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale, 1,839 94

Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton
and Tobacco, 395 24Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from
capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c., 540 02

Salaries and Fees, 1,655 55

Dead Heads on Railroads, 25

Studs and Jacks, 285

Buying and Selling Slaves, 344 75

Houses of Public Entertainment, 842

Gold Watches, \$409.12 ; Silver do. \$113.26, 522 38

Pianos, 187 50

Plate and Jewelry, 185 35

Riding Vehicles, 913 02

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 241 54

Brandy distilled for sale, 16 50

Liquor Dealers, 3,573

Merchandise, 1,511 50

Retailers, 200

Marriage License, 61

Deeds for Real Estate, 35

Collateral Descents, 318 25

Gross amount, \$ 77,797 05

COUNTY TAXES, --

County Purposes, \$ 60.330 58

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 29.—GREENE COUNTY.

J. W. DIXON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	156,820
Valuation Land,	\$1,195,229
Town Property,	\$33,670

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,782 29
Town Property,	139 28
White Polls,	116 40
Free Black Polls,	7 20
Slaves,	8,082 53
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	168 08
Solvent Debts Due,	1,033 56
Bank Dividends,	35 20
State Bonds,	22 20
County Bonds,	9 20
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	4
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	32 48
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	5 60
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton and Leather,	18 68
Railroad Dividends,	2 08
Salaries and Fees,	140 64
Studs and Jacks,	21
Houses of Public Entertainment,	5
Gold Watches,	54 35
Silver Watches,	22 37
Pianos, \$43,50 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$10,16,	53 66
Riding Vehicles,	208
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	3
Live Stock,	1 14
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	61 52
Brandy distilled for sale,	10 10
Retailers,	150
Marriage License,	6 73
Mortgages and Deeds,	97
Deeds for Real Estate,	9 70
Privileged Voters,	2 40
Collateral Descents,	674 60

Gross amount,

\$ 15,883 96

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 77,776 20

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 30.--GUILFORD COUNTY.

C. A. BOON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	397,099
Valuation Land,	\$2,573,563
Town Property,	\$390,275

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$10,256.25; Town Prop'ty, \$1,561.10,	\$ 11,817 35
White Polls,	1,030 80
Free Black Polls, \$38.40; Slaves, \$7,729.58,	7,767 98
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	3,208 78
Solvent Debts Due,	3,068 67
Money invested in Manufacturing Co's.,	410 58
Bank Dividends,	706 40
State Bonds, \$334; County do., \$88.40;	422 40
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	1,185 50
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	853 22
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	1,074 74
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	1,143 92
Salaries and Fees,	671 95
Dead Heads on Railroads,	38 75
Studs and Jacks,	104
Houses of Public Entertainment,	210
Gold Watches, \$161.44; Silver do. \$49.59,	211 03
Harp,	2 50
Pianos, \$99; Plate & Jewelry, \$65.19,	164 19
Riding Vehicles,	455 56
G'd & Silv'r H'd. Canes, \$3.50; Horses, 40c,	3 90
Other Live Stock,	10
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	165 71
Brandy distilled for sale,	358 80
Liquor Dealers,	7,162 20
Merchandise, \$2,280.81; Auct'rs, \$689.19,	2,970
Patent Medicines,	48 25
Horse and Mule Drivers,	2
Marriage License,	64 02
Deeds for Real Estate,	42 68
Collateral Descents,	20

Gross amount,

\$ 45,386 48

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 41,894 61

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 31.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

J. S. SNOW, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	414,220	
Valuation Land,	\$3,207,494	
Town Property,	\$205,410	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$12.903.62 ; Town Prop'ty, \$823.64	\$	13,727 26
White P'lls, \$374.40 ; Free B'k P'lls, \$202.80,		577 20
Slaves,		25,830 10
Money on hand or on Deposit,		1,170 62
Solvent Debts Due,		6,069 91
Money invested in Manuf. Co's.,		81 60
Bank Dividends,		40 40
State Bonds, \$106.80 ; County Do., \$122 20,		229
Capital in Steamboat Companies,		12
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		2,415 30
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		21 80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		4,841 38
Dividends or Profits Rec'v'd or Due from		
capital in Manufacturing Co's, &c.,		364 64
Sal. & Fees, \$589.93 ; Studs & Jacks, \$91,		680 93
Buying and Selling Slaves,		28
Houses of Public Entertainment,		305
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		70
Gold Watches, \$276.47 ; Silver do., \$42.13,		318 60
Pianos, \$139.50 ; Plate and Jew'ry, \$155.94,		295 44
Riding Vehicles,		703 75
Gold & Silver Head. Canes, \$8.50 ; Auct'rs		
\$70 ; Horses, 96 cts. ; Other Live Stock,		
\$25.31 ; Household and Kitchen Furni-		
ture, \$404.10 ; Brandy distilled for sale,		
\$69.25 ; Liq. Dealers, \$4,988,		5,566 12
Merch'dize, \$2,073.98 ; Retailers, \$500,		2,573 98
Billiard Tables, \$125 ; Pat. Med. \$50,		175
Marriage License, \$49 ; Mortgages and		
Deeds, \$3 ; Deeds for Real Estate,		
\$37 ; Privilg'd Voters, \$3,60,		92 60
Collateral Descent,		10
Gross amount,		\$ 66,200 63
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Expenses,		\$ 32,544 49

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 32.—HARNETT COUNTY.

JAS. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	330,980
Valuation Land,	\$792,659
Town Property,	\$11,105

STATE TAXES.

Land,	3,170	64
Town Property,	44	42
White Polls,	198	
Free Black Polls,	8	40
Slaves,	5,423	31
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	131	19
Solvents Debts Due,	342	83
County Bonds,	32	34
Profits on purchase and sale of Salt and Tobacco,	45	
Salaries and Fees,	60	
Studs and Jacks,	20	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	51	02
Gold Watches,	26	28
Silver Watches,	11	98
Pianos,	16	50
Plate and Jewelry,	18	55
Riding Vehicles,	134	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	68	08
Brandy distilled for sale,	14	60
Marriage License,	17	
Mortgages and Deeds,	1	
Deeds for Real Estate,	7	50
Privileged Voters,	2	40
Collateral Descents,	407	45

Gross amount,	\$ 10,253	09
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 25,968	19
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Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 33.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

H. ROGERS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	310,667
Valuation Land,	\$477,583
Town Property,	\$12,750

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$1,910	33
Town Property,	51	
White Polls,	51	60
Free Black Polls,	3	60
Slaves,	1,213	30
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	112	05
Solvent Debts Due,	166	69
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	10	64
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing articles made of Leather,	54	60
Studs and Jacks,	48	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	73	25
Gold Watches,	9	65
Silver Watches,	6	62
Pianos,	3	
Plate and Jewelry,		50
Riding Vehicles,	25	90
Mules,	8	
Cattle,	10	50
Other Live Stock,	23	54
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	28	98
Brandy distilled for sale,	84	95
Marriage License,	7	75
Deeds for Real Estate,	2	

Gross amount, \$3,906 45

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$1,968	28
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 34.—HENDERSON COUNTY.		
S. P. BRITAIN, Tax Collector.		
Acres Land,	176,487	
Valuation Land,	\$1,059,739	
Town Property,	\$88,100	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 4,238	87
Town Property,	352	40
White Polls,	90	
Free Black Polls,	3	60
Slaves,	3,541	27
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	270	64
Solvent Debts Due,	600	48
State Bonds,	2	
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	6	80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions and Tobacco,	28	
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in manufacturing articles made of Leather,	74	
Salaries and Fees,	62	
Studs and Jacks,	18	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	15	
Houses of Public Entertainment,	15	
Gold Watches,	29	85
Silver Watches,	6	65
Pianos, \$24; Plate and Jewelry, \$29,50,	53	50
Riding Vehicles,	100	
Silver Headed Canes,	2	
Note Shavers,	7	50
Horses, \$7; Mules, \$2,80; Cattle, \$6,24,	16	04
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	57	10
Brandy distilled for sale,	120	30
Liquor Dealers,	1,070	
Merchandise,	202	97
Marriage License,	15	
Mortgages and Deeds,	2	
Deeds for Real Estate,	18	50
Return by Sheriff,	202	60
Gross amount,		\$ 11,221
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$ 6,811	

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 35.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

J. B. HARE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	197,712	
Valuation Land,	\$1,041,529	
Town Property,	\$152,375	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		\$4,159 21
Town Property,		609 50
White Polls,		154 80
Free Black Polls,		61 20
Slaves,		5,092 23
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		436 28
Solvent Debts Due,		1,743 79
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		28 40
State Bonds,		212
County Bonds,		44
Capital in Steamboat Companies,		10
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		98 22
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		427 70
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		2,009 54
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		471 96
Salaries and Fees,		75
Studs and Jacks,		50
Houses of Public Entertainment,		145
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		125
Gold Watches, \$76.10 ; Silver do. \$12.55,		88 65
Pianos, \$61.50 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$41.28,		102 78
Riding Vehicles,		102 75
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		5
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		155 80
Brandy distilled for sale,		4 50
Liquor Dealers,		1,980
Merchandize,		422 50
Retailers,		50
Marriage License,		33 95
Deeds for Real Estate,		16 49
Gross amount, \$		18,986 25
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 65,148 96

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 36.—IREDELL COUNTY.		
W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.		
Acres Land,	354,914	
Valuation Land,	\$1,926,133	
Town Property,	\$163,950	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$7,676,34 ; Town Prop'ty, \$655,80, \$	8,332	14
White Polls,	675	60
Free Black Polls,	2	40
Slaves,	9,141	17
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	780	
Solvent debts Due,	2,813	30
Money invested in Manfac'ng Co's, &c.,	203	40
Bank Dividends,	149	20
State Bonds, \$218 ; County do., \$74,	292	
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	451	57
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	319	25
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'ns.		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	364	14
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	2,379	96
Salaries and Fees,	108	80
Deadheads on Railroads,	16	30
Studs and Jacks,	181	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	17	50
Daguerreotypists,	2	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	11	50
Gold Watches, \$81.17; Silver do., \$38.85,	120	02
Pianos, \$39 ; Plate & Jewelry, \$31.34,	70	34
Riding Vehicles,	326	91
Silver Headed Canes,	1	
Note Shavers, \$118.50 ; Horses, \$15.80	134	30
Mules, \$4,46 ; Cattle, \$1,18 ;	5	64
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	88	16
Brandy distilled for sale,	485	30
Liquor Dealers,	1,792	40
Merchandize,	659	19
Mar'ge License, \$34; D'ds for R'l Estate, \$28	62	
Collateral Descents,	13	80
Gross amount,		\$ 30,030 29
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 15,972 03

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 37.—JACKSON COTNTY.

E. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	369,801
Valuation Land,	\$463,136
Town Tropery,	\$9,100

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,852 54
Town Property,	36 40
White Polls,	111 60
Slaves,	688 23
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	146 16
Solvent Debts Due,	59 93
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	2
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	4 96
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	3 18
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton,	
Tobacco and Salt,	36 46
Salaries and Fees,	12 80
Studs and Jacks,	12
Buying and Selling Slaves,	7 50
Gold Watches,	3
Silver Watches,	1 85
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	21 60
Horses,	8 20
Mules,	8 60
Household and Kitchen Furnittre,	19 30
Marriage License,	31
Deeds for Real Estate,	7 50
Delinquents for 1862,	2 40

Gross amount, \$ 3,078 71

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 2,639 70

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 38.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
P. T. MASSEY, Tax Collector.		
Acres Land,	491,533	
Valuation Land,	\$1,733,796,	
Town Property,	\$46,231	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$6,935.19 ; Town Propt'y, \$184.92,	\$	7,120 11
White Polls,		378
Free Black Polls,		19 20
Slaves,		9,512 54
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		519 19
Solvent Debts Due,		1,446 92
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		258 60
Bank Dividends,		110 80
State Bonds, \$23,72 ; County do., \$16.20,		39 92
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		35 19
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		41 54
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		325 30
Dividends or Profits Received or Due		
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,		225 42
Salaries and Fees,		299 70
Studs and Jacks,		176
Gold Watches, \$96.54 ; Silver do., \$19.95,		116 49
Pianos, \$46,50 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$21.92,		68 42
Riding Vehicles,		296 60
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		3 50
Cattle, 80c.; Other Live Stock 20c.,		1
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		121 03
Brandy distilled for sale,		10 10
Liquor Dealers,		250 20
Merchandize,		13 75
Retailers,		50
Marriage License,		39
Deeds for Real Estate,		12
Privileged Voters,		2 40
Delinquents for 1863,		113 35
Collateral Descents,		14
Gross amount,		\$ 21,620 27
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 94,906 04

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 15.—I ENOIR COUNTY.

WM. FIELDS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	230,451
Valuation Land,	\$1,109,268
Town Property,	\$141,450

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,441 07
Town Property,	565 80
White Polls, \$180.80; Free Bl'k Polls, \$9.60,	190 40
Slaves,	8,754 42
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	739 94
Solvent Debts Due,	2,513 87
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	108 34
Bank Dividends,	76 20
State Bonds,	23
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	49 58
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	362 91
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	794 72
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	14 22
Salaries and Fees,	226
Dead Heads on Railroads,	323 07
Studs and Jacks,	150
Houses of Public Entertainment,	65
Gold Watches, \$92.92; Silver do. \$39.04,	131 94
Pianos, \$79.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$24.85,	104 35
Riding Vehicles,	186 75
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	4
Auctioneers, \$4.84; Cattle, \$27.30,	32 14
Other Live Stock,	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	113 82
Brandy distilled for sale,	6 90
Liquor Dealers, \$4.70; M'ch'dize, \$63,	67 70
Retailers, \$150; Billiard Tables, \$125,	275
Playing Cards,	6
Marriage License,	38
Deeds for Real Estate,	21 50
Privileged Voters,	240

Gross amount,

\$ 20,394 66

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 26,766 35

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 40.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

L. H. LOWRANCE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	181,344
Valuation Land,	\$1,304,355
Town Property,	\$170,219

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,217 42
Town Property,	698 29
White Polls,	174
Free Bl'k Polls, \$8.40; Sl'v's, \$4,602.04,	4,610 44
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	767 76
Solvent Debts Due,	1,277 94
Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	168
Bank Dividends,	53 68
State Bonds, \$120.24; County do. \$54.72,	174 96
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	2,205 58
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	2,423 32
Sal. and Fees, \$157; Studs and Jacks, \$79,	236
Dead Heads on Railroads,	12 50
Buying and Selling Slaves	117 25
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	23 15
Gold and Silver Watches,	229 92
Pianos, \$40.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$85.32,	125 82
Riding Vehicles,	194 97
Silver Headed Canes,	50
Mules,	3 20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	214 80
Brandy distilled for sale,	557 50
Liquor Dealers,	594 30
Merchandize,	351 57
Marriage License,	16 49
Mortgages and Deeds,	2 91
Deeds for Real Estate,	23 79
Privileged Voters,	4 80
Collateral Descents,	66 10

Gross amount,

\$ 20,546 85

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 9,535 79

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 41.—MACON COUNTY.

J. L. MOORE, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	258,565
Valuation Land,	\$352,128
Town Property,	\$33,050

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,410	54
Town Property,		132 20
White Polls, \$82,80; Free Bl'k Polls, \$4,80,		87 60
Slaves,		991 95
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		248 82
Solvent Debts Due,		203 58
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		3 69
State Bonds,		40
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		8 10
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		1 60
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis-		
ions, Cotton, Tobacco and Salt,		38 50
Salaries and Fees,		18
Studs and Jacks,		60
Buying and Selling Slaves,		40
Houses of Public Entertainment,		4
Gold Watches, \$20 30; Silver do. \$10.03,		30 33
Pianos, \$10,50; Plate and Jew'ry, \$3.90,		14 40
Riding Vehicles,		31 30
Silver Headed Canes,		50
Horses, \$1,90; Mules, \$13.06,		14 96
Cattle,		2 60
Other Live Stock,		21 98
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		36 16
Brandy distilled for sale,		69 30
Merchandize,		55
Marriage License,		24
Deeds for Real Estate,		3 50

Gross amount, \$ 3,553 01

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 5,177 92

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 42 — MARTIN COUNTY.

W. T. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	237,230	
Valuation Land,	\$1,079,694	
Town Property,	\$91,005	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$4,449.53 ; T'wn Prop'y, \$268.82,	\$	4,818 35
White Polls,		152 40
Free Bl'k Polls, \$32.40 ; Slaves, \$6,314.62,		6,347 02
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		335 87
Solvent Debts Due,		1,503 84
Bank Dividends,		132 80
State Bonds, \$20 ; County do., \$14.61,		34 60
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		22 88
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		66 68
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'n,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		280 04
Dividends or Profits Received or Due		
from capital in Manufac'ng Tobacco,		4 50
Salaries and Fees,		27
Gold Watches,		30 25
Silver Watches,		19 59
Harps, \$2.50 ; Pianos, \$13.50,		16
Plate and Jewelry,		10 43
Riding Vehicles,		118 05
Silver Headed Canes,		2
Note Shavers,		5
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		50 50
Brandy distilled for sale,		27 10
Liquor Dealers,		640
Merchandize,		81 77
Retailers,		150
Marriage License,		16
Deeds for Real Estate,		2
Gross amount,	\$	14,903 68

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$	13,689 06
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Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 43.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.	
R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.	
Acres Land,	303,088
Valuation Land,	\$2,449,500.50
Town Property,	\$1,082,500
STATE TAXES.	
Land, \$9,797.91 ; T'wn Prop'ty, \$4,330,	\$ 14,127 91
White Polls, \$494.40 ; Free Black Polls,	
\$6 ; Slaves, \$20,414.76,	20,915 16
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	914 92
Solvent Debts Due,	4,191
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co.'s, &c.,	498 66
Bank Dividends, \$1,618.88 ; State Bonds.	
\$428 ; Cap'l in Steamboat Co's, \$250.40,	2,297 28
Horses, \$1.62 ; County Bonds, \$184.24,	185 86
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,	1,109 23
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	1,385 07
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions.	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	6,964 64
Dividends or Profits Received or Due	
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	4,085 86
Sal. & Fees, \$663.86 ; Studs & J'ks, \$224.	887 86
Dead Heads on Railroads,	76 25
Buying and Selling Slaves,	125 25
Houses of Public Entertainment,	710
Dagnerreotypists,	70
Gold Watches, \$873.55 ; Harps, \$2.50,	876 05
Silver Watches, \$90.59 ; Pianos, \$136.50	227 09
Pl'te & J'lry, \$603.03 ; Rid'g Ve'cles, \$630.75	1,233 78
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	15 50
Note Sh'v'rs, \$137.50 ; Com. M'ch'ts, \$295.23	432 73
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	1,292 02
Brandy distilled for sale,	18 50
Liquor Dealers,	6,132 60
Merch'dize, \$4,577.16 ; In. Comp'ys, \$739.11	5,316 27
Ex. Companies, \$3,580.62 ; Auct'rs, \$1,215.	4,795 62
Mar. License, \$52.38 ; Mort. and D'ds, \$1.94.	54 32
D'ds for R'l Est, \$49.47 ; Priv. Voters,	
\$46.80 ; Collateral Descents, \$265.25,	261 52
Gross amount,	\$ 79,300 93
COUNTY TAXES.	
County Purposes,	\$130,510 32

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 44.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

J. H. DUNCAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	192,487
Valuation Land,	\$849,573
Town Property,	\$18,850

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,392 78
Town Property,	75 40
White Polls,	134 40
Free Black Polls,	26 40
Slaves,	2,899 40
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	137 52
Solvent Debts Due,	504 30
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	1 50
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	6
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	258 10
Railroad Dividends,	1 92
Salaries and Fees,	40
Dead Heads on Railroads,	10 62
Stnds and Jacks,	66
Houses of Public Entertainment,	50
Gold Watches,	22 90
Silver Watches,	10 90
Pianos, \$7,50 ; Plate and Jewelry, 45 cts.,	7 95
Riding Vehicles,	40 65
Silver Headed Canes,	50
Mules,	8
Cattle,	5 40
Other Live Stock,	10
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	10 90
Brandy distilled for sale,	262 50
Liquor Dealers,	160
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	16
Deeds for Real Estate,	4 50
Privileged Voters,	2 40

Gross amount, \$ 15,883 96

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 77,776 20

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 45.—MITCHELL COUNTY.

A. A. WISEMAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	169,253
Valuation Land,	\$185,390

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 741 56
White Polls,	61 20
Free Black Polls,	13 20
Slaves,	98 80
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	40 86
Solvent Debts Due,	11 99
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Leather,	10
Gold Watches,	1 75
Silver Watches,	13
Riding Vehicles,	1 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	80
Brandy distilled for sale,	90 70
Marriage License,	9
Deeds for Real Estate,	3

Gross amount,	\$ 1,084 49
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COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	\$ 2,132 74
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Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 46.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	268,505
Valuation Land,	\$620,256
Town Property,	\$7,115

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,471	41
Town Property,		28 46
White Polls,		207 60
Free Black Polls,		9 60
Slaves,		3,099 33
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		262 26
Solvent Debts Due,		462 88
Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's.,		15 86
State Bonds,		30
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		87 44
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		9 96
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		123 04
Salaries and Fees,		10
Studs and Jacks,		16
Gates across Highways,		15
Gold Watches, \$13,10; Silver do. \$13.74,		26 84
Pianos,		6
Plate and Jewelry,		1 30
Riding Vehicles,		87 90
Silver headed Canes,		50
Horses,		30
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		14
Marriage License,		12
Deeds for Real Estate,		3 50
Privileged Voters,		2 40
Gross amount,	\$ 7,002	58

COUNTY TAXES,

County Purposes,	\$ 15,98	92
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Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 47.—MOORE COUNTY.

K. H. WORTHY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	522,067
Valuation Land,	\$1,192,105
Town Property,	\$33,100

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$4,768.42 ; Town Prop't'y, \$133.24,	\$	4,901	66
White Polls,		336	
Free Black Polls,		24	
Slaves,		4,869	69
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		200	08
Solvent Debts Due,		516	
County Bonds,		24	
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		26	98
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		5	
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions			
Cotton, Tobacco and Leather,		79	40
Dividends or Profits Received or Due			
from capital in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,		63	32
Salaries and Fees,		149	
Studs and Jacks,		57	
Gold Watches, \$52.30 ; Silver do., \$28.25,		80	55
Pianos,		6	
Riding Vehicles,		258	30
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		250	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		57	70
Brandy distilled for sale,		3	
Liquor Dealers,		60	
Retailers,		100	
Marriage License,		35	72
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	46
Privileged Voters,		15	60
Arrears for Insolvents,		2	80

Gross amount, \$ 11,882 76

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 26,220 15

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 48.—NASH COUNTY.

E. H. MORGAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	202,157
Valuation Land,	\$1,609,117
Town Property,	\$16,100

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 6,436 47
Town Property,	64 40
White Polls,	223 40
Free Black Polls,	43 20
Slaves,	13,164 27
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	551 30
Solvent Debts Due,	3,075 41
Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	8
Bank Dividends,	66
County Bonds,	99 26
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	761 32
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	124 80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,	
Cotton, Salt, &c.,	1,261 65
Railroad Dividends,	105 30
Sal. and Fees, \$22 ; Studs and Jacks, \$90,	112
Buying and Selling Slaves	282 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	31
Gold and Silver Watches,	106 46
Pianos, \$54 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$31.65,	85 65
Riding Vehicles,	331 71
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	1 50
Note Shavers,	80
Cattle,	5 20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	227 15
Brandy distilled for sale,	35 70
Liquor Dealers,	879
Merchandize,	20
Retailers,	100
Marriage License,	12
Deeds for Real Estate,	750

Gross amount, \$ 28,159 62

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 37,177 76

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 49.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	783,752
Valuation Land,	\$1,485,232
Town Property,	\$2,060,494

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$5,940.93 ; Town Prop'ty, \$8,241.96	\$ 14,182 89
White P'lls, \$397.20; Free B'k P'lls, \$34.80,	432
Slaves,	17,088 10
Money on hand or on Deposit,	3,567 01
Solvent Debts Due,	2,045 98
Money invested in Manuf. Co's.,	1,636 40
Bank Dividends,	1,431 68
State Bonds, \$110; County Do., \$19 76,	129 76
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	150 84
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	18,903 53
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	3,245 75
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	6,530 80
Dividends or Profits Rec'v'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's, &c.,	5,309 28
Sal. & Fees, \$1,864.27; Stnds & Jacks, \$50,	1,914 27
Dead Heads on Railroads,	64 80
Houses of Public Entertainment,	3,139 68
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	422 50
Gold Watches, \$338.61; Silver do., \$61.93,	400 54
Pianos, \$132; Plate and Jewelry, \$263.99,	395 99
Riding Vehicles,	382 04
Note Sh'v's, \$20; Com. Mer'ts, \$23,480.70	23,500 70
Gold & Silver Headed Canes, \$9; Auct'rs, \$58,673.52; Household and Kitchen Fur'ture, \$607.88; Liq. Dealers, \$7,244.70	66,535 10
Merch'dize, \$47,709.20; Pedlars, \$200,	47,909 20
Stage or Theatrical Performers,	20
In: Co's., \$1,099.02; Ex. Co's., \$4,518.50	5,617 52
Brokers, \$1,800; Pat Med. \$1,734.60; Play'g Cards, \$130.50; Imported Goods, \$97.65	3,762 75
Marriage License, \$137.74; Deeds for Real Estate, \$109,	246 74

Gross amount,

\$ 228,966 72

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 131,583 34

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 50.--NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

S. A. WARREN, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 314,776

Valuation Land, \$2,224,682

Town Property, \$41,650

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$8,981.33 ; Town Prop'ty, \$166.60, \$ 9,047 93

White Polls, 268 80

Free Black Polls, \$78 ; Slaves, \$12, 073.51, 12,151 51

Money on Hand or on Deposit, 669 44

Solvent Debts Due, 3,638 76

Money invested in Manufacturing Co's., 129 76

Bank Dividends, 280

State Bonds, \$96 ; County do., \$60.33 ; 156 33

Capital in Steamboat Companies, 2

Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale, 503 90

Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale, 183 81

Profits on purchase and sale of Provis-

ions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c., 749 34

Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from

capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c., 49 56

Salaries and Fees, 487 44

Dead Heads on Railroads, 60

Studs and Jacks, 115

Buying and Selling Slaves, 41

Houses of Public Entertainment, 25

Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries, 145

Gold Watches, \$128.85 ; Silver do., \$40.65, 169 50

Harp, \$2.50 ; Pianos, \$52.50, 55

Plate & Jew'ly, \$53.55 ; Rid'ng Vehicl's,

\$424.80 ; Gold & Silv'r He'd. Canes, \$3, 481 30

Note Shavers, \$2 ; Horses, \$17.12 ; Mules,

\$1.60 ; Cattle, 16c ; Other Live Stock, 26, 21 14

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 325 24

Brandy distilled for sale, 17 30

Liquor Dealers, \$20 ; Merchandize, \$688, 708

Mar'ge Li'nse, \$39.77 ; Mortg'es & Deeds,

\$1.94 ; Deeds for Real Estate, \$20.07, 72 88

Privileged Voters, 3 60

Gross amount, \$ 30,657 49

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 25,790 78

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 51.—ONSLOW COUNTY.

E. MURRILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	295,034	
Valuation Land,	\$811,505	
Town Property,	\$31,100	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	3,246 02
Town Property,		124 40
White Polls,		121 20
Free Black Polls, .		24
Slaves,		2,981 18
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		265 09
Solvent Debts Due,		661 14
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,		10
State Bonds, \$4; County do., \$37.24,		41 24
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		4 80
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		19 76
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		125 60
Salaries and Fees,		30
Buying and Selling Slaves,		1 60
Houses of Public Entertainment,		5
Gates across Highways,		15
Gold Watches,		29 35
Silver Watches,		15 30
Pianos, \$19.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$2.67,		22 17
Riding Vehicles,		121 30
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		1 50
Cattle, \$34.12; Other Live Stock \$17.08,		51 20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		107 63
Brandy distilled for sale,		12 90
Liquor Dealers,		247 50
Retailers,		50
Liquor Pedlars,		240
Marriage License,		23 28
Mortgages and Deeds,		8 73
Deeds for Real Estate,		23 77
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Gross amount,	\$	8,630 66
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COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$	26,288 60

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 52.—ORANGE COUNTY.

H. B. GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	354,905	
Valuation Land,	\$2,321,412	
Town Property,	\$352,235	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$9,285.72; Town Prop'ty, \$1,408.94,	\$	10,694 66
White Polls,		411 60
Free Black Polls,		32 40
Slaves,		12,404 80
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		1,113 78
Solvent debts Due,		2,597 68
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,		31 28
Bank Dividends,		190 16
State Bonds,		94
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		16 82
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		138 08
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'ns,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		815 16
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from		
capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,		1,803 18
Salaries and Fees,		616 13
Deadheads on Railroads,		43 50
Studs and Jacks,		134
Buying and Selling Slaves,		64 62
Houses of Public Entertainment,		120 01
Gold Watches, \$187.77; Silver do., \$72.40,		260 17
Pianos, \$126; Plate & Jewelry, \$102.45,		228 45
Harp, \$2.50; Riding Vehicles, \$335.85		338 85
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		4
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		371 28
Brandy distilled for sale,		49
Mules, \$9.20; Liquor Dealers, \$3,760.50		3,769 70
Merch'dize, \$2,158.74; Pedlers, \$40, Retail-		
ers, \$150; Ex. Co's., 567.85; Mar'ge Li'nse.		
\$68.87; D'ds for R'l Est, \$18.43; Distress,		
\$50; Priv'ged Voters, \$4.80; Subjects Un		
listed, \$674.51; Collat'al Descents, \$15.33		3,748 53
Gross amount,		\$ 40,091 34
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 35,106 63

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 53.—PERSON COUNTY.

W. H. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	232,255
Valuation Land,	\$1,811,987
Town Property,	\$53,500

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 7,248 75
Town Property,	214
White P'ls, \$297.60; Free B'k Polls, \$40.80,	338 40
Slaves,	13,180 80
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	314 15
Solvent Debts Due,	2,253 49
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	9 20
Bank Dividends,	240 56
State Bonds,	19 20
County Bonds,	105 92
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	8 40
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	442 72
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,	916 80
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	574
Salaries and Fees,	86
Studs and Jacks,	215
Buying and Selling Slaves,	15
Houses of Public Entertainment,	20
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	5
Gold Watches, \$84.20; Silver do. \$39.56,	123 76
Pianos, \$49.50; Plate & Jew'ry, \$35.25,	84 75
Riding Vehicles,	336 05
Gold Headed Canes,	2
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	181 52
Brandy distilled for sale,	43 50
Liquor Dealers,	270
Merchandize,	136 08
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	32 98
Deeds for Real Estate,	13 10
Privileged Voters,	3 60

Gross amount,

\$ 27,484 73

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 61,149 41

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 54.—PITT COUNTY.

W. H. PERKINS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	375,151
Valuation Land,	\$1,876,262
Town Property,	\$102,389

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 7,505 47
Town Property,	409 55
White Polls, \$206.40; Free Bl'k Polls, \$13,2),	219 60
Slaves,	8,564 78
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	506 34
Solvent Debts Due,	2,503 21
Bank Dividends,	618 32
State Bonds, \$72.32; County do., \$31.37,	103 69
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	8
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	55 25
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	36
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis- ions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	278 44
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	30
Salaries and Fees,	188 50
Studs and Jacks,	82
Buying and Selling Slaves,	110 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	20
Gold Watches, \$90.06; Silver do. \$19.27,	109 33
Pianos, \$70.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$33,46,	103 96
Riding Vehicles,	297 56
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	4
Mules, \$4; Other Live Stock, 30 cts.,	4 30
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	90 72
Brandy distilled for sale,	11 45
Liquor Dealers, \$747.70; M'ch'dize, \$139.36	887 06
Retailers,	100
Playing Cards,	15
Marriage License,	27
Deeds for Real Estate,	6 79
Collateral Descent,	78 14

Gross amount, \$ 22,974 96

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 140,822 55

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 55.—POLK COUNTY.

ROBERT McFARLAND, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	96,219
Valuation Land,	\$413,839
Town Property,	\$14,881

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,651 74
Town Property,	59 32
White Polls,	72
Free Black Polls,	4 80
Slaves,	948 24
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	72 63
Solvent Debts Due,	45 75
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	3 80
Bank Dividen's,	6
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Leather,	10
Studs and Jacks,	12
Gates across Highways,	39
Gold Watches,	7 95
Silver Watches,	2 79
Pianos,	3
Plate and Jewelry,	2 63
Riding Vehicles,	36 65
Mules,	1 20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	3 91
Brandy distilled for sale,	27 20
Merchandise,	66 73
Buying and Selling Slaves,	31 90
Marriage License,	12
Deeds for Real Estate,	12
Delinquents for 1863,	21 90

Gross amount, \$ 3,145 34

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 2,222 07

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 56 — RANDOLPH COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. STEED Sheriff.

Acres Land,	469,878
Valuation Land,	\$1,992,916
Town Property,	\$56,815

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$8,036.59 ; T'wn Prop'y, \$231.46,	\$	8.26	05
White Polls,		1,052	40
Free Bl'k Polls, \$52.80 ; Slaves, \$3,500.71,		3,553	51
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		688	46
Solvent Debts Due,		1,386	22
Money invested in Manufac'g Co's., &c.,		226	56
Bank Dividends,			64
State Bonds, \$72.80 ; County do., \$171.60,		244	40
Capital in Steamboat Companies,		4	
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		314	03
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		199	04
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton,			
Tobacco, Salt and Leather,		168	84
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufac'ng Co's., &c.,		2,158	76
Sal. and Fees, \$261 ; Studs & Jacks, \$121		382	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		7	50
Houses of Public Entertainment,		7	
Gold Watches, \$67.28 ; Silver do., \$43.96.		111	23
Pianos, \$22.50 ; Plate and Jew'ry, \$7.63,		30	14
Riding Vehicles,		275	10
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		2	
Horses, \$18.48 ; Mules, \$2.80 ; Cattle, \$1.46,		22	74
Other Live Stock,		2	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		70	66
Brandy distilled for sale,		80	70
Liquor Dealers,		70	
Marriage License,		25	
Mortgages and Deeds,		2	
Deeds for Real Estate,		25	
Quaker Exemption Tax,		100	
Collateral Descents,		22	

Gross amount,

\$ 19,498 58

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 57,734 56

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 57.—RICHMOND COUNTY.		
J. A. Long, Sheriff,		
Acres Land,	439,970	
Valuation Land,	\$1,169,792	
Town Property,	\$18,930	
STATE TAXES.		
Land, \$4,688.94 ; Town Property, \$75.72,	\$	4,764 66
White Polls,		246
Free Black Polls,		16 80
Slaves,		8,849 83
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		509 62
Solvent Debts Due,		1,641 16
Money invested in Man'fact'ing Co.'s &c.,		236 36
Bank Dividends,		1,919 20
State Bonds, \$174.80 ; County do, \$2,		176 80
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,		1,131 83
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		47 75
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, and Salt,		672 72
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Comp'ys &c.,		2,558 80
Salaries and Fees,		377 53
Dead Heads on Railroads,		16 20
Studs and Jacks,		50
Buying and Selling Slaves,		47 12
Houses of Public Entertainment,		20
Toll Bridges and Gates,		36 87
Gold Watches,		115 15
Silver Watches, \$32.71 ; Pianos, \$36,		68 71
Pl'te and Je'ry, \$75.73 ; Rid'g Ve'cles, 291.20		366 93
Silver H'd'd Canes, \$1 ; Com. Merch'ts \$63,		64
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		92 88
Cattle, \$6 ; Brandy distilled for sale, \$1.10,		7 10
Liquor Dealers,		1,840
Merchandize, \$50 ; Retailers, \$50,		100
Mar'ge L'nse, \$25.22 ; D'ds for R'l Est. \$24.74		49 96
Privileged Voters,		7 20
Laurel Hill Fair Tax,		3 75
Collateral Descents,		225 65
Gross amount,		\$ 26,260 58
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,		\$ 24,054 93

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 58.—ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	593,963	
Valuation Land,	\$1,870,918	
Town Property,	\$49,625	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$7,499	90
Town Property,	198	50
White Polls,	290	40
Free Black Polls,	97	20
Slaves,	12,346	39
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	336	67
Solvent Debts Due,	942	89
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	6	
Bank Dividends,	214	24
State Bonds,	96	
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	12	15
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	2	
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,		
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	523	65
Railroad Dividends,	5	92
Salaries and Fees,	175	73
Dead Heads on Railroads,	35	
Studs and Jacks,	99	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	211	75
Houses of Public Entertainment,	44	
Gold Watches, \$56.80; Silver do., \$42.15,	98	95
Pianos, \$36; Plate and Jewelry, \$11.55,	47	55
Riding Vehicles,	398	81
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	6	
Commission Merchants,	31	
Mules,	2	82
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	101	88
Brandy distilled for sale,	5	25
Liquor Dealers,	512	
Marriage License,	50	
Mortgages and Deeds,	1	
Deeds for Real Estate,	31	
Collateral Descents,	45	61
Gross amount, \$		
	24,469	27
COUNTY TAXES.		
County Purposes,	\$	22,402 01

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 59.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

WALKER SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land, 322,975

Valuation Land, \$2,271,691

Town Property, \$67,441

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$ 9,086 76

Town Property, 269 76

White Polls, \$303.80; Free Bl'k Polls, \$18, 321 80

Slaves, 11,316 91

Money on Hand or on Deposit, 893 88

Solvent Debts Due, 4,939 92

Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c., 71

Bank Dividends, 146 56

State Bonds, \$82; County do., \$368.28, 450 28

Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale, 231 40

Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale, 2,122 43

Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'ns,

Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c., 5,080 32

Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from

capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c., 5,491 08

Salaries and Fees, 326 46

Studs and Jacks, 123

Buying and Selling Slaves, 7

Houses of Public Entertainment, 12

Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries, 77 50

Gold Watches, \$148.67; Silver do. \$54.91, 203 58

Pianos, \$72; Plate and Jewelry, \$73 60, 145 60

Gold and Silver Headed Canes, 3

Riding Vehicles, \$577.20; Horses, 60c., 577 80

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 257 34

Brandy distilled for sale, 85 70

Liq'r D'lers, \$4,106.70; Merch'dize, \$693.77, 4,800 47

Retailers, \$250; Drivers, \$18, 268

Itinerant Musicians and Performers, 10

Marriage License, 47 53

Mortgages and Deeds, 291

Deeds for Real Estate, 26 19

Privileged Voters, 1 20

Gross amount, \$, 47,397 38

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

107,723 74

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 60.—ROWAN COUNTY.

WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	314,406
Valuation Land,	\$2,691,816
Town Property,	\$549,070

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$10,767.27; T'wn Prop'y, \$2,196.28,	\$ 12,968 55
White Polls,	574 80
Free Bl'k Polls, \$4.80; Slaves, \$15,387.26,	15,392 06
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	4,429 88
Money invested in Manufacturing Co's.,	332 40
Bank Dividends,	55 52
State Bonds, \$220; County do., \$20.20,	240 28
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	512 98
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	1,009 94
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	2,790 30
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	1,201 78
Salaries and Fees,	591 25
Dead Heads on Railroads,	10
Buying and Selling Slaves,	459 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	284
Studs & Jacks, \$348; Dag'typsts, \$70.90,	418 90
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	43 15
Gold Watches, \$232.29; Silver do., \$71.49,	303 78
Harp, \$2.50; Pianos, \$84,	86 50
Plate & Jewelry, \$93.30; Riding Vehicles, \$499.67; Gold & Sil'r H'd. Canes, \$4.50,	597 47
Commission Merchants,	374 01
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	304 12
Brandy distilled for sale,	115 40
Liq. Deal., \$3.515; Merchandize, \$620.64,	4,135 64
Retailers, \$550; Bagatelle Tables, \$50,	600
Intinerant Musicians and Performers	10
Billiard Tables, \$125; Auctioneers, \$150,	275
Mar'ge Lin'se, \$45.59; Mortg'es & Deeds, \$4.85; Deeds for Real Estate, \$44.13,	94 57
Privil. Voters, \$14.40; Col. Desc'ts, \$52.90,	67 30

Gross amount,

\$ 48,273 91

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 11,698 70

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 61.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	241,151
Valuation Land,	\$1,106,672
Town Property,	\$91,210

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,541 32
Town Property,	364 84
White Polls,	270
Free Plack. Polls,	4 80
Slaves,	4,819 48
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	323 15
Solvent Debts Due,	1,083 26
State Bonds,	40
County Bonds,	47 20
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	17 76
Profits on purchase and sale of Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	13 76
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Leather,	38
Salaries and Fees,	136 71
Studs and Jacks,	32
Houses of Public Entertainment,	16
Toll Gates,	7
Gold Watches, \$49.60; Silver do., \$18.07,	67 67
Pianos, \$25.50; Plate & Jew'ry, \$12.56,	38 06
Riding Vehicles,	135
Silver Headed Canes,	7
Horses, \$2; Mules, \$1.36;	3 36
Other Live Stock,	2 78
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	27 50
Brandy distilled for sale,	343 90
Liquor Dealers,	150
Merchandize,	123 12
Marriage License,	34 92
Mortgages and Deeds,	1 94
Deeds for Real Estate,	11 15

Gross amount,

\$ 12,656 08

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 5,669 79

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 62.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

J. A. OATES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	501,814
Valuation Land,	\$1,800,757
Town Property,	\$30,590

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$7,242 32
Town Property,	322 36
White Polls,	296 40
Free Black Polls,	42
Slaves,	14,396 36
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	410 02
Solvent Debts Due,	1,609 93
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	57 64
Bank Dividends,	51 60
State Bonds,	3 60
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	15 72
Railroad Dividends,	20 16
Salaries and Fees,	354 09
Studs and Jacks,	112
Buying and Selling Slaves,	326 03
Gold Watches,	44 06
Silver Watches,	32 17
Pianos,	58 50
Plate and Jewelry,	36 11
Riding Vehicles,	359 27
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	1 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	122 72
Brandy distilled for sale,	79 80
Liquor Dealers,	239 30
Merchandize,	403 03
Collateral Descents,	61

Gross amount, \$ 26,697 74

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 31,964 58

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 63.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	233,922
Valuation Land,	\$760,932
Town Property,	\$11,125

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 3,043 72
Town Property,	44 50
White Polls,	193 20
Free Black Polls,	3 60
Slaves,	3,431 14
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	283 74
Solvent Debts Due,	607 43
State Bonds,	45 60
County Bonds,	43 60
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	19 74
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, &c.,	136 32
Railroad Dividends,	2 60
Salaries and Fees,	62
Studs and Jacks,	208
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	35
Gold Watches, \$19.70 ; Silver do., \$36.55,	56 25
Harp,	2 50
Pianos,	6
Plate and Jewelry,	25
Riding Vehicles,	134 10
Cattle,	4 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	19 80
Liquor Dealers,	900
Pedlers,	40
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	28
Deeds for Real Estate,	1 50

Gross amount, \$ 9,403 09

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 13,338 44

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 64.—STOKES COUNTY.

A. WESTMORELAND, Acting Sheriff.

Acres Land,	260,625
Valuation Land,	\$1,154,675
Town Property,	\$22,770

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,618 70
Town Property,	91 08
White Polls,	294
Free Black Polls,	10 80
Slaves,	4,620 12
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	353 83
Solvent Debts Due,	877 92
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	9 96
Bank Dividends,	4
State Bonds,	6
County Bonds,	45 32
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	36 20
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	75 61
Profits on purchase and sale of Cotton,	
Tobacco and Salt,	708 04
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufac'ng Co's., &c.,	72 20
Salaries and Fees,	45
Studs and Jacks,	18
Gold Watches,	41 08
Silver Watches,	19 43
Pianos, \$13.50 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$4.92,	18 42
Riding Vehicles,	92 30
Live Stock,	2 74
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	40 88
Brandy distilled for sale,	459 80
Liquor Dealers,	1,341 20
Merchandise,	363
Retailers,	100
Marriage License,	36 86
Deeds for Real Estate,	14 06
Collateral Descent,	23

Gross amount, \$ 14,439 55

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 10,540 59

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 65.—SURRY COUNTY.

WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	306,030
Valuation Land,	\$1,301,594
Town Property,	\$32,280

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,205 57
Town Property,	129 12
White Polls,	460 80
Free Black Polls,	16 80
Slaves,	3,702 33
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	315 57
Solvent Debts Due,	782 69
Money invested in Manufact'g Co's., &c.,	54
State Bonds, \$6.90 ; County do., \$98.90,	105 80
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	441 40
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	437 62
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	867 66
Dividends or Profits Recv'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	506
Salaries and Fees,	65
Studs and Jacks,	36
Buying and Selling Slaves,	116
Houses of Public Entertainment,	48 32
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	18 75
Gold and Silver Watches,	43 72
Pianos, \$16.50 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$6.58,	23 08
Riding Vehicles,	74 35
Gold Headed Canes,	1
Horses, \$2.80 ; Cattle, \$1.78,	4 58
Other Live Stock,	11 60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	63 50
Brandy distilled for sale,	784 65
Liq. Deal., \$1,620 ; Bowling Alleys, \$50,	1,670
Marriage License,	47
Deeds for Real Estate,	13
Privileged Voters,	7 20
Collateral Descents,	62 39

Gross amount,

\$ 16,115 50

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 23,817 89

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 66.—TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	144,507
Valuation Land,	\$427,977

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,698 34
White Polls,	46 80
Free Black Polls,	2 40
Slaves,	857 38
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	79 09
Solvent Debts Due,	94 51
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	114
Studs and Jacks,	14
Gold Watches, \$2.90; Silver do., \$2.50,	5 40
Pianos,	7 50
Plate and Jewelry,	13 63
Riding Vehicles,	27 55
Horses,	68
Mules,	1 80
Cattle,	40
Other Live Stock,	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	7
Brandy distilled for sale,	15 70
Liquor Dealers,	150
Pedlars,	40
Marriage License,	20 47
Mortgages and Deeds,	97
Deeds for Real Estate,	15 52
Privileged Voters,	1 20
Delinquents for 1862, and '63,	5 56

Gross amount,	\$ 3,072 00
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COUNTY TAXES,	
County Purposes,	\$ 1,536 86

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 67.—UNION COUNTY.

C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	375,551
Valuation Land,	\$1,350,444
Town Property,	\$65,720

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 5,351 47
Town Property,	262 88
White Polls,	236 20
Free Black Polls,	8 40
Slaves,	5,587 82
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	195 54
Solvent Debts Due,	1,544 69
Money invested in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	45 62
County Bonds,	44 48
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	160 71
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	38 72
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufact'ng Co's., &c.,	447 12
Profits on purchase and sale of Provis'n, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	614 52
Sal. and Fees, \$46.50; Studs & Jacks, \$181,	227 50
Buying and Selling Slaves,	2 65
Gold and Silver Watches,	107 64
Pianos, \$10.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$2.59,	13 09
Riding Vehicles,	323 04
Silver Headed Canes,	1
Live Stock,	18 48
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	223 63
Liquor Dealers,	96 70
Merchandise,	167 15
Marriage License,	38 80
Deeds for Real Estate,	21 34
Collateral Descents,	15

Gross amount, \$ 15,794 29

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 51,281 59

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 68.—WAKE COUNTY.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	565,658
Valuation Land,	\$4,139,135
Town Property,	\$1,021,750

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$13,056.54; Town Property, \$4,087,	\$ 1,7143 54
White Polls,	894
Free Black Polls,	135 60
Slaves,	19,234 15
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	2,312 38
Solvent Debs Due,	5,156 02
Money invested in Manufacturing Co's., &c.,	1,166 10
Bank Dividends,	406 88
State Bonds, \$637.80; County Bonds, \$247.60,	885 40
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	8
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,	1,563 29
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	775 35
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton,	
Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	3,285 45
Dividends or Profits Received or Due from Capital in	
Manufacturing Companies, &c.,	2,164 08
Salaries and Fees,	1,799 04
Deadheads on Railr'ds, \$145.08; Studs & Jacks, \$383,	528 08
Buying and Selling Slaves,	17 50
Houses of Public Entertainment,	2,517 10
Daguerreotypists, \$37.55; Gold Watches, \$488.81,	526 36
Silver Watches, \$102.67; Harp, \$5; Pianos, \$276,	383 67
Plate & Jewelry, \$459.60; Riding Vehicles, \$923.66,	1,383 26
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	29 50
Note Shavers, \$35; Commission Merchants, \$183.84,	218 84
Auctioneers, \$509.99; Horses, \$1; Cattle, 1.60,	512 59
Other Live Stock,	10 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	911 76
Brandy distilled for sale,	82 12
Liquor Dealers,	3,860 50
Merchandise,	6,445 62
Retailers,	550
Billiard Tables,	125
Insurance Companies,	1 20
Express Companies,	3,152 65
Brokers,	2,707 50
Playing Cards,	48
Liquor Pedlars,	40
Marriage Lic'se, \$104.76; Deeds for Real Estate, \$76.68	181 44
Privileged Voters, \$2.40; Col'teral Desoents, \$141.45,	143 85
Gross amount,	\$ 81,306 33
COUNTY TAXES.	
County Purposes	\$381,033 22

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 69.—WARREN COUNTY.

N. R. JONES, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	309,193
Valuation Land,	\$3,860,415
Town Property,	\$363,934

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$15,441.65; T'wn Prop'ty, \$1,455.74,	\$ 16,897 39
White Polls,	238 80
Free Bl'k Polls, \$38.40; Slaves, \$34,924.14,	34,962 54
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	495 22
Solvent Debts Due,	4,144 01
Money invested in Man'fact'ing Co.'s &c.,	69 24
Bank Dividends,	6 40
State Bonds, \$169.72; County do, \$83.20,	252 92
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	117 76
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	83 30
Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	470 52
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,	
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	558
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Comp'ys &c.,	702 02
Sal. & Fees, \$462.01; Studs & J'ks, \$255.50,	717 51
Buying and Selling Slaves,	80
Houses of Public Entertainment,	6
Gates across Highways,	45
Gold Watches,	615 10
Silver Watches, \$69.90; Pianos, \$132,	201 90
Pl'te & Je'ry, \$374.93; Rid'g Ve'cl's, 732.95,	1,107 80
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,	17
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	928 29
Brandy distilled for sale,	9
Liquor Dealers,	1,004 30
Merchandize, \$748.59; Retailers, \$50,	798 59
Billiard Tables,	125
Marriage License,	34 92
Deeds for Real Estate,	19 88
Privileged Voters,	3 60
Collateral Descents,	356 32

Gross amount,

\$ 65,070 41

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 100,646 76

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 70.—WAYNE COUNTY.

J. R. SMITH, Tax Collector,

Acres Land,	324,950
Valuation Land,	\$2,424,489
Town Property,	\$386,425

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$9,709.55; T'wn Prop'ty, \$1,554.50,	\$	11,264	05
White Polls, \$265.20; Free Black Polls,			
\$33.60; Slaves, \$16,602.34,		16,901	14
Money on Hand or on Deposit,		475	74
Solvent Debts Due,		3,102	14
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co.'s, &c.,		118	20
Bank Dividends, \$51.20; State Bonds,			
\$16.80; Capi'l in Steamboat Co.'s, 80c.,		68	80
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,		99	38
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,		3	80
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions,			
Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,		937	94
Railroad Dividends,		65	62
Sal. & Fees, \$753.60; Studs & Jacks, \$25,		778	60
Dead Heads on Railroads,		50	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		132	75
Houses of Public Entertainment,		1,590	
Gold Watches, \$252.72; Silver do., \$59.64,		312	36
Pianos, \$54; Plate and Jewelry, \$62.22,		116	22
Rid'ng Vehicles, \$271.15; Horses, \$8,		279	15
Gold and Silver Headed Canes,		2	50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		258	30
Liquor Dealers,		1,908	70
Merchandise, \$1,966.25; Retailers, \$700,		2,666	25
Billi'rd Tables, \$375; Ex. Co.'s, \$799.35,		1,174	35
Auct'eers, \$170; Pat. Medicines, \$41.70,		211	70
Play'g Cards, \$15; Mar'ge License, 57.23,		72	23
Deeds for Real Estate,		45	10
Privileged Voters,		1	20
Delinquents for 1863,		27	26
Quaker's Exemption Tax,		600	
Collateral Descent,		280	50
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Gross amount,	\$	43,541	60
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COUNTY TAXES.			
County Purposes,	\$	76,076	98

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 71 — WILSON COUNTY.

S. M. WARREN, Tax Collector,

Acres Land, 204,205

Valuation Land, \$1,217,466

Town Property, \$208,045

STATE TAXES.

Land, \$4,953.20 ; Town Property, \$832.18, \$ 5.785 38

White Polls, 168

Free Bl'k Polls, \$32.40 ; Slaves, \$8,251.53, 8,283 93

Money on Hand or on Deposit, 433 45

Solvent Debts Due, 2,461 20

Money invested in Manufac'g Co's., &c., 73 60

Bank Dividends, 205 12

State Bonds, \$5.60 ; County do., \$83.70, 89 30

Capital in Steamboat Companies, 64 04

Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale, 433 55

Am't of purchases of Tobacco for sale, 40 86

Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c., 1,291 16

Dividends or Profits Received or Due from capital in Manufac'ng Co's., &c., 1,930 30

Sal. & Fees, \$330.23 ; Studs & Jacks, \$103 433 23

Buying and Selling Slaves, 166 50

Houses of Public Entertainment, 50

Daguerreotypists, 10

Gold Watches, \$121.56 ; Silver do., \$24.23, 145 79

Pianos, \$54 ; Plate and Jewelry, \$63.30, 117 30

Riding Vehicles, 219 70

Gold and Silver Headed Canes, 5

Horses, \$4 ; Other Live Stock, 40c., 4 40

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 235 96

Brandy distilled for sale, 8

Liquor Dealers, 1,214 10

Merchandise, \$977.09 ; Retailers, \$83.33, 1,060 42

Drugs and Medicines, 110

Playing Cards, 11

Billiard Tables, 125

Marriage License, 22 31

Deeds for Real Estate, 10 67

Gross amount, \$ 25,209 27

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 47,162 84

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1864.

No. 55.—YADKIN COUNTY.

S. T. SPEER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	198,003
Valuation Land,	\$1,011,807
Town Property,	\$38,334

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 4,047 22
Town Property,	153 33
White Polls,	526 80
Free Black Polls,	8 40
Slaves,	3,298 70
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	296 93
Solvent Debts Due,	1,152 23
Money invested in Manufac'ng Co's, &c.,	58 15
State Bonds, \$158; County do., 52c.,	158 52
Am't of purchases of Cotton for sale,	73 64
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	107 33
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Tobacco, &c.,	168 44
Dividends or Profits Rec'd or Due from capital in Manufacturing Co.'s, &c.,	959 08
Salaries and Fees,	112
Studs and Jacks,	92
Houses of Public Entertainment,	3
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	50 62
Gold Watches, \$24.28; Silver do., \$8.07,	32 35
Pianos, \$22.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$11.68,	34 18
Riding Vehicles,	109 88
Horses, \$1; Mules, 90c.; Cattle, 30c.,	2 20
Other Live Stock,	7 50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	21 15
Brandy distilled for sale,	412 10
Liquor Dealers,	3,446 20
Retailers,	50
Marriage License,	31
Deeds for Real Estate,	6
Subjects Unlisted,	226

Gross amount,

\$ 15,644 95

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,

\$ 15,331 95

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

1864.

No. 73.—YANCEY COUNTY.

W. E. PIERCY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	113,210
Valuation Land,	\$315,467
Town Property,	\$12,735

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,374	66
Town Property,	50	95
White Polls,	90	
Slaves,	556	40
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	15	46
Solvent Debts Due,	218	47
Salaries and Fees,	10	
Studs and Jacks,	18	
Gold Watches,		90
Silver Watches,		80
Plate and Jewelry,	1	
Mules,		84
Cattle,		20
Other Live Stock,	2	51
Brandy distilled for sale,	82	
Liquor Dealers,	60	
Marriage License,	10	67
Deeds for Real Estate,	4	85

Gross amount, \$ 2,497 71

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, \$ 2,407 43

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal***STATEMENT**

Showing the Number Acres Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—Aggregate Valuation Real Estate—Number Taxable White and Free Colored Polls—Number Slaves—Valuation Slaves and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30th, 1864.

Number Acres Land,	22,184,377½
Valuation Land,	\$111,622,027
Valuation Town Property,	\$ 12,599,196
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	\$124,221,233
Number Taxable White Polls,	17,885
Number Taxable Free Colored Polls,	1,525
Number Slaves,	291,125
Valuation Slaves,	\$156,748,205
<hr/>	
Tax on Land,	\$ 443,768 75
Town Property,	48,128 70
White Polls,	21,492
Free Colored Polls,	1,870 80
Slaves,	622,130 28
Money on Hand or on Deposit,	55,506 87
Solvent Debts Due,	116,101 51
Money invested in Manufacturing Companies, &c.,	9,501 89
Bank Dividends,	17,517 72
State Bonds,	6,151 81
County Bonds,	3,836 71
Capital in Steamboat Companies,	968 34
Amount of purchases of Cotton for sale,	39,365 27
Amount of purchases of Tobacco for sale,	18,752 18
Profits on purchase and sale of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, &c.,	72,489 67
Dividends or profits Received or Due from capital in Manufacturing Companies, &c.,	77,329 98
Salaries and Fees,	18,864 17
Dead Heads or. Railroads,	1,170 29
Studs and Jacks,	6,885 50
Buying and Selling Slaves,	4,798 37
Daguerreotypists,	276 18
Houses of Public Entertainment,	12,272 61
Toll Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,649 94
Gold Watches,	8,981 21
Silver Watches,	2,343 05
Harps,	32 50
Pianos,	3,588
Plate and Jewelry,	4,489 49
Riding Vehicles,	19,382 72
Gold and Silver Headed Caus,	227 50
Note Shavers,	598 60

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

Commission Merchants,	\$ 24,773 53
Auctioneers, .	61,622 21
Horses,	192 12
Mules,	158 78
Cattle,	183 36
Other Live Stock,	412 30
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	12,772 67
Brandy distilled for sale,	9,865 22
Liquor Dealers,	100,133 40
Merchandize,	87,454 94
Pedlars,	400
Retailers,	5,466 66
Itinerant Musicians and Performers,	50
Bowling Alleys,	50
Billiard Tables,	1,250
Bagatelle Tables,	100
Insurance Companies,	1,869 50
Express Companies,	13,431 69
Brokers,	4,507 50
Patent Medicines,	1,874 55
Horse and Mule Drivers,	50
Liquor Pedlars,	280
Playing Cards,	232
Marriage License,	2,404 85
Mortgages and Deeds,	105 64
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,357 02
Distress,	50
Imported Goods,	97 65
Privileged Voters,	158 40
Subjects Unlisted,	941 48
Delinquents,	574 01
Arrears for Insolvents	5 20
Fair in Richmond County,	3 75
Drugs and Medicines,	190 50
Quaker Exemption Tax,	700
Dogs,	129
Additional Returns by Sheriffs,	314 39
Collateral Descents, Devises & Bequests,	4,069 82
Gross amount,	\$ 1,978,694 75

Aggregate amount of State Taxes,	\$ 1,978,694 75
Aggregate amount of County Taxes,	\$ 3,060,951 53

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT

Showing the number Acres Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—and the Aggregate Valuation of Real Estate of every County in the State from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1864.

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Property.	Aggregate Value Real Estate.
Alamance,	222,110	\$ 1,693,377	\$ 46,603	\$ 1,739,980
Alexander,	151,864	804,835	28,335	833,170
Alleghany,	116,001	343,550		343,550
Anson,	317,400	1,620,991	83,025	1,704,016
Ashe,	272,590	645,676	23,580	669,256
Bertie,	345,236	1,782,686	73,315	1,856,001
Bladen,	498,646	1,384,936	35,505	1,420,441
Brunswick,	308,103½	665,608	55,700	721,308
Buncombe,	345,805	1,268,130	250,811	1,518,941
Burke,	188,321	891,534	111,600	1,003,134
Cabarrus,	217,858	1,850,645	163,220	2,013,865
Caldwell,	202,969	958,607	34,810	993,417
Caswell,	268,065	2,807,486	220,190	3,027,676
Catawba,	242,875	1,720,829	52,533	1,773,364
Chatham,	466,540	2,576,427	92,363	2,668,790
Cherokee,	183,609	317,820	26,950	344,770

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

Clay,	180,648	750	181,398
Cleveland,	1,166,231	85,515	1,251,746
Columbus,	749,308	17,435	766,743
Cumberland,	1,846,793	946,201	2,792,994
Davidson,	2,254,178	150,565	2,404,743
Davie,	1,595,647	68,888	1,664,535
Duplin,	1,474,590	93,985	1,568,575
Edgecombe,	4,223,422	274,032	4,497,454
Forsyth,	1,458,371	388,445	1,846,816
Franklin,	1,799,121	181,905	1,981,026
Gaston,	1,568,067	29,900	1,597,967
Granville,	4,936,395	410,085	5,346,480
Greene,	1,195,229	33,670	1,228,899
Guilford,	2,573,563	390,275	2,963,838
Halifax,	3,207,494	205,410	3,412,904
Harnett,	792,659	11,105	803,764
Haywood,	477,583	12,750	490,333
Henderson,	1,059,739	88,100	1,147,839
Hertford,	1,041,529	152,375	1,193,904
Iredell,	1,926,133	163,950	2,090,083
Jackson,	463,136	9,100	472,236
Johnston,	1,733,796	46,231	1,780,027
Lenoir,	1,109,268	141,450	1,250,718
Lincoln,	1,304,355	170,219	1,474,574
Macon,	352,128	33,050	385,178

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

	\$	\$	\$	\$
Martin,	237,250	1,079,694	91,005	1,170,699
McDowell,	192,487	849,573	18,850	868,423
Mecklenburg,	303,088	2,449,500	1,082,500	3,532,000
Mitchell,	169,253	185,390		185,390
Montgomery,	268,505	620,256	7,115	627,371
Moore,	522,067	1,192,105	33,100	1,225,205
Nash,	302,157	1,609,117	16,100	1,525,217
New-Hanover,	783,752	1,485,232	2,060,494	3,545,726
Northampton,	314,776	2,224,682	41,650	2,266,332
Onslow,	295,084	811,505	31,100	842,605
Orange,	354,905	2,321,412	352,235	2,673,647
Person,	232,255	1,811,987	53,500	1,865,487
Pitt,	375,151	1,876,262	102,389	1,978,651
Polk,	96,219	413,839	14,881	428,720
Randolph,	469,878	1,992,916	56,815	2,049,731
Richmond,	439,970	1,169,792	18,930	1,188,722
Tobeson,	593,963	1,870,918	49,625	1,920,543
Rockingham,	322,975	2,271,691	67,441	2,339,132
Rowan,	314,406	2,691,816	549,070	3,240,886
Rutherford,	241,151	1,106,672	91,210	1,197,882
Sampson,	501,814	1,800,757	80,590	1,881,347
Stanly,	233,922	760,932	11,125	772,057
Stokes,	260,625	1,154,675	22,770	1,177,445
Surry,	306,030	1,301,594	32,280	1,333,874
Transylvania,	144,507	427,977	213,545	641,522

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

Union,	375,551	1,350,444	66,720	1,416,164
Wake,	565,658	4,139,135	1,021,750	5,160,885
Warren,	309,193	3,860,415	363,934	4,224,349
Wayne,	324,950	2,424,489	386,425	2,810,914
Wilson,	204,205	1,217,463	208,045	1,425,511
Yadkin,	198,003	1,011,807	38,334	1,050,141
Yancey,	113,210	315,467	12,735	328,202
	22,184,377½	\$ 111,622,037	\$ 12,599,196	\$ 124,221,223

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT

Showing the Number and Valuation of Slaves listed for Taxation in 1864, and the State Taxes paid on the same by the several Counties from which returns were received prior to September 30, 2864.

COUNTIES.	No. Slaves Listed in 1864.	Valuation Slaves in 1864.	State Taxes on Slaves in 1864.
Alamance,	3,499	\$ 1,205,392	\$ 4,823 96
Alexander,	682	505,150	2,016 60
Alleghany,	323	192,900	771 60
Anson,	7,320	3,166,337	12,776 95
Ashe,	413	154,533	618 14
Bertie,	5,355	1,885,507	7,542 03
Bladen,	5,253	2,344,998	9,380
Brunswick,	2,868	1,582,011	6,328 04
Buncombe,	2,027	1,105,550	4,422 20
Burke,	2,326	968,165	3,872 66
Cabarrus,	3,500	2,979,475	11,917 90
Caldwell,	1,119	507,361	2,029 44
Caswell,	9,646	5,086,397	20,345 58
Catawba,	1,965	1,182,541	4,730 56
Chatham,	6,810	3,088,557	12,354 22
Cherokee,	176	92,489	369 96
Clay,	133	58,400	222 30
Cleveland,	2,301	1,078,601	4,284 60
Columbus,	2,541	962,696	3,853 58
Cumberland,	6,046	2,608,231	10,432 92
Davidson,	3,547	1,864,830	7,459 32
Davie,	2,991	2,078,936	8,315 74
Duplin,	7,272	3,955,550	15,822 20
Edgecombe,	9,260	5,540,001	22,160
Forsyth,	2,034	1,027,575	4,110 30
Franklin,	6,988	4,349,957	17,396 23
Gaston,	2,904	1,976,758	7,907 03
Granville,	11,585	8,869,354	35,477 41
Greene,	3,734	2,020,633	8,082 53
Guilford,	4,316	1,932,396	7,729 58
Halifax,	9,306	6,423,876	25,830 10
Harnett,	2,658	1,355,827	5,423 31
Haywood,	494	303,325	1,213 30

Year ending September 30th, 1864.

STATEMENT—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	No. Slaves Listed in 1864.	Valuation Slaves in 1864.	State Taxes on Slaves in 1864.
Henderson,	1,353	\$ 885,317	\$ 3,541 27
Hertford,	3,331	1,273,056	5,092 23
Iredell,	4,663	2,285,294	8,141 17
Jackson,	274	172,059	688 23
Johnston,	5,251	2,378,136	9,512 54
Lenoir,	4,646	2,188,607	8,754 42
Lincoln,	2,331	1,150,510	4,602 04
Macon,	549	248,038	991 95
Martin,	2,919	1,573,183	6,314 62
McDowell,	1,301	724,852	2,899 40
Mecklenburg,	8,196	5,103,790	20,414 76
Mitchell,	74	24,700	98 80
Montgomery,	1,906	774,832	3,099 69
Moore,	2,457	1,217,424	4,869 69
Nash,	4,904	3,291,068	13,164 27
New-Hanover,	7,964	4,272,244	17,088 97
Northampton,	7,350	3,018,378	12,073 51
Onslow,	2,379	745,045	2,981 18
Orange,	5,872	3,101,250	12,404 80
Person,	5,658	3,284,966	13,180 80
Pitt,	6,521	2,141,197	8,564 78
Polk,	662	237,062	948 24
Randolph,	1,859	874,179	3,500 71
Richmond,	6,170	2,238,338	8,849 83
Robeson,	6,461	3,089,598	12,346 39
Rockingham,	6,927	2,829,230	11,316 91
Rowan,	4,940	3,846,816	15,387 26
Rutherford,	2,564	1,186,070	4,819 48
Sampson,	7,556	3,598,992	14,396 36
Stanly,	1,358	857,786	3,431 14
Stokes,	2,601	1,155,030	4,620 12
Surry,	1,257	925,582	3,702 33
Transylvania,	457	213,545	857 38
Union,	2,417	1,429,255	5,587 82
Wake,	12,966	6,058,538	19,234 15
Warren,	10,614	8,731,036	34,924 14
Wayne,	5,446	4,149,085	16,602 34

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	No. Slaver Listed in 1864.	Valuation Slaves in 1864.	State Taxes on Slaves in 1864.
Wilson,	3,725	\$ 2,062,883	\$ 8,251 53
Yadkin,	1,445	824,676	3,298 78
Yancey,	210	132,249	556 40
	291,125	\$ 156,748,205	\$ 622,130 28

No. White Polls listed for Taxation in 1864, 17,885

No. Free Colored Polls listed for Taxation in 1864, 1,525

C. H. BROGDEN, *Comptroller.*

NOTE.—The Counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrel, Washington, Chowan, Gates, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck failed to pay any taxes into the Public Treasury for the year 1864, on account of being more or less liable to the invasions and depredations of the public enemy.

The Counties of Madison, Watauga and Wilkes failed to settle prior to the close of the last fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1864. But by resolution passed by the Legislature in May last, the Sheriff of the County of Watauga was allowed until the first day of November, 1864, to settle his public taxes.

Ordered to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Smith,	Messrs. Blount,
Aycock,	McCorckle,
Winstead,	Jones.
Odom,	

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Wright,	Messrs. Horton,
Ellis,	Kirby,
Bagley,	Sanders.
Grier,	

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Warren,	Messrs. Bryson,
Wright,	Winstead,
Leitch,	Dick.
Bogle,	

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Leitch,	Messrs. Straughn,
Horton,	Jones,
Matthews,	Lassiter.
Ellis,	

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Speight,
Powell,
Taylor,
Adams,

Messrs. Snead,
March,
Ward.

EDUCATION AND LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. Dick,
Lassiter,
Lindsay,
McEachern,

Messrs. Bagley,
Long,
Whitford.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Bagley,
Winstead,
Long,
Miller,

Messrs. Patton,
Ccurts,
Bryson.

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Arendell,
Smith,
Wynne,
Harriss,

Messrs. Berry,
Blount,
Aycock.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Powell,
McEachern,
McCorckle,
Jones,

Messrs. Lindsay,
Mann,
Odom.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Carter,	Messrs. McAden,
Fowle,	Dargan,
Person,	Sharpe,
Shober,	Morrissey,
Caldwell,	J. H. Headen.
George,	

ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Henry,	Messrs. Folk,
Best,	Beam,
Crawford of Wayne,	Erwin,
Hawes,	Patton,
Davis of Franklin,	Bryan.
Clapp,	

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Mann,	Messrs. Jordan,
Joyner,	Crawford of Rowan.
Powell,	McMillan,
McLean,	Love,
Rogers,	Gidney.
Harrison,	

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Patterson,	Messrs. Boyd,
Smith of Johnston,	Isbel,
Grier,	Wheeler,
Vann,	W. J. Headen,
Gibbs,	Reinhardt.
Russ,	

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Perkins,
Outterbridge,
Simmons,
Little,
Alford,
Strong,

Messrs. Harris,
Shipp,
Johnston,
Brown of Madison,
Davis of Halifax.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Allison,
Duke,
Cobb,
Murrill,
Russell,
Alston,

Messrs. Flynt,
Harrington,
Costner,
Lyle,
Faison.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Hanes,
Henry,
Carter,
Murphy,
Person,
Fowle,

Messrs. McGeehe,
Shober,
Sharpe,
Horton of Watauga,
Phillips.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Horton of Wilkes,
Bond of Bertie,
Lane,
Lewis,
Blair,
Austin,
Hassell,
Farmer,
Judkins,

Messrs. Faucette,
Bethune,
Waugh,
Carson of Rutherford,
Herbert,
Powell,
McMillan,
Craige,
Enloe.

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Waugh,
Mann,
Cobb,
Powell,
Morrisey,
Peace,

Messrs. Stipe,
Ashworth,
Grier,
Carson of Alexandria,
Gudger.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Wiggins,
Pool,
Courts,
Patterson,
Berry,
Long,
Harris,
Lassiter.

House Branch.

Messrs. Shepherd,
Amis,
Brown of Meck'burg,
McGeehe,
Murphy,
Phillips,
Cunningham,
Lowe.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Stubbs,
Patton,
Pitchford,

House Branch.

Messrs. Grissom,
Cowles,
Stancill,
Pool,
Gaskins.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Berry,
Powell.

House Branch.

Messrs. Albritton,
Caho,
Calloway.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Bryson,
Horton,
Patton,

House Branch.

Messrs. Young,
Gudger,
Asheworth,
Banks,
Polk.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Lindsay,
Wynne,
Mann.

House Branch.

Messrs. Bond of Gates,
Horton,
Perkins,
Cobb,
Carter.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Ellis,
Speight,
Lassiter.

House Branch.

Messrs. Benbury,
Smith of Duplin,
Stipe.

ON DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Arendell,
Odom,
Crump.

House Branch.

Messrs. McCormick,
Holton,
Joyner,
Costner,
Latham.

ON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Pool,
Miller,
Arendell,

House Branch.

Messrs. Carson of Alexander.
Riddick,
Baxter,
Peace,
Smith of Cabarrus.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Speaker,

GILES MEBANE, Mebanesville, Alamance Co., N. C.

Clerks.

C. R. THOMAS, of Goldsboro', Principal Clerk.

R. C. BADGER, of Raleigh, Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers.

WM. J. PAGE, Why Not, Principal Doorkeeper.

C. C. TALLY, Goldston, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Henderson Adams,	Davidson,	Lexington,
Dr. M. F. Arendell,	Carteret,	Raleigh,
Benj. Aycock,	Wayne,	Nahunta,
W. H. Bagley,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City,
John Berry,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
Dr. E. J. Bount,	Pitt,	Pleasant Mount,
A. M. Bogle,	Alexander,	Taylorsville,
S. C. Bryson,	Haywood,	Waynesville,
D. W. Courts,	Rockingham,	Rawlingsburg,
Dr. J. M. Crump,	Montgomery,	Wind Hill,
Robert P. Dick,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
John W. Ellis,	Columbus,	Whiteville,
Mills L. Eure,	Gates,	Gatesville,
W. M. Grier,	Mecklenburg,	Bloomington,
Washington Harriss,	Franklin,	Louisburg,
Jonathan Horton,	Watauga,	Boone,
W. D. Jones,	Wake,	Forestville,
Wm. Kirby,	Sampson,	Clinton,

SENATE—(Continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
R. W. Lassiter,	Granville,	Oxford,
Giles Leitch,	Robeson,	Lumberton,
D. McD. Lindsay,	Currituck,	Forestville, Wake,
Wm. Long,	Caswell,	Milton,
Edward L. Mann,	Hyde,	Middleton,
W. B. March,	Davie,	Lexington,
J. E. Mathews,	Forsyth,	Walnut Cove,
M. L. McCorckle,	Catawba,	Newton,
J. E. McEachern,	Cabarrus,	Concord,
W. J. T. Miller,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
J. B. Odom,	Northampton,	Jackson,
S. F. Patterson,	Caldwell,	Patterson,
M. Patton,	Buncombe,	Asheville,
Thos. J. Pitchford,	Warren,	Warrenton,
John Pool,	Bertie,	Windsor,
Jesse H. Powell,	Edgecombe,	Battleboro',
J. N. Saunders,	Onslow,	Swansboro',
Wm. C. Smith,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
T. D. Snead,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
J. P. Speight,	Greene,	Stantonsburg,
E. H. Straughan,	Chatham,	Hadley's Mills,
Jesse R. Stubbs,	Martin,	Williamston,
A. J. Taylor,	Nash,	Stanhope,
W. R. Ward,	Duplin,	Magnolia,
E. J. Warren,	Beaufort,	Greenville,
Nathan Whitford,	Craven,	Franklinton,
Mason L. Wiggins,	Halifax,	Ringwood,
C. D. Winstead,	Person,	Roxboro',
Wm. B. Wright,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
James M. Wynne,	Hertford,	Murfreesboro',

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker,

RICHARD S. DONNELL.

Clerks,

R. S. TUCKER, Principal Clerk,

JOHN A. STANLY, Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers,

H. B. KINGSBURY, Pincipal Doorkeeper,

JOHN HILL, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Thos. A. Allison,	Iredell.	Statesville,
B. G. Albritton,	Pitt,	Greenville,
G. H. Alford,	Wake,	Raleigh,
Wm. T. Alston,	Warren,	Warrenton.
J. S. Amis,	Granville,	Oxford,
Joel Asheworth,	Randolph,	Ashboro',
C. Austin,	Union,	Monroe,
W. G. Banks,	Johnson,	Clayton,
J. J. Baxter,	Currituck,	Franklinton,
D. Beam,	Cleaveland.	Shelby,
L. C. Benbury,	Chowan,	Edenton,
H. H. Best,	Greene,	Snow Hill,
D. Bethune,	Robeson,	Red Springs,
E. T. Blair,	Randolph,	Bloomington,
James Bond,	Bertie,	Windsor,
R. H. L. Bond,	Gates,	Murfreesboro',
A. J. Boyd,	Rockingham,	Wentworth,
W. H. Brown,	Madison,	Ivy,
J. L. Brown,	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,
A. R. Bryan,	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
J. M. Cahoy,	Wayne,	Nahunta,
D. F. Caldwell,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
A. S. Calloway,	Wilkes,	Wilkesboro',
Sam'l J. Calvert,	Northampton.	Jackson,

HOUSE—(Continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
J. M. Carson,	Alexander,	Taylorsville,
J. L. Carson,	Rutherford,	Oak Spring,
D. M. Carter,	Beaufort,	Pactolus,
Abraham Clapp,	Guilford,	Alamance,
D. Cobb,	Edgecombe,	Tarboro',
A. Costner,	Lincoln,	Lincolnton.
A. C. Cowles,	Yadkin,	Hamptonsville,
Wm. F. Craige,	McDowell,	Marion,
W. H. Crawford,	Rowan,	Salisbury,
M. K. Crawford,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
Jno. W. Cunningham,	Person,	Cunningham's St.
A. J. Dargan,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
A. H. Davis,	Halifax,	Greenwood,
W. K. Davis,	Franklin,	Louisburg,
S. Donnell,	Beaufort,	Raleigh,
Wm. A. Duke,	Camden,	Murfreesboro',
W. A. Enloe,	Jackson,	Webster,
J. J. Erwin,	Burke,	Morganton,
A. M. Faison,	Duplin,	Warsaw,
L. D. Farmer,	Wilson,	Wilson,
C. F. Fancette,	Alamance,	McCreas' Store,
W. H. Flynt,	Stokes,	Walnut Cove,
D. G. Fowle,	Wake,	Raleigh,
T. H. Gaskins,	Craven,	Kinston,
F. George,	Columbus,	Whitesville,
H. S. Gibbs,	Hyde,	Middleton,
J. W. Gidney,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
E. C. Grier,	Mecklenburg,	Fullwood's Store,
Eugene Grissom,	Granville,	New Light,
J. M. Gudger,	Buncombe,	Ashville,
Wm. P. Hadley,	Chatham,	Kimbolton,
Lewis Hanes,	Davidson,	Clemons ville,
E. J. Harrington,	Moore,	Pocket,
R. Harris,	Stanly,	Norwood,
S. S. Harrison,	Caswell,	Purley,
L. L. Hassell,	Tyrrell,	Columbia,
J. R. Hawes,	New Hanover,	Caloms Creek,
J. H. Headen,	Chatham,	Beaumont,

HOUSE—(Continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Wm. J. Headen,	Chatham,	St. Lawrence,
P. T. Henry,	Bertie,	Colerain,
W. H. Herbert,	Clay,	Fort Hambree,
A. S. Holton,	Guilford,	New Garden,
Wm. Horton,	Watauga,	Boone,
P. T. Horton,	Wilkes,	Wilkesboro',
J. M. Isbell,	Caldwell,	Lenoir,
R. F. Johnston,	Davie,	Mocksville,
Allen Jordan,	Montgomery,	Troy,
H. Joyner,	Halifax,	Enfield,
T. J. Judkins,	Warren,	Warren Plains,
W. B. Lane,	Craven,	Kinston,
L. C. Latham,	Washington,	Williamston,
G. N. Lewis,	Nash,	Stanhope,
B. F. Little,	Richmond,	Little's Mills,
S. L. Love,	Haywood,	Waynesville,
C. F. Lowe,	Davidson,	Lexington,
J. M. Lyle,	Macon,	Franklin,
W. E. Mann,	Pasquotank,	Colerain,
R. Y. McAden,	Alamance,	Graham,
J. McCormick,	Harnett,	Johnsonville,
M. McGehee,	Caswell,	Milton,
A. D. McLean,	Cum. and Har't,	Summerville,
F. J. McMillan,	Ashe and Ale'y,	Mouth of Wilson,
T. J. Morisey,	Robeson,	Lumberton,
P. Murphy,	Sampson,	Magnolia,
A. J. Murrill,	Onslow,	Jacksonville,
S. W. Outterbridge,	Martin,	Hamilton,
Wm. N. Patterson,	Orange,	Chapel Hill,
M. M. Patton,	Henderson,	Hendersonville.
P. P. Peace,	Granville,	Kittrells,
C. Perkins,	Pitt,	Pactolus,
S. J. Person,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
S. F. Phillips,	Orange,	Chapel Hill,
S. D. Pool,	Carteret,	Goldsboro',
L. L. Polk,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
L. A. Powell,	Sampson,	Clinton,
W. P. Reinhardt,	Catawba,	Newton,

HOUSE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
J. H. Riddick,	Perquimans,	Hertford,
Calvin J. Rogers,	Wake,	Durhams.
J. W. Russ,	Bladen,	Whites Creek.
D. L. Russell, Jr.,	Brunswick,	Wilmington,
L. Q. Sharpe,	Iredell,	Statesville,
J. G. Shepherd,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
W. P. Shipp,	Gaston,	Woodlawn,
F. E. Shoher,	Rowan,	Salisbury,
F. G. Simmons,	Jones,	Pink Hill,
P. B. C. Smith,	Cabarrus,	Mt. Pleasant,
Z. Smith,	Duplin,	Buena Vista,
W. A. Smith,	Johnston,	Boon Hill,
S. T. Stancell,	Northampton,	Margarettsville,
W. B. Stipe,	Forsythe,	Louisville,
John Strong,	Rockingham,	Leaksville,
J. A. Vann,	Hertford,	Winton,
H. M. Waugh,	Surry,	Dobson,
W. H. Wheeler,	Forsythe,	Salem,
A. W. Wooten,	Lenoir,	Mosely Hall.
D. M. Young.	Yancy,	Burnsville.

Doc. No. 13.]

[SES. 1864-'65.]

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1863. }

HON. R. S. DONNELL,

Speaker of the House of Commons:

I have the honor to transmit through you to the General Assembly a memorial from the Commissioners of Appraisalment for this State, to which your attention is invited.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE,

MEMORIAL.

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 27, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave herewith to transmit you a memorial from the Commissioners of Appraisement of this State, to the Assembly now in Session, and to ask of your Excellency the favor to lay the same before that Honorable body at your earliest opportunity, accompanied with such remarks as shall seem to your Excellency most suitable.

With high regard,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient servant and friend,

H. K. BURGWYN.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carolina:*

The memorial of the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North-Carolina, respectfully show to your Honorable body that by resolution of the Convention of Commissioners of Appraisement of all the States of the Confederacy, lately held at Augusta, Georgia, it has been made their duty to lay before your Honorable body certain action taken by that Convention, with a view to put an end to the system of speculation, extortion and withholding of supplies, now so common, and which is so disgraceful to a people battling against a barbarous and malignant foe for their life, liberty and property, and which threaten to countervail all the efforts of our gallant sons and brothers in the army, and finally to reduce to a complete state of dependent vassalage ourselves, our wives and families.

This action is contained in a resolution herewith annexed and which earnestly prays your Honorable body to pass a

law taxing all sales made by any one above the schedule prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement, the full amount at which said goods or property shall have been sold above said schedule prices.

The experience of the highly respectable and intelligent Convention, which met at Augusta, in the working of the impressment law, should have full weight with all intelligent men. They *unanimously* recommend the measure now laid before your honorable body, after mature deliberation, as one of those practical measures best calculated to effect the very desirable object of equalizing prices throughout the State, and of preventing, to a great extent, the opportunities for speculation and the desire for withholding or hoarding.

If, in addition to the above measure, it were allowed to certain charitable institutions, such as the State Asylums, the overseers of the poor and the commissioners in charge of the soldiers' families of the various counties, the literary institutions of the State, also to impress, at schedule prices, under proper officers, and when not in conflict with the general government, there can be no doubt but that speculators and extortioners would soon find that they had no longer the opportunity of driving their disgraceful and destructive trade, but the country would be left to its legitimate trade and prices, and the dissatisfaction now so general, not because of the want of fulness in the schedule prices, but because of the facility with which some persons are enabled to avoid the impressment and obtain speculative prices, while the more patriotic are subject to the impressment of the first officer that comes along with his regular price, thus offering a *premium* to the withholder of supplies. The measure proposed will certainly remedy this evil state of things, and by equalizing prices, take away dissatisfaction. That your honorable body will take the same view of the subject as have the Convention of Commissioners of Appraisement, is most truly the hope of your memorialists, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

H. K. BURGWIN,

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,

Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

REPORT.

The Committee of one from each State to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions offered by Commissioner Burgwyn, of North-Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report favorably thereon, and recommend their adoption by the Convention.

WILIE W. MASON, *Chairman.*

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is obvious that in the struggle between the speculators on the one part to gratify their avarice, even to jeopardizing the safety of our country, and the government on the other, to protect that country, it becomes important to strengthen the arm of the government by the action both of the Legislatures and the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy be requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement in their States, to be observed by sellers and purchasers. And this Convention is of the opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax on *all* articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States be requested to have these Resolutions laid before their respective State Legislatures.

The Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Doc. No. 16.]

[SES. 1864-'5.

Ordered to be Printed.

John B. Neathery, Printer to the State.

BANK STATEMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 26th, 1864.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

I herewith lay before you all the Statements received at this office within the two fiscal years ending Sept. 30th, 1864, from the several Banks of this State, showing their condition, as required by their charters.

Respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer,

DR.

General Statement showing the condition of the

[illegible]

Bank of North Carolina, 28th January, 1863.

CR.

Capital Stock,			\$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,			91,297	86
Discount,	\$ 22,912	78		
Profit and Loss,	53,599	57	76,512	35
Bank State N. C.,			158,133	46
Due to other Banks:				
Merchant's Bank N. Y.		188	96	
Bank of Mobile, Mobile,		2,376	34	
E. C. Elmore, Treas. C. S. A., Richmond,		8,793	71	
Bank of West Tenn., Memphis,		80	56	
Trader's Bank Va., Richm'd,		717	89	
Bank of Cape Fear, Wil'gton, \$	1,283	73		
Farmer's Bank N. C., Greens-				
boro',	44	99		
Bank of Washington, N. C.,	843	39		
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,				
Company Shops,	4,808	65	6,980	76
Notes in Circulation,			19,138	22
Issued by Principal Bank,		106,325		
do do Branches,		1,470,021	1,576,346	
Dividends Unpaid,			40,366	
Deposites,			980,368	14

\$ 5,442,162 03
C. DEWEY, *Cashier,*

DR. *General Statement showing the Condition of the*

*Notes Discounted,	2,442,794 04			
*Suspended Debt,	247,801 09	\$ 2,690,595 13		
*Bills of Exchange,		867,663 11		
State of N. Carolina Bonds,	65,000			
Confederate States' Bonds,	647,075	712,075	\$ 4,270,333 24	
Real Estate,			72,645 26	
Due from other Banks:				
Merchants Bank, Boston,		3 73		
Fulton Bank, New York,		48 59		
A. J. Rugeley, & Co., New Orleans,		10,085 36		
Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile,	11,466 86			
Bank of Mobile, do	1,674 30	13,141 16		
J. T. Sautter, Agt.,		8,000		
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Philadelphia,		86 92		
Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, Charleston,	19,265 45			
Peoples Bank, South Carolina, Charleston,	1,959 65			
Exchange Bank Columbia,	595 75			
Commercial Bank, do	1,256 13	23,076 98		
Exchange Bank, Virginia,	25,896 34			
Bank of Virginia,	35,274 98			
Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond,	7,110 56			
Jno. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	217 95			
Bank of the City, Petersburg,	11,923 96	80,423 79	134,866 53	
Notes various Banks, N. C., S. C. and Va.		84,176		
Notes Confederate States,		221,276	305,452	
Specie: Gold,		501,990 85		
do Silver,		14,718 99	516,709 84	
Vouchers,			636 90	
*Of these amounts there is due:				
By Directors	415 56			
By Stockholders not Directors,	39,967 81			
			\$ 5,300,643 77	

1864-'5.]

DOCUMENT No. 16.

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Bank of North Carolina, 25th of April, 1863.

CR.

Capital Stock,			\$ 2,500,000
General Profit and Loss,			248,892 99
Bank of the State of N. C.,			165,961 31
Due to other Banks:			
Merchants Bank, New York, \$	159 57		
Bank of the Republic, do	14	\$ 173 57	
Merchants Bank, Baltimore,	6 44		
Bank of Baltimore, do	13 37	19 81	
Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans,		5 10	
Bank of West Tennessee, Memphis,		80 56	
Traders Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	1,039 99		
Farmers Bank Virginia, Va.,	1,687 90	2,727 89	
E. C. Elmore, Treas. C. S. A.,		8,793 71	
Bank of Cape Fear,	2561 78		
Bank of Washington, N. C., Greensboro,'	784 54		
Bank of Commerce, Newbern, Company Shops,	197 65		
Farmers Bank. N. C., Greensboro,'	44 99	3,588 96	
Public Treasurer, N. C.,		3,210	18,599 60
Notes in Circulation,			
Issued by Principal Bank,		117,495	
Issue by Branches,		1,453,430	1,570,925
Deposites			783,832 39
Dividends Unpaid,			25,546
Bills and Checks in Transitu,			6,886 48

C. DEWEY, *Cashier,*

\$ 5,800,648 77

Dr.

General Statement showing the condition of the

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1864-'5.7

DOCUMENT No. 16.

7

Bank of North Carolina, 25th July, 1863.

CR.

[illegible]

DR.

General Statement Shewing the Condition of the

*Notes Discounted,	\$ 1,351,381 74				
*Suspended Debt,	192,048 77	\$ 1,543,430 51			
State of N. C. Bonds,	772,500				
Confederate States Bonds,	720,411	1,492,911			
*Bills of Exchange,		906,186 37	\$ 3,942,527 88		
Real Estate,			80,103 29		
Due from other Banks,					
Merchants Bank, Boston,		3 73			
Fulton Bank, New York,		44 69			
Far's Mech's B'k, Phila.,		84 16			
Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile,		7,217 86			
A. J. Rugeley, & Co., N. O.,		165 96			
J. T. Saulter, Ag't.		8,000			
B'k of Chas'ton, Columbia,	4,028 08				
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	184				
People's Bank, S. C. Chas'ton,					
Columbia,	61 41				
Exch'ge B'k Columbia, Col'bia,	159 54	4,433 03			
Bank of Virginia,	37,890 83				
Exchange Bank, Virginia,	6,590 51				
Farmers Bank, Virginia,	7,176 34				
Jno D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	217 95				
Bank of the City, Petersburg,	13,504 43				
Bank of the Commonwealth,					
Richmond,	5,159 71	70,539 77	90,489 14		
Notes various Banks, N. C.,					
S. C. and Va.,		46,782			
Notes Confederate States,		328,292	375,074		
Specie, Gold,		492,927 34			
Do Silver,		16,501 05	509,428 39		
Vouchers,			3,416 78		
*Of these Amounts there is Due:					
By Directors,					
Raleigh,	\$ 12,000				
Morganton,	4,500				
Statesville,	20,000				
Wilmington,	14,000				
Charlotte,	1,500				
Fayetteville	500				
Milton,	4,000				
	\$ 56,500				
By Stockholders not Directors,					
Raleigh,	\$ 29,864 81				
Newbern,	7,300				
Charlotte,	23,000				
Fayetteville,	9,736				
Milton,	500				
	\$ 70,400 81				
			\$ 5,001,039 48		

DR.

General Statement showing the condition of the

* Notes Discounted,	\$ 1,227,798 54			
* Suspended Debt,	143,597 65	\$ 1,371,396 19		
State of North C. Bonds,	674,700			
Confederate States' Bonds,	1,363,311	2,038,011		
* Bills of Exchange,		527,918 29	\$ 3,937,325 48	
Real Estate,			80,103 29	
Due from other Banks:				
Merchants' Bank,		3 73		
Fulton Bank, N. Y.		43 91		
Far.'s & Mechs. Bank, Phila.		84 16		
A. J. Rugeley & Co., N. O.		165 96		
Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile,		7,217 80		
J. T. Saulter, Agent,		8,000		
Peoples' B'k, S. C., Cha'ston,	61 41			
B'k of Charleston, S. C., do	2,291 46	2,352 87		
Bank of Va.,	42,622 38			
Farmers' Bank, Va.,	8,976 48			
Exchange Bank, Va.,	4,952 05			
Bank of the Commonwealth,				
Richmond,	353 02			
Bank City of Pet'burg, Pbg.,	6,895 05			
Jno. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	217 95	64,016 93	81,885 36	
Notes various Banks N. C. S.				
C. and Va.,		61,363		
Notes Confederate States,		171,852	233,215	
Specie, Gold,		457,313 54		
Silver,		17,199 59	474,513 13	
Vouchers,			534 37	
* Of these amounts there is due.				
	By Directors,			
Wilmington,	\$ 12,000			
Charlotte,	25,000			
Milton,	5,000			
Morganton,	3,500			
	\$ 45,500			
	By Stockholders not Directors,			
Raleigh,	\$ 4,200			
Newbern,	7,300			
Tarboro',	13,000			
Fayetteville,	6,400			
Milton,	5,900			
	\$ 36,800			
			\$ 4,807,576 63	

Bank of North Carolina, April 23d, 1864.

CR.

Capital Stock,			\$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,			452,549	22
Bank State N. C.,			62,090	24
Due to other Banks:				
Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,	166	16		
do do Baltimore,	6	44		
Bank of Baltimore, do	13	37		
Bank of Louisiana, N. O.,	5	10		
Bank of West Tenn. LaGrange,	80	56		
Bank of Washington, N. C.,				
Greensboro',	\$581	54		
Bank of Cape Fear,	46	51		
Bank of Commerce, Newbern, Com-				
pany Shops,	353	14	981	19
Notes in Circulation:			1,252	82
Issued by Principal Bank,				
do by Branches,	109,360			
Deposites,	1,308,322		1,417,682	
Dividends Unpaid,	16,732		843,123	81
Dividends Bank State N. C.,	5,777		22,509	
Bills and Checks in Transit,			8,369	54

C. DEWEY, *Cashier,*

\$ 4,807,576 63

DR. *General Statement showing the Condition of the*

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1864-'5.]

DOCUMENT No. 16.

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Bank of North Carolina, July 23rd, 1864.

Cr.

Capital Stock,			\$ 2,500,000
General Profit and Loss,			280,049 22
Bank State N. C.,			57,001 24
Discount,	\$	1,464 98	
Profit and Loss,		42,927 28	44,392 24
† Due to other Banks:			
Merchant's Bank N. Y.		166 16	
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore, \$	6 44		
Bank of Baltimore, do	13 37	19 81	
Bank of Louisiana, N. O.,		5 10	
Bank of West Tenn., Memphis,		80 56	
Bank of Cape Fear,	46 51		
B'k of Wash'ton, N. C.,	581 54		
Bank of Commerce,	353 14	981 19	1,252 82
Notes in Circulation,			
Issued by Principal Bank,		106,040	
do do Branches,		1,288,140	1,394,180
Deposites,			339,498 47
Dividends Unpaid,		182,859	
Dividends Bank State N. C.,		5,777	188,636
Bills and Checks in Transita,			7,450 54

\$ 4,812,460 53

C. DEWEY, Cashier,

Statement of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern

[illegible]

Statement of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern

C. S. A. 8 ³ / ₈ cent Bonds,		\$ 110,000
N. C. Bonds 6's and 8's,		50,000
Notes Discounted,		504,534
Bills of Exchange,		127,567 63
Do Protested,		51,538 04
Bank property,		4,245 61
Notes of other N. C. Banks :	\$ 9,867	
Do. S. C. & Va. :	14,100	
Gold and Silver,	114,679 40	
Confederate Notes, 7 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ ,	26,670	
Do. fundable,	18,785	
N. C. Treasury Notes,	8,105	
Virginia Treasury Notes,	360	
Vouchers,	3,175 46	198,741 86
Due from other Banks :		
Bank of Lexington,	525	
Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	486 47	
B'k of Cape Fear, Gr'sboro',	856 46	
Do. Raleigh,	4,540 82	
Bank of N. C., Salisbury,	22 65	
Do Charleston,	4,269 89	
Do Virginia,	21,664 61	
Franklin Bank, Baltimore,	146 22	
Merchants Bank, do	253 91	
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,	282 18	
Hillsboro' Savings Inst.,	492 50	
Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Trust Com'y,	2,751 60	36,292 31
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,082,919 45

N. C., Quarter ending April 3rd, 1863.

Capital Stock,		\$ 400,000
Circulation,		465,585
Deposits,		169,196 26
Dividends Unpaid,		13,541 25
Due to other Banks:		
Merchants Bank, Newbern,	\$ 3,650 08	
Bank of Savannah,	6	
Do Graham,	2,486 06	
Do Wilmington,	591 82	
Do Cape Fear, Was'ton,	229 76	
Farmers Bank, Greensboro',	460 21	
Park Bank,	412 87	
Continental Bank,	552	7,842 32
Profit and Loss,		26,754 62

\$ 1,082,919 45

J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Merchants' Bank of

Notes Discounted,	\$ 280,268 97	
Suspended Debt,	12,295	\$ 292,563 97
Protested Bills of Exchange,		22,900
Real Estate,		7,650
Due from other Banks:		12,452 80
Confederate States Bonds,	30,000	
North Carolina Bonds,	9,500	39,500
C. S. Treasury Notes,	28,345	
N. C. Treasury Notes,	7,414	
Notes of other Banks,	5,290	41,049
Specie,		31,004 12

\$ 447,119 89

Newbern on the 22nd of May, 1863.

Capital Stock,	\$ 225,000
Notes in Circulation,	108,300
Deposits,	70,518 46
General Profit and Loss,	38,616 39
Dividends Unpaid,	4,060
Due to other Banks,	625 04

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

\$ 447,119 89

State of the *Merchant's Bank of*

Notes Discounted,	\$ 112,017 81	
Suspended Debt,	12,295	
North Carolina Bonds,	94,500	
Confederate States Bonds,	134,700	
Protested Bills of Exchange,	14,400	367,912 81
Due from J Banks:		
Bank of Cape Fear, Wash'ton,	397 14	
" " Raleigh,	200 86	
Commercial B'k of Wilm'ton	3,955 57	
Bank of Washington,	532 82	
B'k of Virginia, Richmond,	146 41	
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	101 29	
Farmers & M. Bank, Phila.,	41 57	5,375 66
Confederate States Notes,	5,385	
North Carolina Notes,	18,177	
Notes of other N. C. Banks,	5,151	
Specie,	25,391 69	54,100 69
Real Estate,		7,650
Due by Stockholders not Directors,	5,916	
		\$ 435,039 16.

Newbern on the 30th November, 1864.

Capital Stock,		\$ 225,000
Notes in Circulation,		90,426
General Profit and Loss,		44,972 71
Deposites,		63,619 20
Dividends Unpaid,		9,830
Due to Banks:		0
B'k of Cape Fear, Wilm'gton,	893 55	
Bank of Wilmington,	297 70	1,191 25

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

\$ 435,039 16

*List of Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, N. C.,
Monday, June 1st, 1863.*

Stockholders Names.	Shares	Stockholders Names.	Shares
Arthur, Jno. A.	40	Grist, A. Guardian,	30
Atkinson, Peyton A.	180	Gaskill, B. G.	15
Andrews, J. B. E.	13	Grist, Jas. R.	10
Allen, S. A. L.	66	Grimes, Wm. Tru	200
Brown, Willie	90	Gregory, V. N. C.	5
Brown, Geo. H.	35	Gregory, Elij. L.	10
Brown, Sylvester	6	Hoyt, James E.	40
Brown, S. Agent,	1	Hugleton, B. F.	118
Brown, Jno. S.	105	Hyatt, Lockwood	60
Boyd, Jno.	30	Howard, W. H.	60
Baxter, H. H.	10	Havens, John	10
Bryan, W. T.	38	Harrison, Benj. S.	5
Bevans, Jno.	16	Havens, Benj. F.	45
Briley, Willis	10	Hanrahan, Sarah A.	34
Ballard, Jes. L.	10	Hughes, Isaac W.	10
Bonner, Chas W.	5	Jarvis, Geo. W.	5
Bryan, Jesse G. Trus.	15	Jarvis, Sarah W.	25
Carr, Matthew L.	80	Jarvis, Charles E.	5
Crandell, Christ'her	26	Jones, E. W.	5
Clark, Jas. F.	30	King, Harriet	20
Clark, Caleb F.	20	Kissam, Harriet E.	5
Cutler, Nathan	35	Kissam, Catherine R.	5
Crawford, C. W.	10	Knight, Jno. W.	4
Clark Joseph B.	10	Lutle, Wm.	20
Churchell, Elij. A.	33	Latham, Josephus,	5
Crandell, Louisa E.	10	Latham, The. J.	2
Derriell, Will. E.	10	Moore, William	10
Dill, David H.	32	Moye, Macon	130
Daniels, Nathan P.	20	Martin, E. Agent,	1
Edwards, W. H.	2	Martin, E.	21
Eborn, Benj. F.	45	Manson, P. A. Guar.	11
Emery, Hannah R.	5	Mareh, W. T.	5
Eborn, Polly Ann	33	Manning, W. D.	16
Eborn, Elij. B.	67	Outten, M. A.	10
Gunn, Charles	30	O'Rorke, Jno.	15
Gunn, Mary,	10	Outterbridge, G. L.	10
Grist, Frederic	90	O'Daniel, S. A.	10
Grist, Allen	7	Pittman, Reddin,	75

List of Stockholders Continued.

Names.	Shares	Names.	Shares
Porter, J. J.	30	Ramsey, Isaac	21
Parmerle, B. J.-	10	Rumley, J. Guardian	20
Potts, Jno. R.	1	Rountree, Charles	60
Potts, J. Agt. M. P. P.	1	Sliver, Charles	150
Pearce, B. L.	2	Stanly, Jas. G.	30
Perkins, Churchill	25	Small, Jno. H.	20
Phalanx Lodge, No.		Smallwood, Jno. W	10
10, I. O. O. F.	15	Selby, Benj. M.	5
Pigott, E. W.	5	Staten, M. G. M.	16
Pigott, I.	20	Tyler, Amelia,	10
Pettigrew C. L.	25	Tripp, W. H. Trus.	5
Perry, Benj. L.	5	Turnage, Martha	10
Pittman, Beverly T.	10	Telfair, O. W.	16
Pittman, W. D.	9	Vandervur, Jacob	45
Pittman, R. G.	10	Vines, S. Jr., Adm.	10
Pittman, Estate of R.	75	Williams, James	20
Primrose, Eliza	1	Warhab, Job	45
Primrose, E. Guard.	9	Warren, E. J.	10
Pittman, M. P.	2	Willard, W. H.	11
Pittman, N. J.	10	Williams, P. A.	14
Rumley, Wm.	10	Whitaker, L. H. B.	10
Riddick, R. H.	14	Willard, A. A.	33
Rumley, Jas.	30	Weddell, James	10
Rumley, Wm. & Co.	15	Williams, Martha	8
		Whole No. of shares,	3,250

DR.

D. W. Courts Public Treasurer in Account

1861.			
June	10.	To Warren Winslow,	\$ 8,342 5
Sept.	6.	To Cash per Stevenson, Cashier,	70,000
Oct.	25.	" " " "	25,000
Nov.	8.	" " Hoyt, President,	50,000
"	19.	To Jno. Deveraux,	23,683 8
Dec.	6.	" " A. Q. M.,	20,000
"	13.	" " " "	25,000
"	30.	To Bryan Grimes,	654
"	31.	To A. M. Lewis,	10,000
1862.			
Jan'y	1.	To Balance,	\$0,420 3
			263,100 7
Jan'y	3.	To R. L. Myers,	3,000
"	13.	To Jonathan Worth,	5,900
"	31.	To W. J. Ellison,	14,697 0
Feb'y	11.	To A. M. Lewis,	8,000
March	10.	To Balance,	1,222 2
			\$ 31,919 3

Note	dated	May	30,	1861,	12	months,	\$ 8,342 5
"	"	Aug.	23,	"	12	"	70,000
"	"	Oct.	21,	"	12	"	25,000
"	"	Nov.	4,	"	90	days,	50,000
"	"	"	14,	"	90	"	50,000
"	"	Dec	9,	"	60	"	50,000

\$253,342 5

th the Bank of Washington, N. C.

CR.

1861.			
ne	6.	By Note,	\$ 8,342 54
pt.	5.	" "	.70,000
t.	24.	" "	25,000
ov.	7.	" "	50,000
ov.	14.	" "	49,235 60
e.	12.	" "	49,506 85
c.	31.	By C. Sloan, President	7,500
c.	31.	By J. A. Guion, Cashier.	3,515 79
			263,100 78
1862.			
y,	1.	By Balance,	30,420 35
y,	12.	By Cash per J. E. Hoyt,	1,499
rch,	1.	By Balance,	31,919 35
			1,222 29

erest from date,

due May 30, 1862.

"	"	"	"	Aug. 23,	"
"	"	"	"	Oct. 21,	"
"	"	"	"	Feb'y 5,	"
count off,			"	" 15,	"
"	"		"	" 10,	"

Statement of the condition of the Bank of Washington,

RESOURCES:			
* Bills and Notes,	\$ 468,504	31	
Bills of Exchange,	16,947	96	
Suspended Debt,	32,800	99	
Real Estate taken for Debt,	10,500		\$ 528,753 26
Due from other Banks, viz:			
Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	530	11	
Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh,	181	96	
Southern Bank of Alabama, Mobile,	620	38	
Bank of Charleston, South Carolina,	3,452	73	
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.,	30		4,815 18
Bank Expenses,	403	50	
Salary Account,	1,695		2,098 50
Real Estate for Bank purposes,			18,681 09
C. S. Bonds, 8 per cent,	201,000		
N. C. State Bonds, 8 per cent, \$136,500			
" " " 6 per cent,			
old issue,	26,435	71	162,935 71
Bonds of the Town of Wash-			
ington, N. C.,	8,000		371,935 71
Cash—Coin,	81,746	41	
Confederate Notes,	36,125		
Notes of other Banks,	486		
N. C. Treasury Notes, (small)	881	15	
Virginia Treasury Notes,	395		69,613 56
* Of this amount there is owing by Directors,	40,810		
By Stockholders not Directors,	21,351	49	
State of North Carolina,	175,000		
			\$ 995,897 30

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N. C., at Greensboro', Monday June 1st, 1863.

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		\$ 325,000
Bank Note Circulation,		584,682
Deposits,		17,167 55
Dividends uncalled for,		11,746
Due to other Banks, viz:		
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	50 11	
Merchant's Bank of Newbern, N. C.,	532 82	
Bank of N. C., Windsor,	141 61	
Bank of N. C., Tarboro',	105	
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersburg, Va.,	09	829 63
General Profit and Loss,		56,472 12

\$ 995,897 30

M. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

State of the Bank of Washington,

Bills, Notes and Bonds, viz:			
per Loan to individuals,	\$ 191,713 97		
" " to State of N. C.,	175,000		
" " to Town of Washington,	8,000		
Bills of Exchange,	2,360 01	\$ 377,073 98	
Suspended Debt,		1,359 30	
Real Estate taken for Debt,	10,500		
" " for Bank purposes,	18,681 09	29,181 09	
Due from other Banks, viz:			
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	524 61		
Bank of N. C., Raleigh,	181 96		
Bank of Va., Norfolk,	30	736 57	
Bank Expenses, (Tax &c.,)	3,925		
Salary account,	4,388 33	8,263 33	
Stock Investments, viz:			
N. C. State Bonds, (old 6's,) 8's	26,435 71		
" " " 8's	136,500		
Confederate States 8's	165,000		
" " Cotton Loan, 6's,	97,500		
" " " 4's,	31,900	457,235 71	
Cash in Coin,	29,046 40		
Confederate Notes,	17,259 50		
" bearing 7 ³⁰ interest,	4,000		
N. C. Treasury Notes,	8,423 25		
Notes of other Banks,	2,815	61,544 15	

\$ 935,494 13

Tuesday May 31st, 1864.

Capital,		\$ 325,000
Bank Note Circulation,		563,753
Deposites,		10,254 81
Dividends Unpaid,		16,541 50
Due to other Banks, viz:		
Bank of Wilmington,	\$ 50 11	
Bank of N. C., Tarboro',	105	
Bank of N. C., Windsor,	144 61	
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	532 82	
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersburg,	09	829 63
Profit and Loss, Interest, &c.,	19,077 79	
Discount,	37 40	19,115 19

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier,*

\$ 935,494 13

Dr: State of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina at Greens-

To Capital Stock,		\$ 297,900	
Less Amount surrendered to the Bank,		53,800	
Leaving Capital owned by Individuals,		244,100	
To Unpaid Dividends,		1,055	
To Relief Fund,		200	
*To Reserve Profits,			
To Profit and Loss since 1st April 1863,			77
and Interest,		583	77
To Amt. not payable on Demand as above,		245,938	
To Depositors,	\$ 21,775	15	
To Deposit Receipts,	22,773		
To Bank of Fayetteville,	550		
To Bank of N. Carolina, Raleigh special,	655		
Miners and Planters Bank, N. C., special,	2,500		
To Banks and Deposites on Demand,		48,253	15
To New Bank Note Account,	277,103		
To Old Bank Note Account,	17,644		
	294,747		
Less old and new issue in till,	4,350		
To Circulation,	290,397		290,397
*The sum of \$80,592.83 of bad debts at the Elizabeth City office was charged to profit and loss account at this office by order of Stockholders in April 1863.			
		\$ 584,588	92

boro', including Elizabeth City Branch, June 1st, 1863. CR.

By Coia,	\$ 31,134 38	
By Bullion,	76 20	
By Notes and Checks of N. C. Banks,	4,557	
By " " " of other Banks,	1,325	
By " of this Bank } Gov't issue at in'st,	12,400	
Gov't issue not at in'st.	44,544 84	
By Cash as per above items,		\$ 94,037 48
By Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	638 67	
By Philadelphia Bank, Pa.,	6 66	
By Johnston Bro. & Co.,	1 19	
By Specie Funds as above,		646 52
By Bank of Portsmouth,	144 04	
By B'k of Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.,	38 71	
By Bank of Commerce, Newbern, N. C.,	215 21	
By Bank of Charlotte, N. C.,		397 96
By North Carolina State Bonds,	137,000	121,881 45
By Available on Demand,		216,963 36
*By R. F. Overman, Cashier,	3,888 61	
*By Notes Discounted,	297,482 49	301,366 10
By Alleged deficiency of W. W. Griffin,	52,036 41	
By R. F. Overman, Cashier, for Cash items not allowed,		3,958 80
By Real Estate,	9,980 91	
By Expense Account,	283 34	62,300 66
*Of this sum there is owing:		
By Directors,	1,970 38	
By Stockholders, not Directors,	10,927 87	
	12,898 25	
		\$ 584,588 92

W. A. CALDWELL, Cashier,

Dr. *State of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina at Greens-*

To Capital Stock,		\$ 297,900
Less Amount surrendered to the Bank,		53,800
Leaving Capital owned by Individuals,		244,100
To Unpaid Dividends,		6,405
To Relief Fund,		100
To Reserve profits,	2,238 40	
To Profit and Loss since 1st February, 1864, and Interest,	1,117 15	3,355 55
To amount not payable on demand as above		253,960 55
To Depositors,	56,934 15	
To Deposit Receipts,	2,538	
To Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,	50	
To Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh,	100	
Funded for do do 4 per ct. Bonds,	400	
To Banks and Deposits on Demand,		60,022 15
To New Bank Note Account,	277,103	
To Old Bank Note Account,	17,644	
	294,747	
Less old and new issue in till,	32,188	
To Circulation,	262,559	262,559
To Banks and Deposits as above,	60,022 15	
Total payable on demand,	322,581 15	
		\$ 576,541 70

bor', including Elizabeth City Branch, 1 June, 1864.

CR.

Advance on Bullion,	\$	76 20	
By Coin,		14,630 39	
" Notes and Checks of N. C. Banks,		34,853	
" " of other Banks,		136	
" of this Bank			
} New Issue, \$30,829			
} Old Issue, 1,859			
	\$	32,288	
" Cash as per above items, Gov-			
ernment issues $\frac{1}{2}$ off,	69,436 70	\$	118,632 29
" Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	728 36		
" Philadelphia Bank, Pa,	6 66		
" Johnston, Bro. & Co., Petersburg,	1 19		
" Specie Funds as above,			736 21
" Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,			144 4
" North Carolina State Bonds,	110,000		98,008 30
" Available on Dem'd, 21 shares R. R. St.			217,520 84
" Bills Discounted,	2,883 61		
* Notes Discounted,	315,463 67		319,347 28
" Cash items of R. F. Overman, not coll.	1,863 73		
" Real Estate,	9,980 91		
" $\frac{1}{2}$ off Confederate Currency, Taxes,	25,729 18		
" Expense Account,	2,099 76		39,673 58
* Of this sum there is owing			
by Directors,	16,334		
and by Stockholders, net Directors,	13,074 49		
	\$	29,408 49	
			\$ 576,541 70

DR.

The State of the Bank of

To Notes and Bills Disc'ted,		\$ 650,755 25
Bonds, N. C. 8 per cents,	\$ 61,000	
do C. S. 8 " "	251,100	312,100
Branch B'k Va., Petersburg,		14,812 37
Bank Expenses,	1,875	
Bank Building,	15,000	16,875
C'h. Notes, C. S. Notes & O'ks	114,298 95	
N. C. and Va. Treas. Notes,	2,331	
Specie,	20,000	136,629 95

\$1,131,172 57

Fayetteville, 11th May, 1863.

Cr.

By Capital Stock,		\$ 380,000
Bank Note Circulation,		372,801
Bank of Wadesboro',	\$ 1,033 59	
Bank of Yanceyville,	1,766 72	
Commercial B'k Wilm'gton,	3,036 61	5,836 92
Deposites,		288,857 16
Profit and Loss,		20,677 49
Surplus,		62,000

W. G. BROADFOOT,
Cashier.

\$1,131,172 57

Dr.

The State of the Bank of Fayetteville,

To Notes Discounted,	\$ 222,869 39	
Bills of Exchange,	1,622	\$ 224,491 89
Bonds of North Carolina,	350,000	
Bonds Confederate States,	350,000	700,000
Bank of S. C. Charleston,	2,715 18	
Bank of Yanceyville,	387 08	
Commercial B'k of Wilm'ton	3,750 40	12,352 76
Bank Expenses,	1,335	
Salary Account,	1,675	
Bank Building,	15,000	18,010
Cash, Notes, Bank of Fayetteville,	156,620	
Confederate Notes & Checks,	111,277 93	
N. C. and Va. Treas. Notes,	999	
Specie,	20,000	238,896 93

\$ 1,243,751 08

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9th of November, 1863.

CR.

By Capital Stock,		\$	380,000	
Bank Note Account,			529,366	
Bank of Wadesboro',			242 92	
Dividends Unpaid,	\$	3,265		
Deposites,	254,219	09	257,484	09
Discount received,	3,271	25		
Profit and Loss,	10,386	82	13 658	07
Surplus,			63,000	
B'k Note ac't	\$	529,366		
On hand,		156,620		
Circulation,		372,746		

\$ 1,243,751 08

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash.

Dr.

The State of the Bank of

To Notes and Bills Disc'ded,		\$ 181,589	
Bonds North Carolina,	\$ 249,000		04
do Confederate,	526,100	775,100	
Bank of Wadesboro',	190 90		
do Yanceyville,	1,069 33	1,260 23	
Bank Expenses,		4,237 50	
Bank Building,		15,000	
Bank Notes S. C., &c.,	7,525		
N. C. and Va. Treas'y Notes,	19,172 75		
N. C. and Conf'rate Coupons,	1,573 72		
Confed. Notes and Checks,	18,071 69		
Specie,	20,000	66,343 16	

\$1,042,620 93

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Fayetteville, 7th Nov., 1864.

CR.

By Capital Stock,	\$ 330,000
Bank Note account,	380,000
Deposites,	31,846 69
Discounts received and profits	
and Loss,	151,683 24
Surplus,	100,000

\$1,043,529 93

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash.

at Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1863.

CR.

Capital Stock,	\$ 400,000
Notes in Circulation,	414,854
Surplus Fund,	74,971 32
Discount Received,	21,532 83
Individual Depositors,	359,776 40

Amount due:

By Directors,	\$ 7,200
By Stockholders,	38,392 29
By others,	191,359 42

\$ 226,951 71

\$1,271,134 55

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres't

DR.

State of the Bank of Clarendon a

*Notes discounted,	\$ 207,152	36	
Bonds of N. C. and C. S.,	677,220		\$ 884,372
Real Estate Banking House,			11,120
Expense account,			6,377
Cash, viz:			
Notes of North Carolina,	3,635		
C. S. 7 ³⁰ Notes, \$ 36,300	49,051		
Specie,	2,585	33	55,271
*Amount due:			
By Directors,	10,000		
By Stockholders,	20,280		
By others,	176,872	36	
	\$ 207,152	36	
			\$ 957,141

Fayetteville, May, 31, 1864.

CR.

Capital Stock,	\$ 400,000
Notes in Circulation,	414,854
Surplus Fund,	74,891 57
Discount Received, &c.,	50,753 48
Individual Depositors,	16,642 32

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, *Pres't.*

\$ 957,141 37

General Statement of the Bank of Cape

Notes and Bonds discounted,	\$ 1,937,939	84
Bills of Exchange,	151,742	81
Due from other Banks, viz:		
Union Bank, Boston,	835	31
Merchants Bank, N. Y.,	1,532	65
Park " "	672	95
Bank of New York, N. Y.,	1,220	55
" " America, "	1,077	35
Union Bank, Phila.,	8	13
" " Baltimore,	25	20
Bank of Richmond,		08
Exchange Bank,	3,961	92
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	4,431	21
Farmers Bank,	3,141	44
" " Alexandria,	308	25
Exchange Bank, Petersburg,	1	
Bank of the City, "	1,002	54
Bank of Charleston,	218	27
" " S. C., Charleston,	395	11
State Bank,	121	70
Planters and Merchants Bank, Charleston,	14,361	46
B'k of the State of S. C., Charleston,	70	
Southern Bank of Alabama,	3,441	71
" " of New Orleans,	403	42
Bank of Louisiana, "	3,111	43
" of N. C., 'Farboro',	2,928	35
" " Windsor,	47	84
Merchants Bank, Newbern,	885	75
Notes of N. C. Banks, and Checks,	227,648	72
" " Foreign Banks and C. S. Notes,	300,631	
N. C. State Bonds,	813,075	67
Confederate Bonds and certificates,	564,700	00
Specie,	308,008	66
Real Estate,	99,302	99
Due from:		
Directors,	\$ 16,938	62
Stockholders, not Directors,	17,827	56

 \$ 4,043,363 40

Fear, Friday Morning 1st April, 1864.

Capital Stock,		\$ 1,591,900
Contingent Fund,		232,975 45
Profit and Loss,		149,498 47
Due to other Banks, viz:		
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,		399 50
Traders' Bank, "		1,350
Bank of Georgetown,		4 20
Central R. R. Bank, Savannah,		3,081 79
Bank of N. C., Wilmington,		1,592 40
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,		849 94
" Lexington, N. C.,		1 84
" Yanceyville, N. C.,		4 72 6
Miners and Planters Bank,		10,677 77
Deposites,		734,844
Bank Notes issued:		
At Wilmington,	\$ 309,135 50	
At Fayetteville,	188,550 50	
At Salem,	520,933	
At Washington,	296,341	
At Salisbury,	175,886	
At Raleigh,	20,150	
At Ashville,	478,978 50	
At Greensboro',	147,727	
Circulation,	2,137,701 50	
On Hand,	313,688	1,824,013 50
In Transit,		392,388 44
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,948,303 49

J. G. BURR, Cashier,

Statement of the Bank of

* Discounted Notes,		\$ 498,075 13
Due from Banks and individuals out of the State,		292,207 75
Due from Banks in the State,		15,598 44
N. C., U. S. and other Bonds,		735,800 85
Expense account,		30,040 87
Suspended Debt,		70,035 62
Real Estate,		22,032 98
Salary and expense account,		3,179 80
Sterling Exchange,		106,006 48
Cash :		
Specie,	\$ 25,220	
Confederate and Bank Notes,		
and Checks on Banks in the State,	158,533 05	183,753 05
*Mem. of Discounted Notes :		
Due from Directors,	3,703	
" " Stockholders,	74,578	
" " Others,	419,797 13	
	498,075 13	
		\$1,956,730 97

Wilmington, N. C., May 1st, 1863.

Capital Stock,	\$ 758,500
Circulation,	948,200
Deposit account,	993,740 17
Contingent Fund,	100,000
Profit and Loss,	55,590
Due other Banks,	700 23

\$1,956,730 97

W. L. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of Wil-

*Notes Discounted,		\$	253,995	58
Foreign Exchange,			72,692	22
Domestic Exchange,			1,579	80
Bonds, Confederate and N. C.			1,096,760	85
Expense account,			164,833	11
Suspended Debt,			69,215	52
Real Estate,			22,032	98
Due from other Banks,			2,036	84
“ “ Florida Rail Road,			103,691	17
Salary and expense account,			7,704	67
Sterling Exchange,			47,409	86
Cash, Specie,	\$	24,298		
Notes of this Bank,		4,275		
Confederate Notes,		62,838	78	91,411 78

*Due by Directors, nothing,

1,872,364 38

mington, N. O., July 2d, 1864.

Bank Notes issued,		\$ 904,700	
Capital Stock,		758,500	
Due other Banks,		1,727	33
Deposits and Dividends un-			78
paid,		37,825	
Contingent Fund,		100,000	27
Profit & Loss & Discounts,		70,611	
Circulation,	\$ 900,425		

W. L. SMITH, *Cashier.*

\$ 1,873,364 38

A statement showing the condition of the

To Confederate Bonds,		\$ 100,000
Bank of Charleston, S. C.		133 28
Exchange Bank, Petersburg,		1,195 68
*Notes Discounted,		274,265 37
Real Estate,		3,385 79
B'k Cape Fear, Greensboro',		1,910 09
Danville Bank, Virginia,		2,509 02
Bank of the Commonwealth,		
Richmond,		36,823 24
Bills of Exchange,		18,902 34
Commercial B'k, Selma, Ala.,		480 10
Expense account,		1,049 50
N. C. State Bonds,		100,000
Coin :		
Gold,	17,650	
Silver,	949 87	18,599 87
Currency :		
Confederate Issues,	139,739	
Va., N. C. and S. C.,	11,164	
Issues of this Bank,	8,729	159,632
Notes due :		
By Directors,	20,000	
From Stock owners and not		
Directors,	3,000	
		\$ 718,886 28

Bank of Yanceyville, 27 July,, 1864.

By Capital Stock,	\$ 200,000
Contingent Fund,	40,939 77
Bank Notes Issued,	374,763
Profit and Loss,	6,606 72
Bank of Fayetteville,	2,312 08
Bank Montgomery,	2 54
Bank of Chester, S. C.,	215
Deposites,	82,816 09
Dividends Unpaid,	8,170
Discounts,	786 43
N. C. Treasury,	2,487 50

\$ 78,886 28

J. J. LAWSON, *Cashier.*

A Statement showing the Condition of the

[illegible]

Bank of Yanceyville, 20th Aug., 1864.

By Bank of Fayetteville,	\$ 1,408 93
Bank of Montgomery,	254
Bank of Chester,	215
N. C. Treasury,	368 65
Contingent Fund,	62,688 08
Profit and Loss,	747 22
Capital Stock,	200,000
Bank Notes issued,	359,550
Dividends Unpaid,	4,465
Deposits,	62,262 49
Discount,	2,048 58

\$ 693,543 64

J. J. LAWSON, *Cashier,*

Statement showing the Condition of

[illegible]

ASSETS.

Notes Discounted and int.,	\$	63,618
Due from Trader's Bank,		26 97
Confederate Treas. Notes,		55
N. C. Treasury Notes,		4,825
Notes of other Banks,		33
Bills of Exchange,		100
Specie,		6,392 62
Due on Stock,		48,706 58
Due from Stockholders,		20,000

\$ 123,777 17

E. G. READ, *Pres't.*

Statement of the Bank of Char

DEBTS.	
Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000
Circulation,	488,111 50
Depositors,	110,041 90
Farmers Bank, Va.,	1,112 20
Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	3,642 80
Bank of Wadesboro',	24
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	14,435 90
Branch Bank of Cape Fear,	
Salisbury,	1,150 30
Com'cial B'k, Col'bia, S. C.,	1,561 80
Union Bank, Augusta, Ga.,	218 20
Far's B'k, Gr'sboro', N. C.,	100
Coupon collection account,	180
Undivided Profits,	140,088 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,010,666 80

otte Saturday evening, 3d January, 1863.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Receivable,	\$ 502,032 34
Debt suspended and in suit,	101,959 98
N. C. State Bonds 6's & 8's,	121,000
U. S. Bonds, 8's,	38,450
Bonds of Richmond county,	7,200
Stock C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	1,250
Planters B'k, Fairfield, S. C.,	78 75
Peoples Bank, Chester,	754 32
Bank of Chester,	759 89
B'ch Exc'ge B'k Richmond,	1,218 99
B'ch B'k Cape Fear, Raleigh,	4,076 28
Real estate, (Bank Lot,)	4,800
Expense Vouchers, not ad- justed,	4,440 37
Agents, (Due by,)	69,154 81

Join,	\$ 71,696 65	
Notes of N. C. Banks,	31,070	
" Confederate Treas.	40,152	
" N. C. Treasury,	10,571 50	153,490 15

\$ 1,010,666 88

Charlotte, N. C., Saturday evening, Dec, 4th, 1864.

CR.

ASSETS.	\$ 178,086 17	
	25,270	\$ 203,356 17
Notes Receivable,		74,729 98
Bills	88,000	
Suspended Debt and Debt in Suit,	102,000	190,000
North Carolina 8 per cent Bonds,		4,000
N. C. 6 per cent \$99,000 Treas. Recd. 3,000		1 250
Richmond Co. 6 per cent Bonds,	106,500	
Stock C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	11,700	
C. S. 8 per cent Bonds and Stock,	32,800	151,000
C. S. 6 per cent Bonds, (Cotton Loan,)	2 19	
C. S. 4 per cent Certificates,	9,000	
R. H. Maury & Co., Richmond, Va.,	32,982 70	41,984 89
James T. Soutter, New York,	4,800	
H. W. Conner & Co., New Orleans,	605	5,405
Bank Lot Account,		2,677 58
Expenses on Lands at La Crosse,	15,269 50	
Salary and Expense acc't for curr't 6 m'hs.	34,511 50	
Stock N. C. R. R. Company, cost,	735 25	
Advance on Cotton,	2,150	52,666 25
" " Silver Bullion,	50,025	
" " Gold	4,933 05	
Notes of N. C. Banks,	10,758	
" of " Treasury	21,131	
" of Virginia Treasury,	163	
" of Confederate Treasury,	8,901 37	95,911 42
Our issue mutilat'd and partially redeemed,	48,769 50	
Confederate States and other Coupons,	1,450 17	50,219 67
Gold Coin,		
Silver Coin,		
Nothing owing by Directors or other Stock-holders,		
		\$ 373,200 93

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD, Pres't.

Dr.

Statement of the Condition of the Bank of Char-

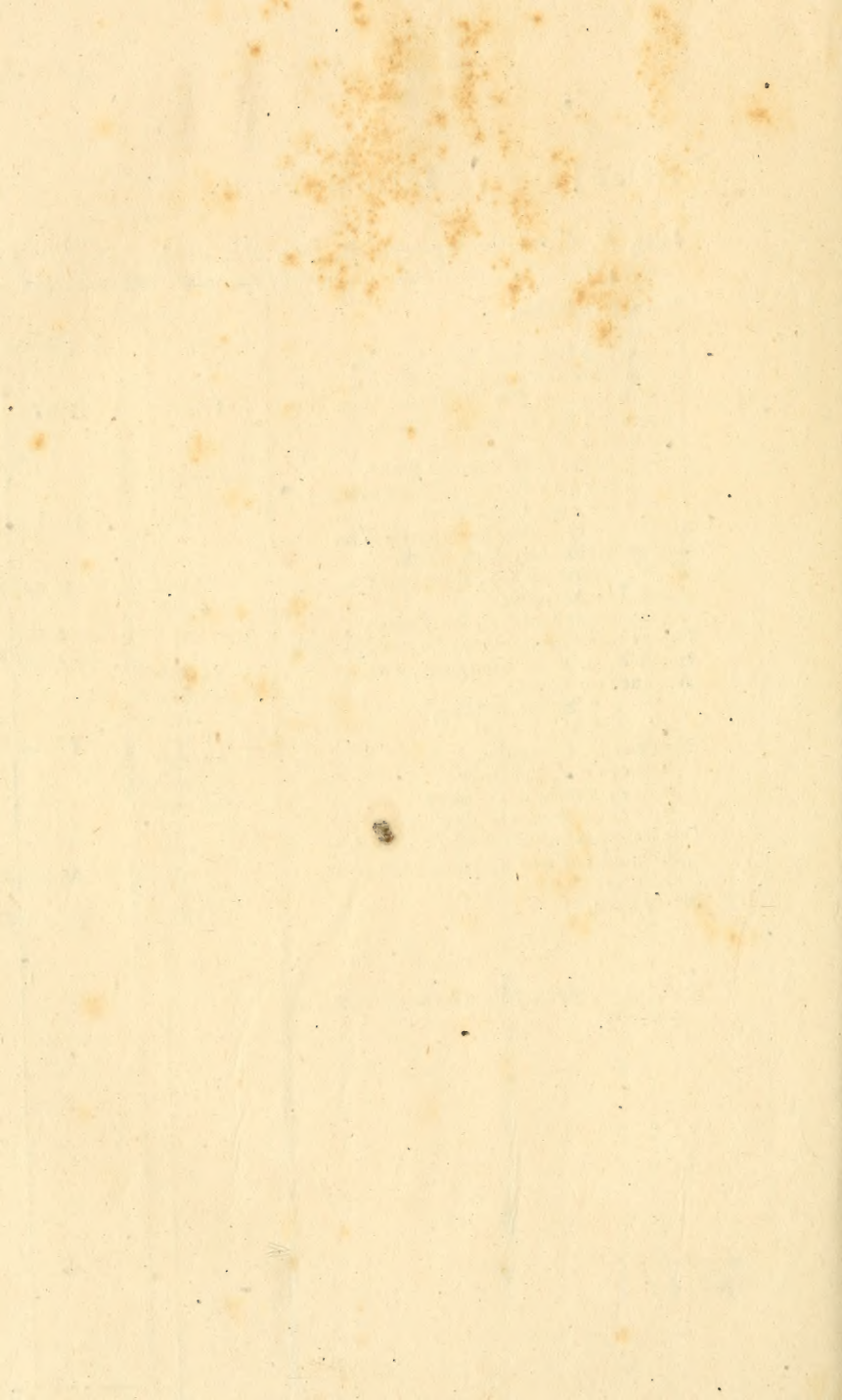
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lotte, N. C., Saturday evening, Dec, 4th, 1864.

Cn.

Notes Receivable,	\$ 178,086 17	
Bills "	25,270	\$ 203,356 17
Suspended Debt and Debt in Suit,		74,729 98
North Carolina 8 per cent Bonds,	88,000	
N. C. 6 per cent \$99,000 Treas. R.ct. 3,000	102,000	190 000
Richmond Co. 6 per cent Bonds,		4,000
Stock C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,		1 250
C. S. 8 per cent Bonds and Stock,	106,500	
C. S. 6 per cent Bonds, (Cotton Loan,)	11,700	
C. S. 4 per cent Certificates,	32,800	151,000
R. H. Maury & Co., Richmond, Va.,	2 19	
James T. Soutter, New York,	9,000	
H. W. Conner & Co., New Orleans,	32 982 70	41,984 89
Bank Lot Account,	4,800	
Expenses on Lands at La Crosse,	605	5,405
Salary and Expense acc't for curr't 6 m'ls.		2,677 58
Stock N. C. R. R. Company, cost,	15,269 50	
Advance on Cotton,	34,511 50	
" " Silver Bullion,	735 25	
" " Gold "	2,150	52,666 25
Notes of N. C. Banks,	50,025	
" of " Treasury	4,933 05	
" of Virginia Treasury,	10,758	
" of Confederate Treasury,	21,131	
Our issue cut and partially redeemed,	163	
Confederate States and other Coupons,	8,901 37	95,911 42
Gold Coin,	48,769 50	
Silver Coin,	1,450 17	50,219 07

Nothing owing by Directors or other Stock-
holders,



Ordered to be Printed.

John B Neathery, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

*To the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the "act to create a Sinking Fund," have the honor to report their proceedings since their last report, dated December 11, 1862.

Besides the stocks in certain railroads, the fund then consisted of 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this State for four hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars (\$457,000,) principal money, and of eight per cent. Coupon Bonds of this State for four hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, (\$449,000), principal money, and of a cash balance of five hundred and fifty-five dollars, making an aggregate of nine hundred and six thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars, rating those bonds at their nominal value.

The account annexed hereto, marked A, exhibits the receipts and disbursements between that time and the present. It is so stated as to be easily comprehended, and therefore it is not requisite to make further explanations, more in detail of the several items. It will be seen from the account, that the assets of the Fund now consists of eight per cent. bonds of this State to the amount of \$735,000 principal; six per cent. bonds and certificates of

this State to the amount of \$1,637,500 principal; seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate States to the amount of \$136,000, and a cash balance of \$947.20, making an aggregate of \$2,500,447.20, rating those securities at their nominal value.

It may be proper, however, to observe that an accurate written form of the proceedings of the Commissioners has been duly kept, and the reasons for each purchase and sale of stocks are therein fully set forth; and that so the grounds of each transaction may be understood by a committee appointed for their examination; and the undersigned respectfully requests the appointment of such a committee, especially as no such examination has been made since they were first appointed, and the fund has now accumulated to such an amount and is yet accumulating as to render it desirable that their proceedings should be fully understood and be sanctioned by Legislative approval, if found to be deserving of it. All the books and papers relative to the Fund are kept in the office of the Treasurer, ready for the inspection of the committee, and the undersigned, if required, will promptly attend the committee to render any explanations which may be demanded.

The undersigned are required by the law to make in their reports such suggestions as they may deem best for the increase of the Fund and the preservation of the public credit; and in discharge of that duty it is incumbent on them to bring to the notice of the Legislature a subject on which, as they conceive, there has been improvidently unadvised legislation.

By an "act to enlarge the powers of the county courts for raising revenue for county purposes," ratified the 4th day of August, 1861, and by another act to amend the former, ratified the 22nd day of December, 1862, the county courts are required from year to year to lay a tax for county and school purposes on all such subjects of taxation

within the county as may be taxed by the Revenue Laws then in force, and in the same manner as for raising revenue for State purposes, with a *Proviso*, that the tax, when *Ad Valorem* shall be in the same relative proportion as similar taxes laid for State purposes, and that specific taxes shall also be in proportion to the State tax on the same subjects. By the general Revenue Act the General Assembly has laid a public tax on Rail Road corporations; and, as a consequence, the courts of the counties through which Rail Roads pass, have, by virtue of the powers conferred on them, as above recited, the authority also to tax so much of the property of the roads as lie within their counties, and in many instances, perhaps in all, have exercised it. Now, it is obvious that the sums made for the payment of the taxes of both kinds, that is State or county, so far diminish the general fund of those companies, out of which the dividends are declared and paid. It might seem, at first sight, that in reference to the general revenue law, it was immaterial to the State revenue, whether a particular sum were received at the Treasury from the corporation in the form of dividend or in that of tax. But upon a little further consideration, a difference, obviously material, will be discovered. It is this: By the act to create the Sinking fund, the profits and dividends on the stocks held by the State in certain roads are assigned and set apart to raise this fund; and, consequently the diminution of the profits of the roads by the payment of a public tax, lessens to the extent of the tax, the dividends, which would, otherwise, be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund. In other words, that portion of the profits of the Stock is diverted from this fund and applied to the general purposes of the Treasury. As this is the only instance in which the Legislature has by its enactments encroached on the assets assigned by law to this fund, it would seem almost certain, that this effect of the enactment under consideration was not foreseen, when the law was passed, laying a public tax on the roads, in which the State held stock. The undersigned therefore ask leave to

submit the subject for reconsideration, and to suggest that the act imposing a tax on such roads should be repealed or so modified as to tax only that portion of the stock held by individuals, as may seem meet to the Legislature.

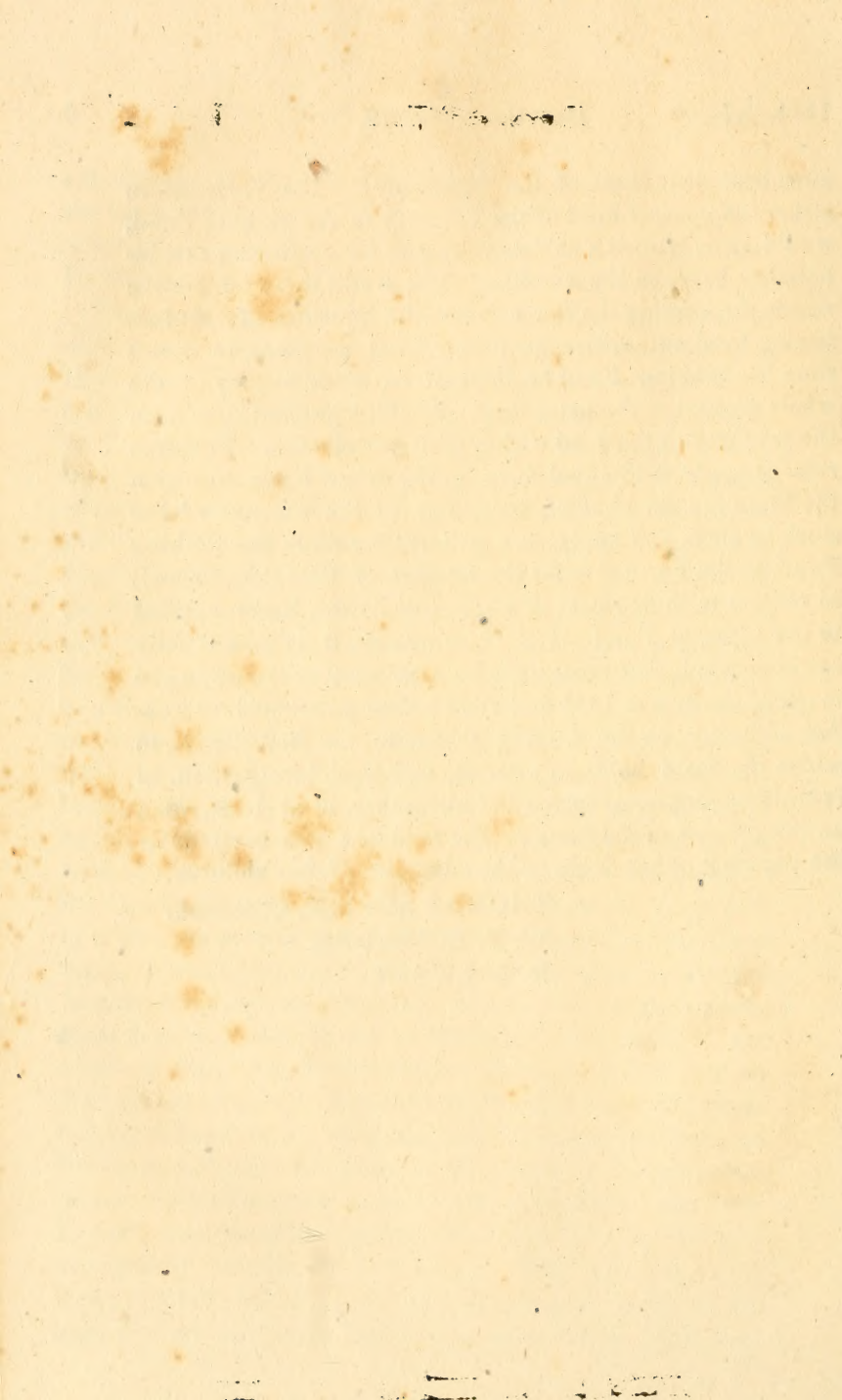
The operation of that law, however, taken in consideration with those conferring the power on the county courts of also taxing the roads to the same extent, is still more injurious to the interests of the Sinking Fund, and indeed, is glaringly to the prejudice of the State, whether the monies derived from the roads should go into the general fund of the Treasury or into the assets of the Sinking Fund. This may be exemplified in the most simple manner by taking the case of the North Carolina Rail Road as an illustration. In that road the State owns stock to the amount of three millions of dollars and other persons to the amount of one million of dollars. Now, the effect of the taxation for the State is to get the tax, as a contribution to the public revenue—if, indeed, it were to go into that fund—on the one million of private stock, while the State herself pays the tax on the other three millions; since, in truth, that portion of the tax is payable out of her share of the profits, which she would otherwise get in the form of dividends. But, when to that is joined the power of the County Courts to tax those corporations in all its property within the several counties to the same extent as the State taxes, it is obvious that the State confers on those courts, the faculty of taking from the State herself, for county purposes, three-fourths of the amount of such tax. The result of the whole is, then, that, for the sake of getting a public tax on one million of dollars of private stock in that road, the State subjects herself to an equal taxation for county purposes on her three millions of dollars in the stock; a consequence, which, the undersigned cannot doubt, must have been overlooked, when those acts passed. Therefore the subject is now respectfully brought up for review. The injustice to the large number of counties, through which such roads do not run, who are excluded from laying such taxes, while they

must bear their share of the deficiency of the revenues in either the general fund of the Treasury or the Sinking Fund, would alone furnish a sufficient reason for correcting this inequality between the counties. But a still more imperative reason for altering the law exists in the injurious effects of allowing local authorities, for purely local purposes, to divert from the Sinking Fund to themselves, three-fourths of the whole amount of the taxes they may think proper to pay from the property of the road within their jurisdiction. The same reasons apply with equal force to the other roads in which the State is a stockholder, according to the amount of her stock in each, and apply, as much as they do to the Sinking Fund, to the Fund also for the support of Common Schools in respect to those roads, of which the dividends are applied to the Literary Fund. For these reasons, it is respectfully recommended, that those evils be corrected by repealing so much of the acts of 1861 and 1862 before mentioned, as confers authority on the County Courts to tax Rail Roads, in which the State holds an interest, and prohibiting them in future from imposing such a tax altogether, or at least, a tax on the interest of the State or the fund she has created for the payment of her debts or the education of her children.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Chairman.

W. N. EDWARDS,

D. L. SWAIN.





Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,

Raleigh, November 30, 1865.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of
the House of Commons.*

I regret that a severe and painful illness, from which I am still suffering, has prevented me from preparing for your consideration a more full and detailed statement of the condition of public affairs, and of the progress which has been made in restoring North-Carolina to her natural position as a member of the Union, under the Federal Constitution. I am gratified to state, however, that my health is improving, and I hope soon to be in a condition to impart to you at length any information in my possession in relation to public affairs which you may desire.

The progress thus far made in the work of restoration has been attended by a great labor; and I have been very anxious to discharge my duties as Provisional Governor, under the instructions of the President, in such a way as to promote the best interests of the State, and to ensure a restoration of our Constitutional relations to the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period.

We can entertain no hope that confidence and activity in business will be revived, or that our people can even

begin to renew their former prosperity until the State shall have been fully restored to her place in the Union. The greatest good of the present and of all coming generations, will be embodied in the practical fact that we are once more a part of the freest, proudest and most prosperous government in the world. As long as this fact is unrealized, the State must necessarily languish in all its interests, and instead of availing herself of her great natural advantages, and springing forward in competition with other States in the career of wealth and prosperity, she will become more and more impoverished.

Let us, then, omit nothing which may be deemed necessary, or even expedient, to attain the great end we have in view, to wit, the complete restoration of the State to all its Constitutional relations to the common government. Let the divisions and differences which exist among us, and which are calculated to obstruct the work of restoration, disappear under the influence of a more intense and a more devoted patriotism. He who does any thing now, whether by word or act, calculated or intended to embarrass the national administration, or to obstruct the work of restoration, incurs a grave responsibility, and can be no friend either to the Federal Union or to North-Carolina.

The Convention of the people of this State, recently in session, very wisely ordained,

1st, That the so-called ordinance of secession, adopted the 20th day of May, 1861, "is now, and at all times hath been, null and void," and that "the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North-Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect."

2d. That "slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited within the State."

3d. That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion. But that "all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof."

These are safe and proper steps in the right direction, and such as were expected of the representatives of a loyal people.

But, in order to remove the last obstacle in the way of restoration, it is indispensable that the Legislature shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the existence of slavery throughout the United States. I herewith transmit to you a communication on this subject, from Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and also a certified copy of the joint resolution which has passed Congress on the subject, approved February, 1st, 1865.

I beg leave, gentlemen, most respectfully and earnestly to urge on you the propriety of ratifying this amendment unanimously, at the earliest practicable moment. It is the wish of our best friend, the President of the United States, that this shall be done. Such ratification cannot fail to hasten our restoration to the Union, and thus lay anew for us and our children the foundations of permanent prosperity and glory.

Under the provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Convention at its late session, I have appointed the Hon. B. F. Moore, the Hon. Richard S. Donnell, and William S.

Mason, Esquire, Commissioners to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, and to designate such laws and parts of laws, now in force, as should be repealed, in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinance of the Convention abolishing the institution of slavery.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, of my readiness and anxiety to co-operate with you cordially and zealously in every thing which may be calculated to relieve our unfortunate and beloved State from her present depressed and unhappy condition.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

[DUPLICATE.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting :

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled "A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," approved February 1st, 1865; the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of States of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal
S. S. of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this second day of February, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A RESOLUTION SUBMITTING TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES A PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and porposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved, February 1, 1865.

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE EFFECT THAT THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE BE AND THEY ARE TO BE REQUIRED TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

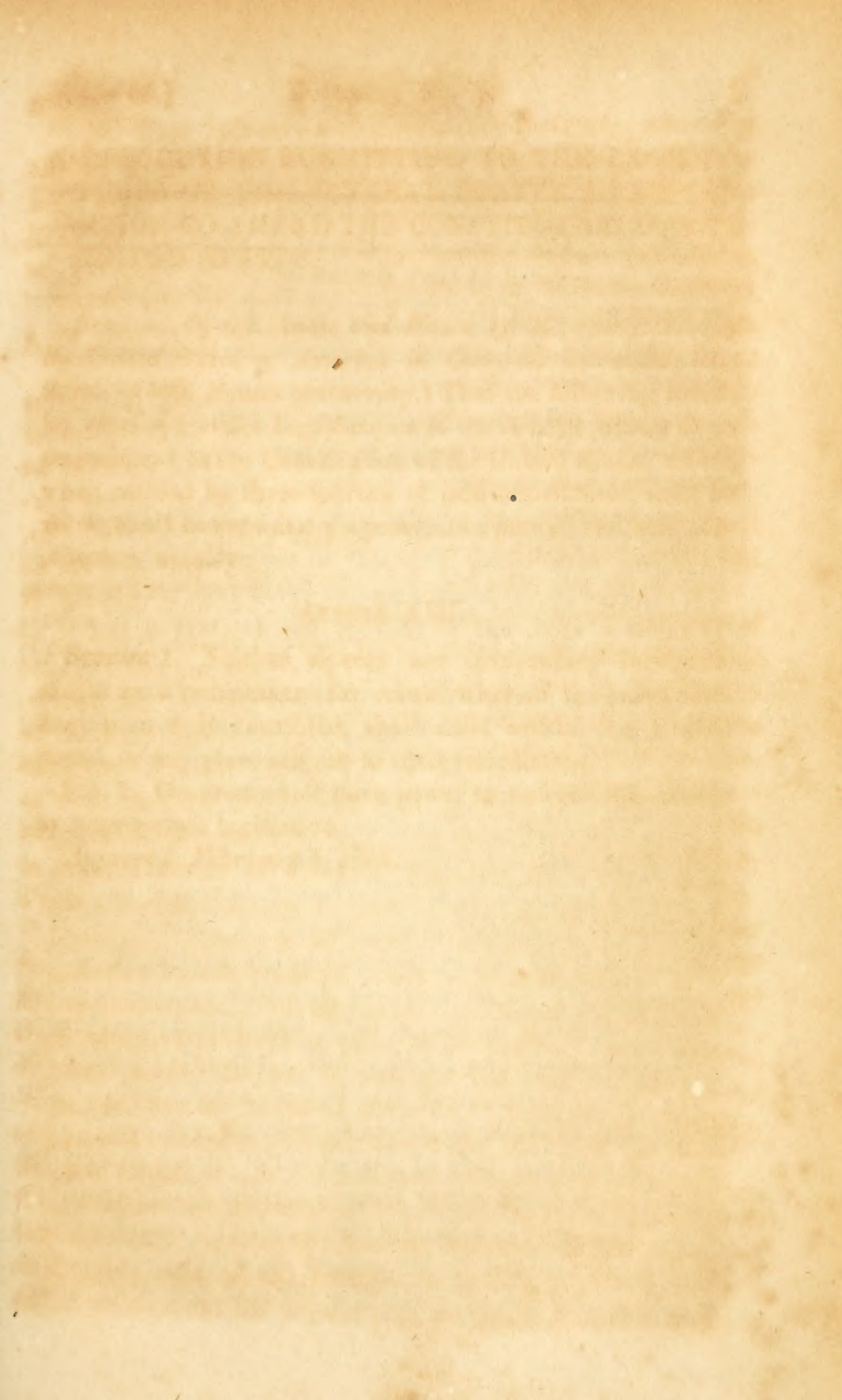
ANNO DOMINI 1851

Resolved, That the Commission of the Land Office be and they are to be required to report to the House of Representatives at the next session of the House of Representatives the results of their investigation into the matter of the lands belonging to the United States in the Territory of Arizona.

Approved: January 1, 1851.

Attest: My hand and the seal of the House of Representatives this 1st day of January, 1851.

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches in this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer, at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

2. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read.

3. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order :
1. The receiving of petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate ; 2. The Reports of Standing Committees ; 3. The Reports of Select Committees ; 4. Resolutions ; 5. Bills ; 6. Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table ; then, the orders of the day. But motions and messages proposing to elect officers shall always be in order.

4. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality ; and when two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker is to name the one who is first to

speaking. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question or nomination for office, without leave from the Senate; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any person, either by speaking, or by standing, or by passing between him and the Chair.

5. All bills and resolutions introduced shall pass, as a matter of course, the first reading.

6. If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

7. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and any motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

8. Questions may be stated by the Speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "Senators, as many as are of the opinion that, (as the case may be,) say Aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Speaker shall call on those in the affirmative of the question, to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the

affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall state the decision to the Senate and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate when any question was put from the Chair, shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been absent on some committee; and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.

9. When any member shall make a motion, which is not of course, he shall reduce the same to writing, if required.

10. In all cases of election by the Senate, the Speaker shall vote; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and when an equal decision is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

11. No member shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

12. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial or other paper, shall not be read, unless so ordered by the Senate.

13. Resolutions for the appropriations of public money, and all other resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information, and upon this reading shall not be subject to amendment, but may be amended on the second and third readings. And the Clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the order taken on each, in the order in which they are introduced, and they shall be taken up and considered as they stand on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered;

and the calendar shall be daily revised and kept on the Speaker's table for the inspection of members, and all bills shall be numbered and dispatched in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

14. All bills of a public nature, when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph, and held open for amendment.

15. After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provision shall not be introduced during the session.

16. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, if the bill, resolution or paper upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until 12 o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, it shall not again be called up.

17. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present shall not be required to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, short of the final question.

18. When a question may have been decided by the Senate, in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

19. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the hall; he shall designate who shall compose all committees

except when otherwise ordered ; and the Select Committees of the Senate shall consist of five members.

20. There shall be appointed by the Speaker the following committees, namely :

A Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

A Committee of Privileges and Elections.

A Committee of Claims.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on Internal Improvements.

A Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

A Committee on Banks and Currency.

A Committee on Corporations.

A Committee on Military Affairs, and

A Committee on Agriculture, consisting of seven members each.

21. When the Senate resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and appoint a Chairman ; and when upon any other occasion the Speaker wishes to leave the chair, he shall appoint a Speaker *pro tem.*

22. When a petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the Senate shall have been referred either to one of the standing or select committees, they shall, in their report on the petition, memorial or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the case referred.

23. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have power to have the same cleared.

24. No person except members of the House of Commons, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of

either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the hall of the Senate.

25. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker on any question of order, may appeal to the Senate.

26. When the Senate adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair.

27. Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by the majority of the Senate, and the Clerk shall keep a separate calendar of the same.

28. The rules for the government of the Senate shall not be amended or altered without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two-thirds of the members present; but the rules may be suspended temporarily for a special purpose, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

THOMAS SETTLE,

Speaker of the Senate.

By order: J. A. ENGLEHARD, *Clerk.*

RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. *It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches of this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the House.*

2. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned ; shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve decorum and order ; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question. but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, namely : " As many as are of the opinion that, (as the question may be,) say Aye ;" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, " As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count ; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair ; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except in case of sickness.

7. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or, unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division equal; in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. All Acts, Addresses and Joint Resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, or of the Conventions of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House.

12. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

11. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2d, the reports of Standing Com-

mittees ; 3d, the reports of Select Committees ; 4th, resolutions ; 5th, bills ; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day ; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

14. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceeding adjournment shall have preference of orders of the day, and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the House, shall be *viva voce*, unless there be but one nominee ; in which case appointments may be made on motion, and on such elections the roll shall be called a second time for absentees before the result is announced.

ON DECORUM AND DEBATES.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down ; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed ; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House, and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

19. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House; nor, when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is given, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit

or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting, or some member is speaking.

27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. No bill, petition, memorial, or other papers that may be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall have elapsed.

33. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the yeas and nays; and in taking

the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

34. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully avoided.

35. Any fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any temporary business of the House, when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on motion, to vote.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof; and to sustain such motion, two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

COMMITTEES.

41. Upon a motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and

those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

42. Seven Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz: a Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvements, a Committee on Privileges and Elections, and a Committee on Corporations. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Congressional District, and one at large, to be appointed by the Speaker. In addition to the above Standing Committees, the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial Circuit—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

43. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated “the Committee on the Judiciary.” There shall also be appointed on Monday of each week, a Select Committee of three, to be known as the Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills engrossed by order of the House.

44. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the persons first named on any Committee to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.

45. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

46. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk,

and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered ; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined ; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

47. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

48. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

49. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

50. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

51. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second, or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information ; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, " Shall this bill be rejected ? " If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

52. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a *separate* calendar of the *public and private* bills, in which they are introduced ; and all *private bills and private business only* shall be considered on Saturday of each week, and then in preference to all other business, unless the *House* shall otherwise direct—and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the calendar, except the revenue bill, and bills otherwise specially ordered. No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

54. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of public nature, shall be treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

55. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed, shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill ; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House.

56. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.

57. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

By order : SEATON GALES, *Clerk.*

JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence; and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in which it originated.

2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a Conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses, of the result of their conference.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Assistant Clerk of each House, unless otherwise ordered.

4. When a message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. After a bill shall have passed the House in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other House.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled, on suitable paper, by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a Joint Committee of three from the Senate, and five

from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be to carefully compare the enrollment with the Engrossed Bills, as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the Houses shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. The Committee in each House shall in all cases make in writing a statement of facts on which their report is founded; which statement, with all other papers on which any bill or resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other House.

12. The Committee on Finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House; the Committee on Public buildings and Grounds shall be a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Commons; the Library Committee shall be a joint standing committee consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively; the Committees on the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, the Insane Asylum, Military Affairs, Swamp Lands, and on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, shall be joint standing committees, consisting each of three members from the Senate and five from the House of Commons.

13. In all Joint Committees, the member first named on the committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such committee, shall convene the same, and when convened they shall choose their own Chairman.

14. Either House may make reference to any Joint Committee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such reference.

15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and numbered in regular order, except when communications are made to either House by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller or Secretary of the State, and ordered to be printed, they shall be designated "Executive Documents," and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner: One copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and two copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian required to have them neatly bound.

16. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be *viva voce*, and a Select Committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses. After the vote shall have been taken, said select committee shall confer together, and report the result of such election to their respective Houses.

17. The foregoing Rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North Carolina, until altered or amended.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Winstead,	Messrs. Jones, of Wake,
Blount,	Black,
Aycock,	McCleese.
Harris, of Franklin,	

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Harris, of Rutherford,	Messrs. Sanders,
Bullock,	Morgan,
Faison,	Stanford.
Gorrell,	

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Warren,	Messrs. Wilson,
Howard,	Leach, of Davidson,
Morehead,	Bogle.
Bynum,	

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Jones, of Columbus,	Messrs. Shoher,
Whitford,	Bogle,
Hall,	Pitchford.
Jones, of Wake,	

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Cowles,	Messrs. Isbell,
Snead,	McLean,
Aycock,	Garner,
	William

EDUCATION AND LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. Warren,
Shober,
Ferebee,
Howard,

Messrs. Leitch, of Robeson,
Donaho,
Boner.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Leach, of Davidson, Messrs. Wilson,
Eure, Boyd,
Jones, of Wake, Cowper.
Warren,

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Arendell,
Boyd,
Hall,
Keener,

Messrs. Latham,
Gash,
McEachern.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Covington,
Harris, of Franklin,
Coward,
Williams,

Messrs. Pitchford,
Faison,
Bullock.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Manly,	Messrs. Blackmer,
McAden,	Dargan,
Sharpe,	Jenkins, of Warren,
McKay,	Yellowley,
Moore, of Martin,	Chandler.
Gidney,	

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Hoke,	Messrs. Everett,
Burton,	Hutchison,
Davis, of Halifax,	Baxter,
Page,	Chadwick,
Smith, of Columbus,	Bryson.
McEachen,	

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Simmons,	Messrs. Burgess,
Newsom,	Foster,
Hodnett,	Rosebro,
Moore, of Chatham,	Furr,
Beasley,	Scoggins.
Palmer,	

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Henry,	Messrs. Allison,
Fairecloth, of Wayne,	Murphy,
Gidney,	Smith of Guilford,
Dalby,	McNair,
Horton,	Gaines.
Webb,	

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Jenkins, of Granv'le,	Messrs. Sharpe,
Cameron,	Caldwell,
Wilson,	Hyman,
Jones,	Cox,
Whitley,	Smith, of Cumberl'd.
Mott,	

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Wheeler,	Messrs. Luke,
Niven,	Thigpen,
Carson,	Lyon,
Black,	McGuire,
Henrahan,	Ferrell.
Lucas,	

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Sharpe,	Messrs. Dunn,
Murrill,	Russell,
Harrison,	Stilly,
Paschall,	Blair,
Blythe,	Bonner.
Williams,	

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Waugh,	Messrs. Faircloth, of Greene,
Arrington,	Faison,
McDonald,	Jenkins, of Gaston,
Shaw,	Melson,
Craige,	Flythe,
Dickey,	Barnett,
Lee, of Gates,	Whitley,
Davis, of Carteret,	Palmer

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Wiggins,
Bynum,
Morehead,
Jones, of Columbus,
Leitch, of Robeson,
Covington,
Cowper,
Whitford,

House Branch.

Messrs. Smith, of Hertford,
Rayner,
Cowan,
Murphy,
Thompson,
Holderby,
Harper,
Holmes.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Ferébee,
Cowles,
Eure.

House Branch.

Messrs. Webb,
Hyman,
Kenan,
Luke,
Marler.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Garner,
McEachen.

House Branch.

Messrs. Joyner,
Judkins,
Moore, of Alamance.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Gash,
Keener,
Harris, of Rutherford,

House Branch.

Messrs. Logan,
Hamilton,
Coates,
Crawford,
Matthews.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Latham,
Coward,
McCleese.

House Branch.

Messrs. Baxter,
Farrow,
Leigh, of Tyrrell,
Lucas,
McEachen.

ON LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Morehead,
Donaho,
Gorrell.

House Branch.

Messrs. Cameron,
Kenan,
Russell.

ON DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Arendell,
Eure,
Boner.

House Branch,

Messrs. McKay,
Jenkins, of Warren,
Allison,
Davis, of Halifax,
Craigie.

ON THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Blount,
Warren,
Arendell.

House Branch.

Messrs. Blackmer,
Yellowley,
Henry,
Waugh,
York.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA, &c.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina, assembled at Halifax, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution, or Form of Government for the State :

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina.

Section 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That, in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciencies.

Sec. 20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil, in a free government,

being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision ; and, as the former temporary line between North and South-Carolina was confirmed and extended by commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeable to the order of the late King George the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern boundary of this State, as follows : *that is to say*, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake at or near the mouth of Little River, being the southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude ; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, water, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeable to said charter of King Charles are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise, notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of rights shall not prejudice any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. *And provided also*, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals,

- holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them.

December the 17th day, A. D., 1776 ; read the third time, and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONSTITUTION or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North-Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late Sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British Legislature, declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act. And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery. In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place. And whereas, the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are, and forever shall be, free and independent States. Wherefore, in our pre-

sent state, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that a government should be established in this State: Therefore, We, the Representatives of the Freemen of North-Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a Constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit:

SECTION I.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsberough and Halifax.]

SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

(*Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets, []

SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election; and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same [county] of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons: *Provided always*, That this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

SECTION XI.

That all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or

place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State ; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General,] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field Officers of the Militia, and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office ;

and that four members shall be a quorum ; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present ; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent ; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all Grants and Commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia ; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same ; he also may, by and with the advice of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly, and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly,

or the law shall otherwise direct ; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly ; and may exercise all the other executive powers of Government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned and according to the laws of the State ; and on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, [or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.]

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means becomes vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI.

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, maladministration, or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially] appoint a Secretary for this State.

SECTION XXV.

That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other

State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION XXIX.

The no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold re-

ligious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective counties in this State, shall in future be **recommended to** the Governor for the time being, by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehavior, absence, or inability.

SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: *Provided*, that no ap-

pointment in the Militia, or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SECTION XXXVI.

That all Commissions and Grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION XXXVII.

That the Delegates for this State to the Continental Congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superceded in the meantime, in the same manner: and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.

SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or Coroners, and Constables in each county within this State.

SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall beailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

SECTION XLII.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION XLIII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION XLIII.

The future Legislature of this State shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest

against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals..

SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Asaembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

This Constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish Government agreeable to the mode herein before prescribed.

December the 18th, 1776, read the third time and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, JR., *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North-Carolina, by an act passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North-Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State: and did further direct, that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North-Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments; And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed; and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid, was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North-Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh

of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE 1.

SECTION 1.

The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session, after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the Districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial District, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial District.

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal popu-

lation, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION II.

Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected

from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank ; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck ; the 3d district of Gates and Chowan ; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell ; the 5th district, Northampton ; the 6th district, Hertford ; the 7th district, Bertie ; the 8th district, Martin ; the 9th district, Halifax ; the 10th district, Nash ; the 11th district, Wake ; the 12th district, Franklin ; the 13th district, Johnston ; the 14th district, Warren ; the 15th district, Edgecombe ; the 16th district, Wayne ; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir ; the 18th district, Pitt ; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde ; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones ; the 21st district, Craven ; the 22d district, Chatham ; the 23d district, Granville ; the 24th district, Person ; the 25th district, Cumberland ; the 26th district, Sampson ; the 27th district, New Hanover ; the 28th district, Duplin ; the 29th district, Onslow ; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus ; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond ; the 32d district, Anson ; the 33d district, Cabarrus ; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery ; the 35th district, Caswell ; the 36th district, Rockingham ; the 37th district, Orange ; the 38th district, Randolph ; the 39th district, Guilford ; the 40th district, Stokes ; the 41st district, Rowan ; the 42d district, Davidson ; the 43d district, Surry ; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe ; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy ; the 46th district, Lincoln ; the 47th district, Iredell ; the 48th district, Rutherford ; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon ; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg ; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of

Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Rardolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancey, shall elect one member each.

SECTION III.

Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation

may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION IV.

In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear, that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II

The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as the members of the General Assembly are elected.

He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Contested elections for Governor, shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attending before the General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Suprior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence.

SECTION II.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the

Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years ; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively ; nor shall any alteration take place

until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voter of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows:—No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION III.

Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained

shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred und thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

*Be it Ordained and declared by the delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the polls be opened by the respective sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*,"—those of a contrary opinion, "*Rejection*."*

Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amendments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor to the people of the State. And

thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: Provided, however, That the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify, that the within Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an ordinance of the said Convention; that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me duly opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do therefore certify, declare and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State, have become part of the Constitution, and, as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State
[L. S.] to countersign the same, and to affix the GREAT
SEAL of the State hereunto.

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December,
A. D., eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

By the Governor:

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, At the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively: and whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section *one* of article *four* of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of

November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [*Ratified the 11th day of December, 1856.*]

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACT TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF
THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE
CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

WHEREAS, At the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to

agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring*, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days' notice having been given in ten newspapers.

SECTION II.

Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857,

shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in the said counties, for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North-Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment: and if any such court or courts shall fail to make such appointments, or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, at any precinct, with the advice of one Justice of the Peace, or if no Justice be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector where the court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SECTION III.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in each and every county in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one day, from the hour of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment; those desiring such amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Not Approved." That said sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Saturday

Following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SECTION IV.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SECTION V.

Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the Solicitor of the circuit before the Superior Court of the county.

SECTION VI.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two Houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereunto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment

has been ratified by the people of North-Carolina ; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid. [*Ratified the 8th day of January, 1857.*]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The last General Assembly, by an act entitled "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows :

"Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina :"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted*

by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring; That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the sheriffs of the respective counties at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of [L. S.] North-Carolina, at the Executive office in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 18, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "*Approved*;" and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "*Not Approved*."

And whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed amendment, in the several counties of the State has been duly certified and returned to me by the sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the

State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "Approved," and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "Not Approved."

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North-Carolina, that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

By the Governor:

THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North-Carolina in Convention Assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State. [Ratified in Convention, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

JAS. H. MOORE, *Secretary of the Convention.*

R. C. BADGER, *Assistant Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Nov. 20, 1788.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, a new convention be recommended, for the purpose of reconsidering the new constitution held out by the federal convention as a government for the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the annual election to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in August next, to vote for five persons in each county, and one person in each borough-town having a right to representation agreeable to the constitution of this State, to sit as a State Convention, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed federal constitution for the future government of the United States, and on such amendments, if any, as shall or may be made to the said constitution by a Convention of the States previous to the meeting of the said Convention of this State; which election shall be conducted agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Assembly; and every citizen within this State, being a freeholder, shall be eligible to a seat in the said Convention, sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Resolved, That the sheriffs of the counties in this State, do advertise and notify the people of their counties and boroughtowns, of the time, place, and purpose of holding said election, at the same time, and in the same manner, as the law requires them to advertise elections for members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the persons so elected to serve in a State Convention, do assemble and meet together on the third Monday in November, at such place as shall be appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the said Constitution, and on the amendments, if any; and if approved of by them, to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of this State, and make report thereof to Congress and to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this Assembly, to the Convention which is to meet on the third Monday in November to reconsider the new Constitution, that they also consider the propriety of allowing the town of Fayetteville a member to represent the said town, on the same terms with the other district towns in this State.

ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.

JOHN SITGREAVES, S. C.

IN CONVENTION, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1789.

WHEREAS the general Convention which met in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of government, in the following words, namely:—

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen,

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons: The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chose

three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall chose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent

members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives ; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States ; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States : and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

12. To provide and maintain a navy;

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings ;—and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of

war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than

one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his ser-

vices, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: ~~namely~~

‘I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, **protect**, and defend the constitution of the United States.’

SECTION II

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies

that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects,

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make:

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed

by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the State so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President, and deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

DELAWARE.
GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANIEL OF ST THOMAS JENIFER,
DANIEL CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.,

NORTH-CAROLINA.
WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CH'S. PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest,

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of government.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, *President.*

By order, J. HUNT, *Secretary.*

IN CONVENTION, MONDAY, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT: the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

1. *Resolved*, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States, in Congress assembled, should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected. That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States, in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

IN CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1787.

SIR,

1. We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

2. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men, is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

3. It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

4. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and conces-

sion which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

5. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish. With great respect, we have the honor to be, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

By unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

His Excellency the President of Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment

ment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger ; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put into jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor ; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-

dent. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., December 2, 1865.

HON. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker of House of Commons :

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit the Report of Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, which you will please submit to the House of Commons.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Prov. Governor.

Mr. President
And Gentlemen of the Board :

To complete the years' history of the Institution, it is necessary to furnish you with the statistics and general concerns of the Asylum for the month of October just closed, so that the two statements shall be taken as my annual report to your Board.

In the month of October there were admitted six patients, 5 males and 1 female. In the same time, there were discharged thirteen, 10 males and 3 females; of these, one was cured, three were removed by friends, and nine died, leaving in the house; on the first day of this month a total of 147 inmates, 81 males and 66 females.

Of this total number, there are 41 paying and 106 indigent patients. Heretofore the proportion of paying patients to the indigent has been rather more than one-third; now it is less, and, in all probability, will continue so for the present, if not for several years to come, owing to the reduced pecuniary circumstances of many, who until lately, have found no difficulty in meeting their obligations for board.

Of the admissions in October, 3 were *colored*, making the total admission of this class since the 13th of April last, of eleven. Their presence in the wards continues to be a source of serious annoyance to the other patients, and a fruitful source of embarrassment to those in authority. Their location among those who would likely be less disturbed by their presence, was the only alternative left for their disposal; but even among these, discontent and dissatisfaction have existed, while with them, embarrassment and restlessness have likewise prevailed. As yet no provision has been made for their support while in the Institution, nor is there any reason to believe, as far as I know, that such provision will be made by the authorities, under whose orders they have been committed.

For their future admission into the Institution, as well as for their support while in it, the present time and occasion seem appropriate for the expression of your views as to the best modes to be adopted.

With respect to their admission, it is suggested that one ward in each department be exclusively set apart for each sex, and at the same time keep up a distinct separation of the two sexes. The only objection which could be urged

against such an arrangement being, that of the reduction of the accommodations for those for whom the building was originally designed. In view, however, of the large increase of the free colored people of the State, it will behoove those in authority to make some provision for the unfortunates among them, and in consideration of the present as well as prospective embarrassment of its citizens, which will utterly preclude the least hope for a separate or distinct building being erected for them, it may be reasonably expected that a portion of this building will be called into requisition for their accommodation.

With respect to the means of their support, common justice seems to require, and sound policy to suggest, that for their maintenance in the Asylum, a tax should be levied upon the colored people of the State.

Supplies for daily consumption continue to be drawn from the military authorities of such articles as the commissariat can furnish.

The want of funds with which to meet the daily requisites for other and equally important articles, and with which to remunerate the employees (many of whom have received no compensation for nearly a year,) together with the demands for articles furnished at different periods of the year, render the management of the Institution exceedingly embarrassing to your Superintendent. Besides these difficulties, others are pressing upon him from the exhausted stock of material for clothing, bedding, &c.

Among the many and heavy losses sustained by the Institution during the past year, by no means the least, is that of the products of the garden—brought about by the removal of the fencing and the occupation of its grounds by the U. S. troops. Heretofore, the value of these products, both pecuniarily and as a dietetic element have been almost incalculable; and of course the comfort of the household during the year has been impaired to that extent from their loss.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that arrangements be made for the restoration of the fencing during the winter months, to provide for a crop in the next season. As lumber is both difficult of procurement and costly, the grounds can be closed with a ditch, and suitable height of fencing placed upon the top of the embankment. Special reference to this subject is again made because of its great importance to the Institution, in which I am sure you fully sympathize and concur in the conviction that to secure the end you will deem all proper efforts as justifiable for its accomplishment.

Owing to injuries done the gas apparatus, and inability to replace the missing portions, except from some of the Northern cities, the Institution is still without light, except to a very limited degree, furnished by a few candles. Steps have been taken to procure the needful fixtures, which will be looked for in a very short time. The entire roofing of one of the reservoirs has been removed also, and for the want of lumber, or the means with which to purchase it, for replacing the covering, remains in an exposed condition.

Since making a report to the Governor, on the 30th of September, in which the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is proposed as the estimate for the coming year's support subsequent reflection has satisfied me upon the insufficiency of that amount, and I therefore now advise that the same be increased to thirty thousand. This conclusion is based upon the fact of the advancing tendency of prices in all articles of subsistence, and secondly, upon the reduced amount of the paying Patients' Fund.

The past, as the three preceding three years, has been fruitful with anxiety and even distress, alike to the inmates as those superintending them.

Although each succeeding year of the past four has been characterized by increasing difficulties, in the one just closed there was such an accumulation of trials and perplexities as were well calculated to bring on despair. The assertion is

hazarded that no family in the broad limits of the State has encountered an equal amount of difficulty in the procurement of subsistence supplies. Then came the loss of all its pecuniary resources on the 13th of April last, with the serious injuries to some, and the total destruction of other important fixtures of the establishment—the want of discipline over its domestics, in consequence of the radical change in their social position, and the demoralization resulting from the loss of privacy to the buildings, so essential to be observed in such an Institution. Such are some of the many hindrances which have beset my official path of duty, and rendered its execution oftentimes both painful and difficult. Now that the great cause is removed, with the prospect of a speedy removal of others of less magnitude, there is ground of hope that the coming year will be marked by more agreeable events and happier hours.

ED. C. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

November 1st, 1865.

TREASURER'S REPORT

*To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina
30th September, 1865.*

By my report of 30th September, 1864, there remained in my hands,	\$	409	12
Since which time I have received from Public Treasurer of North-Carolina,		330,000	
From Pay Patients in Oct., 1864,	\$	2,172	15
" " " " Nov., "		4,092	65
" " " " Dec., "		4,805	16
" " " " Jan., 1865,		7,624	
" " " " Feb., "		5,865	
" " " " Mar., "		5,174	50
		29,733	46
Making whole amount receipts in Confederate money,	\$	360,142	58

Up to the time of the arrival of the United States Army I had expended in Confederate money:			
For Bacon, 3,239 pounds,		22,229	50
" Pork, 16,896 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		94,975	03
" Mutton, 964 "		1,948	
" Beef, 24,135 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		46,253	90
" Poultry, 627 chickens, 67 turkeys, 3 ducks and 1 goose,		4,206	
" Eggs, 682 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,		2,611	61
" Butter, 860 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,		7,065	86
" Lard, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		1,097	
" Flour 88 barrels and 43 lbs.,		24,653	88
" Groceries, Coffee, vinegar, pepper, &c.,		1,494	25
" Potatoes, 93 bushels,		1,111	50
" Peas, 576 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		5,075	25
" Fruit, melons, apples, peaches, berries,		240	
" Vegetables, cabbages, onions, turnips,		1,713	
" Wheat, 295 bushels,		7,675	
" Sugar, 50 pounds,		550	
" Corn, 1,545 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,		21,775	25
" Rice, 1,795 pounds,		3,350	35

For Molasses, 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons,	\$ 1,916 50
" Provisions, lot fish,	150
" Meal, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	1,498 10
" Salt, 77 "	2,311
" Support account,	3,000
" Forage, fodder, hay, shucks, &c.,	4,189 50
" Clothing,	8,325 40
" Freight and Hauling,	2,407 37
" Wood, 642 cords,	11,053 88
" Other fuel, 327 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels coal,	1,372 13
" Counties expenses,	120
" Monies ret'n'd to pay patients on leaving,	773 75
" Iron and brass work,	4,967 50
" Repairs,	1,082 65
" Postage,	30 80
" Building, work on,	888 50
" Household utensils,	105
" General expendit're or unclassified acc'ts.	773 20
" Light, 660 galls. oil,	6,403 76
" Amusements, violin and guitar strings,	75
" Wages, to attendants,	1,561 75
" Salaries, to officers,	3,025
" Hardware,	1,666 98
" Directors' expenses,	45
" Farm,	139 75
" Negro hire,	2,367 50
" Stationery,	101 50
" Soap, 833 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds,	1,677 75
" Liquors, for medical purposes, 85 gals.,	3,633 40
" Live stock, 1 cow and 1 mare,	835
" Medicines,	4,000
" Steward's traveling expenses buying supplies,	207
Making whole amount expended,	\$ 318,632 05
Deducting which from whole amount of receipts as above,	360,142 55
Leaves the amount of	\$ 41,510 53
in the hands of the Treasurer of the Asylum in Confederate money on the 15th of April, when said money ceased to have value.	

In March last, when Raleigh was considered in danger of capture by the United States army, and the treasure and archives of the State were taken to Greensboro' for safety, I accompanied the officers of the State having them in charge, taking with me the valuables and money belonging to the Asylum. While in Greensboro', it was thought that that place was in imminent danger of immediate capture by General Stoneman's command; the effects of the State were ordered to be removed from Greensboro', and it was thought that any point they could be carried to would be in danger; the train that immediately preceded the one on which the States' effects were to be removed, was in fact captured at r near Jamestown, a few miles from Greensboro'. Thinking that the ten thousand dollars of old North-Carolina six per cent. coupon bonds, then in my possession, the property of the Asylum, issued for the purpose of building a wall around the Institution, were in danger of capture, and having been advised by the President of your Board before leaving Raleigh to destroy them in case of danger of capture, and acting with the advice of the officers of the State then present, I burnt the said bonds with all the accumulated coupons, none of which had ever been cut off, in the presence of P. A. Wiley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Public Treasurer, Richard Bradley, Jr., Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to Governor Vance, Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier of Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Greensboro', and M. S. Robins, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Literary Fund of North-Carolina, and herewith submit their certificate to that effect. The Public Treasurer of North-Carolina was not in Greensboro' on that day, or I should also have advised with him on the subject.

Below I submit an account of receipts and disbursements from the occupation of Raleigh by the United States army, to the 30th September, 1865, inclusive, in U. S. currency:

Received for board Pay Patients,
 " " cattle and hogs sold,

\$ 274
 35

309

Expended,

For advertising,

" Butter, 53½ pounds,

12

" Wages to attendants and
 servants,

19 33

200 63

" Mutton, 153 pounds,

18 25

" Carpenters' work,

7 50

" Poultry and Groceries,

6 85

" Machinery and Hardware,

27 80

" Wood and Teams,

5

" Fruit and Vegetables,

9 65

" Stationery,

1 10

\$ 308 11

Leaving in my hands 30th September, 1865,
 unexpended balance of eighty-nine cents.

89

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,

Treas. and Sec. to the Board.

Doc. No. 4.]

[SESS. 1865-'66.]

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA. }
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1865. }

HON. S. F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker House Commons.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit the Report of the President and Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which you please submit to the House of Commons for their consideration.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't.

W. W. HOLDEN
Provisional Governor.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14, 1865.

His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor of N. C.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit the report of the Principal of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, showing the operations

of the Institution from September 1st, 1864, to September 1st, 1865, and its condition at the present time.

After a careful estimate of the probable cost of supporting the Institution during the next year, the Board of Directors are of the opinion that it will require about \$20,000. During the session ending September 1st, 1861, \$15,000 was drawn from the Public Treasury, with 62 pupils in attendance. Last session 84 pupils were in attendance, and from present prospects this number will be increased when the Institution resumes operations. With the large increase in the price of provisions, clothing, &c., in many instances more than 100 per cent, we think the above estimate will be barely sufficient to support the Institution.

It is the intention of the Board to see that the *strictest economy* shall be practiced in the future management of the Institution, and they express the hope that as they have been enabled through the liberality of the State to carry it on successfully amid the difficulties of the past four years, that the same noble spirit will guarantee its support in the future.

I am sir, very respectfully yours,

W. H. McKEE,

President of the Board.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 1st, 1865.

To the President and Board of Directors of the

N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received a communication from His Excellency, Governor Holden, requesting me to prepare a report of the condition of the Institution, I beg leave to submit the following statement of its operations from September 1st, 1864, to September 1st, 1865.

During the session ending June 30th, 1864, eighty-four pupils were in attendance, twenty-eight blind, and fifty-six deaf and dumb. Of this number, only fifteen were pay pupils, the remainder being clothed, fed and educated at the expense of the State.

The stock of provisions secured for the support of the Institution being exhausted early in May, and having no funds to purchase more, Dr. Fisher, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, and myself, called on Major General Schofield, who was then commanding the Department of North-Carolina, and made a statement of the condition of the Institutions under our charge. He readily offered to give any assistance in his power to enable us to carry on our operations, and ordered the Commissary Department to issue such rations as might be necessary for our support. Since the 20th of May, 1865, I have received the necessary supplies of provisions from this source, with the exception of a few articles purchased with funds received from the mechanical departments.

It gives me pleasure in this connection to acknowledge the many acts of kindness received from General Ruger, (who succeeded General Schofield,) and the officers in his command. Among them I may particularly mention Col. J. A. Campbell, Adjutant General; Col. J. F. Boyd, Q. M.; Col. Barriger, C. S., and Capt. A. M. Garoutte, A. Q. M., who have always been ready and willing to lend me any assistance needed in their several departments.

At the close of the session I sent home all of the pupils except thirteen, who are forced to remain here from various causes.

For a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution from September 1st, 1864, to May 29th, 1865, in Confederate currency, I beg leave to refer you to the report of Samuel H. Young, Esq., Treasurer of the Institution, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Samuel H. Young, Treasurer, in account with the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DR.		
To cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1864,		\$ 1,485 50
To cash received from Lit. Fund,		61,000 00
To cash received from Pub. Treas.		117,000 00
From the Pr'cipal, Shoe Sh'p acts.,		24,637 75
From the Pr'cip'l, Print. Office ac.,		12,919 50
From the Princip'l, Book Bind. ac.,		11,796 40
From the Pr'cip'l Broom Shop ac.,		1,905 50
From Principal, Casket Subscrip.,		90
From Principal, Pay Pupils,		1,322 45
Miscellaneous,		674 50
		<hr/>
		\$232,831 60
CR.		
By cash paid out as per vouchers,		
from No. 1, to No. 327,	\$ 224,471 40	
Balance cash in hand,	8,360 20	\$ 232,831 60

SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*

We owe accounts in Confederate currency to the amount of \$18,663 91. We have also borrowed about two hundred bushels of corn, which will have to be returned, according to agreement during the ensuing year. Other accounts not yet presented, will perhaps increase the amount due in Confederate currency to about \$20,000.

By reference to the Auditor's Report, it will be seen that the sum of \$18,273 50 is due the mechanical departments for work done, a large amount of which can be collected as soon as the proper manner for the settlement of such accounts is determined.

Since May 29th, 1865, I have received for work done in

the mechanical departments, the following amounts in U. S. currency :

Printing Office,	\$ 1,012 00
Book Binder,	837 13
Shoe Shop,	285 75
Broom Shop,	31 50

Total, \$2,166 38

This amount has been expended in part payment of salaries for materials, labor, provisions, &c., per vouchers.

We owe in U. S. currency :

Balance on salaries to September 1st, 1865,	\$2,316 45
Sundry accounts,	641 12

Total, \$2,957 57

In addition to the amount already collected, there is due for work done in the mechanical departments to this time, \$2,045 02, which amount will be collected as soon as possible, and applied to the payment of our indebtedness.

For a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Institution, and the condition of the mechanical departments, I beg leave to refer you to the Auditor's report.

It is to be hoped that we can make arrangements to resume the regular exercises of the Institution at an early date, as it is highly important that no time should be lost by those unfortunate children, to whom this Institution offers the only means of obtaining an education.

I hold myself ready to give any other information which may be desired.

Very respectfully,

WILLIE J. PALMER,

Principal.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

Showing the Expenditures of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from September 1st, 1864, to May 29th, 1865, in Confederate currency :

Amount of accounts due last session,		9,398	25
Provisions as follows :			
Flour,	24,220	97	
Meal,	4,620	05	
Sugar,	60		
Coffee,	20		
Sorghum Syrup,	8,267	50	
Butter,	1,106	94	
Eggs,	451	75	
Bacon,	42,480	25	
Beef,	19,767	29	
Fresh meat, Fish, Fowls, &c.,	1,513	17	
Lard,	8,906	19	
Salt,	925	60	
Vegetables and Fruits,	5,000	50	
Sundries, Provisions,	964	80	118,305
Provender,	5,560	05	
Washing and Soap,	3,781	90	
Wood,	8,530	50	
Light and Gas bills,	2,650	50	
Servant's Hire,	550		
Wages and Labor,	650		
Furniture,	2,633		
Repairs and Improvements,	1,906	75	
Clothing,	1,040	88	
Books, Stationary and Postage,	69		
Medicine,	30		
Drayage, Express and R. R. Freight.	2,559	83	
Travelling Ex., Pupils, Officers, &c.,	583		
Miscellaneous Expenditure,	1,857		32,402
Printing Office,	7,302	80	
Book Bindery,	10,589	50	
Shoe Shop,	34,656	33	
Broom Shop,	5,092	50	
			57,641
Salaries,			13
			6,725
			224,471
			80

REPORT OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS.

*Of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
and the Blind from September 1st, 1864, to May 29th,
1865, in Confederate Currency :*

BOOK BINDERY.

By value of materials on hand May 29, 1865,	2,789	90	
By cash received for work done,	9,829		
“ work done for the Institution,	20		
“ amount due for work done,			
From Confederate Government, \$1,841			
“ State of N. C., 524			
“ Individuals, &c, 5,219	7,584		20,222 90
To amount of Expenditures for labor, materials, &c.,			10,589 50
Balance in favor of Book Bindery,			9,633 40

PRINTING OFFICE.

By value of materials on hand May 29, 1865,	900		
By cash received,	12,445		
“ work done for Institution,	825		
“ amount due for work done.			
For Confederate Governm't, \$ 90			
“ State of N. C., 1,616 50			
“ Individuals, &c., 3,270 50	4,977		19,147
To amount of Expenditures for materials, labor, &c.,			7,302 80
Balance in favor of Printing office,			11,844 20

SHOE SHOP.

By value of materials on hand May 29, 1865,	5,100	25	
By cash received for work done,	21,576		
“ work done for Institution,	6,868		
“ amount due for work done,	8,968		42,512 25
To amount of Expenditures for materials, labor, &c.,			34,656 33
Balance in favor of Shoe Shop,			7,855 92

BROOM SHOP.

By value of Broom Corn on hand May 29th, 1865,	4,500		
By cash received for brooms sold,	1,761		
“ brooms used by Institution,	380		
“ amount due for brooms,	916		7,557
To amount of expenditures for materials, labor, &c.,			5,092 50
Balance in favor of Broom Shop,			2,464 50

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINK- ING FUND.

*To the General Assembly of the
State of North Carolina :*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the "act to create a Sinking Fund," have the honor to report: That by their last report, bearing date the 10th day of Dec. 1864, the Fund, over and above Rail Road stocks, then consisted of the assets following, that is to say: Bonds of this State being 8 per ct. interest, to the amount of seven hundred and thirty-five thousand (735,000) dollars, principal money, and other bonds of this State bearing 6 per cent. interest, one million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred (1,637,500) dollars principal money, and of Bonds of the Confederate States, bearing 7 per cent. interest, to the amount of one hundred and fifty-six thousand (156,000) dollars principal money, and a cash balance of nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty cents, (\$947 20) in the Public Treasury—making an aggregate of

two millions five hundred and nine thousand, four hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$2,509,447 20,) rating those securities at their nominal value. Upon that report, and all their former proceedings in the investment and management of the Fund, the undersigned therein requested, that an investigation should be made by a Committee of the Legislature, in order to ascertain whether the accounts were correct or not, and that those proceedings might receive the approval or disapproval of the General Assembly. Accordingly such an examination was made by a committee, and the acts of the Commissioners were honored by the full sanction of the Legislature. Since the date of that report, farther sums have been received to the amount of eight hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and eighty-five (870,285) dollars, as set forth in the account hereto annexed, marked "A." It is proper to mention here, that all of those receipts, (with the exception mentioned below,) were in notes or certificates of the Confederate States, inasmuch as the assets of the Rail Roads, out of which alone the dividends could be made, consisted entirely of such funds, and therefore the dividends could be expected in those funds alone. In discharge however of the large dividend of \$750,000, by the North-Carolina Rail Road in February last, and as part thereof, the sum of \$131,220 was liquidated by Confederate 6 per cent. non-taxable Bonds to the amount of \$97,200 principal money, at a premium of \$34,020, making together the sum of \$131,220—the same being the price at which the Rail Road received them from the Government for transportation and freight, and at which they were estimated in declaring and paying the dividends among the stockholders. Deducting the said sum of \$131,200, (as an investment,) from the said amount of the old balance, and receipts this year, the balance of cash remains in the treasury of \$740,012 20,

That balance however, consists entirely of bonds and certificates of the Confederate States, and from the state of the country, could not be invested before the dissolution of these States and is therefore wholly lost. Such is the fate also of the other Confederate Bonds belonging to the Fund, all of which the Commissioners purchased from the Public Treasurer for the relief of the Treasury at the time, as he was ordered by the Legislature to sell them, and at the time and when pressed for money to defray the current wants of the treasury.

The undersigned further report, that on the invasion of this State by the troops of the United States, and their rapid approach to the capitol, much danger was apprehended by Governor Vance, Mr. Treasurer Worth and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the capital might be captured, and the securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, might fall into the hands of the enemy; and that they all thought it to be then proper that they should avail themselves of the authority in them vested by the Statute in such case provided, to burn the Bonds of this State thus held for the Fund. Accordingly on the 15th day of March last, the said 8 per cent Bonds of this State to the amount of \$735,000, and the said 6 per cent Bonds of this State to the amount of \$1,637,500, were burned by them in the office of the Public Treasurer, and certificates were given by the Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for those two several amounts in the place of the said bonds, and bearing the same interest as the bonds, which certificates are now in the treasury.

As those Bonds of the State were all given during the war, and for the purposes of the war, the undersigned suppose that by force of the Ordinance of the Convention recently passed, they are now of no value. Such is also the case in respect of the Confederate securities by reason of the

dissolution of that Government. The result therefore, of the military events of the year, and of the operation of the ordinance of the Convention, is, that the Sinking Fund is reduced in its assets, to the stocks held by the State in certain Rail Roads. By the acts of the General Assembly, the power is vested in the undersigned to sell those stocks. But hitherto, they have thought it advisable not to exercise that power, nor are they now inclined to do so of themselves, without some direction on the subject from the Legislature. Probably the price to be got in the market, would be much below par, while the real value of the stocks will, with much probability, increase greatly with the return of prosperity, giving increased profits to the Roads. But it is possible that an advantageous exchange may be made of those stocks for Bonds of the State issued before the late war. And if the General Assembly should deem such an exchange advisable, the undersigned would endeavor faithfully to execute it upon such terms as may be prescribed.

In the report of the 10th December, 1864, the undersigned brought to the notice of the General Assembly for its revision, the several acts by which the Rail Roads are taxed for the purposes of the general revenue and by the courts of the several counties through which the roads run. The objections to those acts are therein pointed out, as resting on three principles: The first, that to the extent of the general revenue raised, the profits of the roads are transferred from the Sinking Fund to the Treasury. The second, that in the roads, in which the State is a stock-holder, the State is in fact, taxed for the benefit of certain counties. And the third, that the acts operate with partiality in favor of those counties only through which the roads run, to the exclusion and prejudice of all the other, and much the larger number of counties. Those reasons plainly point to the repeal of those provisions, as having been improvidently

passed. The subject was not acted on by the last Legislature, because by the course of events, the meeting of the General Assembly in May did not take place. But the undersigned beg leave to refer to their former report, and call the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS RUFFIN, *Chmn.*

W. H. EDWARDS,

D. L. SWAIN.

December 13th, 1865.

(A.)

Sinking Fund of North-Carolina in account with the Public Treasurer.

1864.		
Dec. 31.	By balance,	\$ 947 20
1865.		
Feb. 2,	By dividend, No. 8, from N. C. R. R.	750,000
M'ch. 1,	" 6 months interest to 1st Jan., 1865,	
	on \$136,000 Coupon Bonds, 7's,	4,760
	By 6 months interest to 1st Jan., 1865,	
	on 73,500 State Coupon Bonds, 6's,	2,205
	By 6 months interest to 1st Jan., 1865,	
	on 1,564,000 Certificates,	46,920
	By 6 months interest to 1st March, 1865,	
	on 444,000 State Bonds, 8's,	17,760
	By 6 months interest to 1st March, 1865,	
	on 291,000 State Bonds, 8's,	11,640
	By sale of 7 non-taxable Bonds, at par,	7,000
	" Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Bonds,	10,000
		\$851,232 20
	By amount paid by R. & G. R. R. Co.,	20,000
		\$871,232 20
	CONTRA.	
Feb. 2,	To non-taxable Coupon Bonds,	
	on account of dividend No. 8,	
	from N. C. R. R.,	\$97,200
	To premium on the same, 35	
	per cent.,	34,020
		131,220
	Balance due,	\$ 740,012 20

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Secretary Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER, }
 14th December, 1865. }

Ordered to be printed

Wm. E. Rorer, Printer in the State

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER ON NORTH CAROLINA
LINE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
AND THE BLIND

The Commission on the North Carolina Institution for the
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, beg leave to submit the
following report to the General Assembly.

They learn from the report of the Principal and Directors,
submitted to the General Assembly, that the Institution for the
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, during the session
ending June 30, 1884, eighty-four pupils were in attendance,
being the largest number ever present during any previous
session. The work of provision secured for the Institution
being expended early in May, upon a reorganization of the
Institution, the Commission on the North Carolina Institution for the
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, beg leave to submit the following
report to the General Assembly, as ordered by the Commission on the
North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The Commission, after entering upon the
discharge of its duties as Provisional Commission, to ex-
amine the old Board of Trustees, who had shown both
the zeal and energy manifested in the discharge of their

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Committee on the North Carolina Institution, for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, beg leave to submit the following report:

They learn from the report of the Principal and Directors, submitted to his Excellency, Gov. Holden, and laid before the Convention and Legislature, that during the session ending June 20th, 1865, eighty-four pupils were in attendance being the largest number ever present during any previous session. The stock of provision secured for the Institution being exhausted early in May, upon a representation of the facts to Maj. Gen. Schofield, then Commanding the Department of North Carolina, he ordered the Commissary Department to issue such rations as were necessary for the support of all connected with the Institution. The same order has been continued up to the present time.

His Excellency, Gov. Holden, after entering upon the discharge of his duties as Provisional Governor, re-appointed the old Board of Directors, who had shown from the zeal and energy manifested in the discharge of their

duties for many years, that they were deeply interested in the prosperity of the Institution; the Committee hereby endorse the action of Gov. Holden in their reappointment.

At the close of the session, June 30th, 1865, all of the pupils except thirteen were sent home. These were forced to remain from various causes. Since that time the Board of Directors have deemed it best, owing to the want of funds and other causes, not to resume the regular exercises of the school until directed to do so by the Legislature.

Two of the mechanical departments connected with the Institution, the Printing office and Book Binding have continued in operation up to this time, and in addition to paying expenses have contributed materially to the support of the Institution. The Shoe Shop was suspended soon after the close of the session, owing to the lack of work. In addition to the amount recorded from the mechanical departments, Gov. Holden has authorized the Public Treasurer to furnish such funds as were absolutely necessary for the support of the Institution.

At the close of the session all of the officers of the Institution were discharged, except the Principal Steward, House Keeper, Matron and Foremen in the mechanical departments, and thus the expenditures were reduced to the smallest possible amount. As your Committee believe that it is highly important that the regular exercises of the Institution be resumed at an early day, they beg here to submit the accompanying resolutions, and ask their adoption by the Legislature, feeling assured that the Board of Directors will see that the strictest economy is observed in the management of the Institution, and that they will do all in their power to improve the condition of the unfortunate children confided to their care.

In conclusion the Committee beg leave to state that the Principal, W. J. Palmer, Esq., deserve much commendation

for his zeal, capacity and fidelity to the interest of the Institution.

M. F. ARRENDELL, *Chm'n.*

E. J. WARREN,

JOSHUA BONER,

McKAY,

JENKINS of Warren,

ALLISON,

DAVIS of Halifax,

CRAIGE.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, be requested to resume the regular exercises of the Institution on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Resolved, That His Excellency, W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, be requested to furnish such funds as may be absolutely necessary for the support of the Institution during the continuance of the Provisional Government.

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 18th, 1866.

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of North-Carolina :

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

GENTLEMEN :—Being notified by a dispatch from the President of the United States, of the discontinuance of the Provisional Government, Governor Holden turned over to me, on the 28th December last, the great seal of the State and other State effects in the Capitol, and I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor.

NO CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE STATE.

I entertained the opinion, in which I was sustained by legal gentlemen whom I consulted, that under a proper construction of the 6th section of the ordinance of the Convention, ratified on the 18th day of October last, the powers of

Justices of the Peace, and of all other officers appointed by the Provisional Governor, were determined by the discontinuance of the Provisional Government. This section of of the ordinance is in the following words: "All the acts and deeds of the Provisional Governor of the State, appointed by the President of the United States, and likewise all the acts of any officer or agent by him appointed, or under his authority, done, or which may be done in pursuance of the authority, conferred on such officer or agent, are hereby ratified and declared to be valid to all intents and purposes: *Provided nevertheless*, That so far as it may be competent for this Convention to declare the same, all appointments made, and all offices and places created by or under the authority of the Provisional Governor, shall cease at the close of the first session of the next General Assembly, or at such other time as that Assembly shall direct successors in such appointments or offices to be chosen or to be qualified, subject however, to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter seventy-seven, section three; *Provided however*, That in all cases of appointments made by him of directors in any corporation, they shall continue until the regular election of its officers."

CONVENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Believing it absolutely necessary that the General Assembly should be convened at an earlier day than that to which it had adjourned, I summoned the Executive Council to meet here on the third day of this month, when a *quorum* attended, and with their advice, I issued my proclamation in conformity with which you are now assembled.

SHERIFFS AND CLERKS.

It may be that a proper construction of the ordinance referred to, continued in office the Sheriffs and Clerks of the

Courts until the qualification of their successors ; but it is clear that the powers of the Provisional Justices of the Peace, and the municipal officers of corporate towns, ceased with the Provisional Government.

SOME JUSTICES OF THE PEACE HOLD OVER.

I hear that in some counties there are Justices of the Peace who were commissioned and qualified before the 20th May, 1861, who have not resigned, or taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States ; and I presume it will be held that the offices of such Justices were not vacated by the ordinance ratified 19th of October last, entitled " An Ordinance declaring vacant all the offices of the State in existence on the 26th day of April, 1865."

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES:

The appointment of Justices of the Peace demands your earliest attention. It is a very important office, and great care should be taken that it be conferred only on intelligent and virtuous men. Our Constitution has entrusted this duty to the General Assembly under the idea that the merits of the appointee would be duly weighed. A practice, however, has long prevailed by which the selection of the Justices of each county is in effect made by the representatives of such county. The nominations made by them are usually confirmed without inquiry as to the fitness of the appointees, or the number needed in such county ; hence, many have been appointed to effect local or party objects, whereby many ignorant and bad men have been made Justices of the Peace ; and the tenure of the office being during good behavior, the mischief of a bad appointment is not easily remedied. In most of the counties there were greatly too many of them. From these causes the office has lost much

of the dignity which ought to belong to it. An opportunity is now offered to profit by the errors of the past. The evil both as to the number and quality of these officers is so universally felt, that the Convention has under consideration, and will probably adopt, at its next session, an amendment limiting the numbers to be appointed in each county, possibly altering the mode of appointment. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that only a very small number be appointed at the present session. These should be properly distributed over the county.

PROVISIONAL JUSTICES AND SHERIFFS TO HOLD ON TEMPORARILY.

If it be deemed doubtful whether the Provisional Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts retain their authority until the qualification of their successors, I recommend that they be continued in office by an act to be passed by you to enable them to qualify the Justices of the Peace to be appointed by you, as well as all other duties pertaining to their officers.

SPECIAL TERMS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

In some of the counties it will be necessary that special terms of the County Court be held, to qualify the newly elected Clerks and Sheriffs, to provide jurors for the next courts, and to transact any other county business, which they may think requires immediate action.

GOVERNOR AUTHORIZED TO SECURE AGENTS FOR THE PROMPT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

I further recommend that so soon as you shall have appointed Justices of the Peace and passed such acts as you may deem necessary to remedy the irregularities to which I have referred, the Governor be forthwith required to issue commissions to the Justices appointed, and an order

to the Sheriff of each county, commanding him to notify each of said Justices of his appointment, and requesting them to assemble at their respective Court Houses at an early day to be designated by the sheriff, in order to be qualified ; on which day they may, if they choose, hold the special term of the County Court. A copy of such act or acts as you may designate, should be printed and sent to each of said Justices by the Sheriff at the time of notifying them of their appointment ; and the Governor should be empowered to employ such agency for the expeditious transmission of said commissions and order to the Sheriffs and copies of said acts, as he may deem best, with power to draw on the Public Treasurer to pay the expenses.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

As elections have probably been held in many of the incorporated towns, not in conformity with their charters ; and many acts may have been done since the 28th day of December last, or may be done by the late officers and agents of the Provisional Government before their successors shall be qualified, I recommend that such elections be declared valid, and such acts declared as lawful as they would have been if done before the discontinuance of the Provisional Government.

WRITS OF ELECTION FOR SAMPSON AND BEAUFORT.

Having been notified by the Sheriff of Sampson, that Thomas I. Faison, Senator of this General Assembly from said county, and a member of the State Convention from said county, departed this life since your adjournment, I have issued writs of election to said county, appointing the 27th day of this month for the holding of an election to fill such vacancies. The 16th section of chapter 52, Revised

Code, requires the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill a vacancy occurring *before* the meeting of the General Assembly. I have had doubt as to my power to issue such writ to fill a vacancy occurring *between* the sessions of the same General Assembly; but I conceive the intent of the statute was that the Governor should exercise this power when the General Assembly, not being in session, could not order the filling of the vacancy. I construe "before" to have reference to the meeting of the Assembly at its next session.

I have also sent a writ of election to the Sheriff of Beaufort to hold an election on the 30th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the 12th Senatorial district by the resignation of Edward J. Warren, filed in my office on the 13th instant.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The many embarrassing questions of law growing out of the transition from war to peace, and from Provisional to partial Civil Government make it necessary that there should be a legal officer whom the Chief Executive officers of the State should have a right to consult on doubtful questions of law pertaining to their official duties. It has long been the practice to call on the Attorney General for such opinions, but we have no law requiring him to give such opinions, or compensate him for this service. In every other State of the Union, I believe, the Attorney General is required to reside at the Capitol, and to give written opinions upon such questions of administrative duty as may be submitted to him by the Chief Executive departments. It seems to me that this officer ought to have a fixed salary, and to be required to attend to all suits and indictments pending in the Supreme Court, and to such important suits in which the State may be interested, pending in other courts of the

State as the Governor may require, and that he should not be required to ride a circuit as prosecuting Attorney. I recommend this matter to your consideration. It cannot be reasonably expected that he can bestow the requisite attention and take the responsibility of writing out opinions where it is not made his duty, nor any compensation provided for the service.

REVISAL OF THE LAWS PASSED DURING THE WAR RECOMMENDED.

I apprehend that very great difficulty will arise in applying to many acts passed since the 20th May, 1861, the provisions of the ordinance ratified 1st October last, declaring what laws and ordinances are in force. This ordinance declares that such of said laws are in force as "were compatible with the allegiance of the citizens of the State to the government of the United States, and not since repealed or modified, where the same are consistent with the Constitution of the State and of the United States." This ordinance has this important proviso to which I call your special attention: "*Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from repealing or modifying any of said laws and ordinances hereby ratified, which shall not form a part of the Constitution of the State." I think very many of these laws enacted in reference to the deranged state of the currency, and adapted to a state of war which are left in force under this ordinance ought to be repealed. I recommend that all laws, passed shortly before and during the war, be carefully reviewed, and such of them or such parts of them repealed, by a distinct reference to them, as shall be deemed unsuited to our present condition, as well as those deemed incompatible with our allegiance and in conflict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Doubts

as to what is, and is not in force, should be removed as far as possible.

MILITIA.

There are probably many acts passed, during and immediately preceding the war, relating to the militia, which, upon their face, may not be unconstitutional or incompatible with our allegiance, which ought now to be repealed or modified. It is to be hoped that the period is not distant when the United States will perceive that we are satisfied that we have had enough of war, and that we are as ready as any people can be to perform all our duties to the national Government. When this shall occur, it is to be hoped that civil government will be fully restored to us. It is important now that our militia laws be revised and consolidated, and an intelligible and judicious militia code adopted, under which the militia may be organized and put in condition to perform its appropriate part in the government both federal and State.

BANKING.

The large amount of money which the University and Board of Literature have in the two principal banks, and the investments held by our citizens in all of them, (including very many widows and orphans) and the great want of a circulating medium, seem to demand of me some suggestion on these subjects. I make them with much diffidence, having never been interested in any banking institution, and not having made the subject a matter of much consideration. The United States has adopted a system of national banking, looking to a uniform currency throughout the United States. It is our duty to conform to this policy.

The fortunes of our capitalists have been swept away. How are we to raise the means of establishing national banks?

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTERS OF THE BANKS AND RAILROADS.

By a proper amendment of the charters of our banks and railroad companies, I hope it may be done. Several of our railroads, in which the State holds large stock, are in a sound condition. Some of them owe little or nothing.

REPORTS OF BANK OFFICERS.

The reports of the banks, which were procured under the orders of the Provisional Governor, and have been printed and laid before you, show, in round numbers, that these banks have a little above \$800,000 of specie—and that they owe to the holders of their notes and to depositors about \$8,500,000, and that there is due to them for discounts before the war about \$3,000,000, and for discounts since the war about \$3,000,000.

If the banks are forced to make an assignment, and go into a general liquidation in order to make an equitable *pro rata* distribution of their assets among all their creditors, (which must be the case, if nothing be done by you,) the note-holders and depositors would receive about ten cents in the dollar in specie, and such further dividend as collections from their debtors might enable them to make. Unless money become more abundant in the State, it is manifest that little can be expected from these collections.

NATIONAL BANK.

This specie is now locked up, yielding no benefit to anybody. I suggest that, by an amendment to their charters,

these banks and railroad companies be allowed to subscribe for stock in a national bank. With the specie in possession of the Banks, and resources at the command of the other corporations, with such subscriptions on the part of individuals as might be expected, bonds of the United States might be bought to an amount sufficient to form the basis of a national bank. The dividends declared in favor of the banks should be paid over to them, and by them should be paid out, together with the collections they may make, to their creditors.

The benefits proposed by this scheme are:—

1. The making of the specie in the banks, now lying dormant, produce the interest which would accrue on the the United States bonds in which it would be invested.

2. The enabling of the solvent debtors to our banks to borrow money from the new bank and pay off their notes to the present banks, whereby many of them would be saved from ruin, and at the same time afford a larger dividend to the present creditors of the banks.

3. The extension of aid to our people by supplying a circulating medium so essential to the restoring of their shattered fortunes.

4. The furnishing a safe depository for the funds of the State and individuals.

5. The securing to the creditors of the Banks, a much larger dividend than they will get, if the banks be forced into immediate liquidation.

6. A hope, that by good management, in some of the banks, some of the stock might be saved to the stockholders, including the University and the Literary Fund.

If there be not some insuperable obstacle in the way, which I do not perceive, then this plan offers a reasonable prospect to help a suffering people, to aid in the revival of prosperity, bring in taxes to the State, help the debtors to the old banks to pay their debts, increase the assets to the

same, and thereby save money to their creditors, furnish a safe fiscal agent to the State and save a portion of the stock, and rescue from ruin the University and Common Schools.

In the short time since I entered upon the discharge of my duties, surrounded with the innumerable difficulties attending the newly organized government, it has been impossible for me to call for the aid from bankers and skillful financiers which their experience would have afforded in projecting the plans best suited to our extraordinary condition; but I have felt it my duty to make such crude suggestions as I hope may be of some service in arriving at just conclusions.

THE STATE DEBT.

My report as late Treasurer, submitted to the Convention in October last, shows that the bonded debt of the State, created under acts passed prior to the war, is \$11,119,500

The estimated amount of unpaid coupons on

these bonds was then

2,500,000

Interest which will accrue on this debt up to

October 1st, 1866,

817,000

\$14,436,500

To pay the interest on our State debt, and the other indispensable expenses of the State, she will require at least one million of dollars each year. This would require a tax nearly twice as great as we ever paid before the war when our taxable property was worth about three times as much as it is now.

The war has annihilated, probably, two-thirds of our wealth. In addition to our State taxes, the land tax we are required to pay this year to the government of the United States is upwards of \$500,000, besides other direct taxes to the United States, the amount of which I have no means of estimating.

Before the war we had solvent banks with a capital exceeding \$8,000,000, and a circulation of about the same amount. This capital is lost, and the currency, probably, worth less than \$1,500,000.

We have now almost no banking facilities—and owing to the presence of devastating armies, the derangement of labor by the emancipation of our slaves, in the midst of the planting season, we made last year almost nothing for market. Owing to these causes, it is manifest that a tax this year to meet the accruing interest on our State debt would be ruinous to our people, and consequently injurious to our creditors.

In view of the large amount we must contribute to the national government, the derangement of labor, and the want of banks, affording facilities to men of enterprise to employ and pay liberal wages to laborers, even if Providence favor us with good seasons, we can scarcely hope to be able, for some time to come, to meet our obligations punctually.

An honest debtor who cannot punctually cash accounts against him, is always willing to give his note. As we can not pay our bonds and the coupons now due, and falling due this year, we ought to sell our bonds at par, if we can, to raise the means of payment; or allow our creditors to accept them at par; or make such other arrangement with them as shall seem most beneficial to them, and least detrimental to us.

B

STATE STOCK IN OUR RAILROADS.

Our only resource, other than taxation, to meet our debt, is stock in our railroads to the amount of \$6,516,500, and bonds on certain other railroads, (secured by mortgage) with which the State has exchanged her bonds, to the amount of about \$3,000,000. It is supposed that many of the holders

of our State bonds would exchange them for a like amount of these stocks. Far the larger portion of our State debt is due to non-residents of the State. If such exchange were made, to the extent of giving the control of our Roads to non-residents, it might result in oppressive rates of freight or other regulations detrimental to the State. Properly guarded, I favor such exchange.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

Another plan suggested, supposed to be acceptable to the holders of our bonds, looking to the furnishing of a currency as well as the making of our State debt manageable, is the issue of small bonds, payable to bearer and bearing a low rate of interest, say one *per cent.*, and receivable in payment of all dues to or from the State. As the credit of these bonds would rest on the faith of the State, as that of the present national currency depends on the faith of the nation; and as there would be much demand for them to pay taxes, and in view of the uncertainty when the State may be able to resume the payment of interest on her present bonds, the advocates of this scheme believe that the holders of the large bonds would deem it their interest, and would exchange for these smaller bonds—especially if allowed to take a part of the amount in railroad stocks.

It is objected to this scheme that it would violate the provision in the constitution of the United States which forbids a State to emit bills of credit. The advocates of this plan insist that it has always been conceded that States might, constitutionally, issue bonds payable to bearer, and transferable, by delivery, with no restriction as to the *amount* of the bond, or the *rate of interest*. I give the outlines of this plan, as I understand it, to call attention to it.

The pressure of other duties has not allowed me time to give to this, and other plans, which have been presented

in relation to the payment of the State debt and a supply of currency, sufficient consideration to conduct me to a satisfactory conclusion, and I, therefore, abstain from submitting any distinct recommendation as to either.

In presenting the foregoing views of our affairs, I must not be understood as despondent. To overcome our difficulties, it is necessary to face them--and not to shut our eyes on them. We still have large resources. We must rely chiefly on virtue, persevering industry, and frugality, which are the true sources of national prosperity. We must attract capital by calling attention to our fertile lands, rich mines of coal, iron, gold, silver, and copper, and water power for manufacturing.

We must protect and encourage the laborer. Honest industry must be held in esteem, and indolence regarded as disreputable, and the vagrant punished. By these means our Rail Road stocks will be made productive, and taxation thus reduced. I need not warn this generation to avoid war.

EDUCATION.

Our University and Public Schools, institutions which the Constitution wisely enjoins it on us to sustain, have felt the blighting effects of war. I herewith submit the Report of the able and indefatigable Superintendent of Public Schools. He has discussed the subject so fully that I need only commend it to your careful consideration. During the past five years, education has been sadly neglected. Whatever may be our pecuniary distresses, our youth must be educated. We *must* sustain our institutions of learning.

SWAMP LANDS.

I deem the swamp lands the most valuable resource now left to the Board of Literature. They are empowered to

sell any part of these lands, which may be reclaimed. Large amounts have been expended in their drainage. By the report of Governor Morehead, as President of the Board of Literature, dated the 4th of December, 1844, there had been expended prior to that date, as follows:

For Alligator Canal,	\$63,799 59
For Pungo Canal,	35,316 55
For tributaries to Pungo Canal,	23,576 00
For " Alligator Canal,	29,688 77

Total,	152,380 91
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Little, if any, of these lands has been sold. The reports of surveys made by the Literary Board, more than twenty years ago, show that there is a million of acres of these lands capable of being reclaimed at small expense. From the report of Professor Emmons and others, many of them are equal in fertility to any lands in the world. It is unaccountable why they have been so long neglected. I recommend an inquiry whether any other legislation be necessary to enable the Literary Board to make them available. From the hasty examination I have been able to give to the subject, I think the Board cannot sell them before being reclaimed. I recommend that they be empowered to sell them before reclaiming.

RESTORATION OF THE COURTS.

It is believed that all the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, elected at your late session have qualified, and when you shall have appointed Justices of the Peace, and the County Courts are restored, the machinery of civil government will be about complete. It is high time. Crime, particularly larceny, is too common, and the long want of any power to enforce the performance of any

species of contract, has had a most pernicious effect on the public morals, and the welfare of the State.

As our laws make the testimony of a negro competent in all pleas of the State where the defendant may be a negro, I am informed by the Military Commandant of the State, if the punishment prescribed by law for the offence with which the defendant is charged, be the same whether the defendant be a white man or a black, there will be no interference with our criminal courts. I hope, after you shall have reformed our laws relating to freedmen, the jurisdiction of our courts will be fully restored; but the courts will be comparatively inefficient while the Act passed in 1861 shall remain in force, entitled "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein."

I recommend that this Act be repealed; and that you pass a stay law for the benefit of debtors, if you can devise a constitutional mode of effecting the object.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By act of Congress, ratified July 2nd, 1862, an amount of public land was devoted to each State equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be invested for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The conditions of the grant are not such, in my judg-

ment, as should prevent its acceptance by the General Assembly, as the objects to be accomplished are of the highest importance.

I respectfully recommend that acceptance of the same be signified at an early day.

By an amendment to the act, approved on the 14th of April, 1864, the time limited for the acceptance of the donation will expire on the 14th of April, 1866.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The condition of society produced by the sudden emancipation of the black race, in numbers over one-third of the entire population of the State, and the exemption of this class from the operation of our laws, civil and criminal—except as administered by a military tribunal, instituted by the government of the United States; and also claiming and exercising jurisdiction over all white citizens in matters criminal and civil wherever blacks may be concerned, is at once anomalous and inconsistent with the ancient constitutional authority of the several States. This tribunal, known as the Bureau of Freedmen, was established during the late unhappy war for “the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States or from any district within the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the head of the Bureau, and approved by the President” and was “directed to continue during the war of the rebellion and for one year thereafter.”

Its authority is derived from that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress “to adopt measures to suppress insurrections,” and ceases when that end shall have been attained. It was obviously designed to be temporary in duration and its continuance, after the designa

ted period, could only be justified on the plea of affording necessary protection to freedmen in their novel situation, until proper provision should be made for this object by the State government.

The extinguishment of slavery by an ordinance of the Convention of this State, the double security of the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the same effect, and the general acquiescence of the people, should remove all apprehension of any endeavor to re-establish it, or to treat with oppression or injustice the liberated African. The imputation of such purpose to the State, would be alike unjust to her plighted faith and uniform character. Such rights as were accorded to the free colored people of North Carolina (and they were neither meagre nor unimportant) were ever most scrupulously observed and maintained. For ages it has been a capital and most ignominious offence to kidnap, or deport, or to endeavor to enslave a person of African descent who was free. Whenever one, held as a slave, laid claim to freedom, he could find counsel to investigate his cause, and if well founded, to maintain it; and judges who subjected the opposing party to such rules as secured a fair and impartial trial. In all criminal accusations tried by jury, he was allowed the right of challenge and other safe guards of the common law. Property was acquired and held by them with all the privileges of transfer, devise and descent, and the courts of justice were open to their complaints, with all the modes of relief to property or persons that were allowable to white men. All these became the rights of the freedman by the mere fact of emancipation.

To secure him still further in his privileges, as well as to protect society in the sudden and violent change effected by this measure, a commission was organized under an ordinance of the Convention to review our Code touching

this race, and consider and propose such amendatory provisions as may be demanded by the occasion. Whether all the regulations desired to effect the object in view are to be attained without an amendment to the constitution, and whether the labors of the Commission may not be partially delayed until the coming session of that body, I am not advised. To the enlightened labors of this Commission, when their report shall be received, I need not solicit your attention.

While social equality with the whites (which prevails nowhere in the United States, notwithstanding pretences to the contrary in some quarters and among some persons) is not to be expected, nor is the elective franchise, I am fully warranted in saying, there is no disposition to deny to them any of the essential rights of civil or religious freedom in this State: on the contrary, every day's observation makes it manifest that restraining measures are necessary to prevent pauperism, vagrancy, idleness, and their consequent crimes in the new phase which our social system presents. And it is important to the safety, peace and welfare of society, that the conflicts of systems of law and administration,—the one for the white and the other for the colored man—(the latter, however, drawing into its jurisdiction every transaction in which a black may be involved,) shall cease among us; and that the great interests of rights, wrongs, and remedies, may be committed to judges and juries of the vicinage, according to ancient English and American usage. It is hoped, therefore, that the President and Congress of the United States may order, as early as possible, the withdrawal from our limits of the Bureau of Freedmen; at least, that these authorities of the government will not provide for its extension beyond its present limits of one year from the close of the war in this State. Independently of the question of power to maintain such an institution in time of peace, it is difficult to

conceive how justice can be executed, and a decent respect for the judiciary be maintained, with such a conflict of authority as must, of necessity, exist, with a military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction, not composed of men learned in the law, or responsible to the people of the State for their administration of it. The right to appoint judges to administer the municipal laws, is as well established an attribute of state of the American Union as the power to determine whether murder, arson, robbery, or burglary shall be crimes ; and the oath of a judge, handed down to us from ancient times that "I (he) will do equal law and right to all persons, rich and poor, without having regard to any person ;" and that "I will not delay any person of common right by reason of any letter or command from any persons in authority to me directed, or for any other cause whatsoever ; and in case any letter or orders come to me contrary to law, I will proceed to enforce the law, such letters or orders notwithstanding," requires him, as he shall answer to the State he serves, to deal out the justice established by law, without regard to any persons, or commands from any other authority. But by the regulations now, or lately in operation, if there be two persons charged with crime—robbery, for example—the one from the person of a white man, the other from a black, the judge of the Superior Court for the county where the offences were committed, may and must try the first according to the course of the common law ; but the other, he must, notwithstanding his oath of office, deliver over, on a military order, to the Freedmen's Bureau, to be tried by a military commission, although he should claim his deliverance at the hands of the jury of his country. I am fully persuaded that in such a contest, the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain the judges of the State in the jurisdiction they would be obliged to assert,—but I deprecate controversy, even in the forum, between authori-

ties of the government, and hopefully trust that the President and Congress will remove the grounds of dispute by remitting the State judiciary to its appropriate functions. I make these observations with very great deference to the distinguished and benevolent officer at the head of the Bureau of Freedmen, and with the best wishes for the advancement and happiness of this portion of our population; but confusion, idleness, vice, crime and jealousy, and irritation between the two races are consequences of the existing order of things, and the safety and welfare of society require reformation.

I was one of those who believed that the late disastrous war ought never to have occurred. I believe it never would have occurred if the masses of the people in the two sections could have met in council and freely interchanged opinions and information. I am satisfied now that the jealousy, hatred and distrust engendered by the struggle, prevail among politicians with far more intensity than among the citizens, including the late soldiers in either section. It concerns the Republic that there shall be an end of strife. Confidence must begin somewhere. The war actually ceased with the surrender of the Southern armies nine months ago. This event was immediately followed by the liberation of all slaves, a measure which, *eo instanti*, that it was accomplished, annihilated two thousand millions in value of property, and impoverished thousands upon thousands of families bred in affluence, and accustomed to luxury. Yet, not this extraordinary spoliation, nor the indiscriminate devastations of homes and plantations of unexampled extent, entailing ruin upon millions of inhabitants, has produced the slightest show of opposition to the authority of the government. The President, in a late message in which he but concurs in the assertion of the General-in-Chief of the army, after extensive personal observation from the eminent position he occupies, announces that all resistance on the part of the

States and individuals lately in rebellion, had ceased : that the laws of the United States are enforced and obeyed everywhere in the South : and it would seem we had reached that point of progress when distrust should yield to confidence ; aversion to a spirit of harmony, if not cordiality. Among the laws in operation are those for the collection of Revenue of the United States, and the collectors are making collections in various districts of the State, although it seems to have been recognized as an axiom in American politics that representation and taxation were inseparable, yet I regret to state that no Senator or Representative has been admitted into the halls of Congress from this State. The passions aroused in revolutions do not at once subside, but the sober sense of the American people will not brook the violation of great principles of government.

I pray God that a returning sense of patriotism and justice will, ere long, correct the prejudice of the time, and carry out the wise system so successfully begun and perfected by the President, (so far as depended on Executive authority,) for the restoration of the States to a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that He will inspire all of us with the wisdom and the disposition to do right.

JONATHAN WORTH.

DOCUMENT ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S
MESSAGE.REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON
SCHOOLS.

To his Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North-Carolina :

SIR: The relation which I have heretofore borne towards that great and beneficent interest of the people of the State, the Public Schools, makes it my duty to offer to you, and to the Legislature, some suggestions in regard to their condition, wants and prospects.

Five years ago I was trembling with anxiety for our system of popular instruction, then about to be subjected to the dreadful trials of civil war; and then, as now, there were many ready to give up this cause without an effort to sustain it. It was one of the first interests of the State to feel the shock of the times; and to all human appearance it had fewer chances of surviving than any other moral agency of society. The first necessity of war was money—and the school fund was a strong temptation to those who had to create large pecuniary means for a sudden and emergent crisis.

Then, there was the intense and universal excitement furnishing a plausible reason for the suspension of an educational system needing the attention of all the people: the great demand for men, likely to carry off teachers and local officers, the impossibility of getting books from abroad, and the scarcity and high price of materials for their manufacture here. To the excitement and confusion of the first year of the war succeeded the severer and protracted trials

which imposed denials upon all ; and to the view of many it seemed impossible to keep the schools alive to the end of the conflict of arms.

God had placed me as a guardian, under Him, at the head of this interest ; and with a solemn sense of its importance, and of my duty in the premises, I stood at my post, and with a fixed purpose labored to maintain my trust. Then, as now, it was my duty to appeal to and to reason with the authorities ; and then, there was the greater task not now imposed upon me, of animating and encouraging the public mind.

To the lasting honor of North-Carolina her public schools survived the terrible shock of civil war ; and the State of the South which furnished most material, and the greatest number and the bravest troops to the war, did more than all the others for the cause of popular education.

The Common Schools lived and discharged their useful mission through all the gloom and trials of the conflict ; and when the last gun was fired, and veteran armies once hostile were meeting and embracing in peace upon our soil, the doors were still open, and they numbered their pupils by scores of thousands.

This history and experience furnish us with great resources for the new crisis now upon us ; the spirit of education is strong and hopeful among the masses, and the memory of trials overcome inspires courage to meet the lesser difficulties now confronting us.

The feeling, universal among the people is, that the schools *must not go down* ; and although they are told that the Literary Fund has been greatly reduced by the failure of the banks, and although they know themselves to be unable to pay taxes, yet they will not bring themselves to believe that the public schools will fail.

This state of feeling is worth more to the cause of education than all the bank stock ever owned by the Literary

Board; and surely our public authorities will not permit themselves to be appalled and paralysed by the least difficulty in the way of good systems of Common Schools.

I am sure that the failure to make an earnest attempt to sustain our useful and great system of popular instruction will cause general, profound and mortified astonishment; and I will not believe that we have any public men so completely incapable of grasping the great facts of the present situation, so indifferent to the stirring traditions of the noble past, and so blind to all the best hopes of the future, as to be willing to let our public schools, with all their glorious memories, perish without regret and without enquiry. This is one of the important eras of history; and her impartial pen, now ready to prepare its enduring records, will not permit the word *statesman* to be attached to the name of any public man who fails to see in our Common Schools one of the paramount interests of the country. ✓

If the school fund can be usefully applied to its original purposes, there is no argument against such application worthy of a moment's consideration. The fund is too small to be a matter of any great concern to the finances of the State. If the debt of the State is so small that this fund would discharge it, or relieve it of most of its burden, then the State can do very well without the fund, and it would be a shame to take it: if the debt of the State is too great to be materially affected by this little interest, then why despoil the schools? Besides, if this fund can be made available for present uses, the State can have the benefit of a considerable portion of it, without injuring the schools, as will be seen in the latter part of this communication; and what is more than all, the great reliance of the State is on future development, and this will greatly depend on Common Schools.

Our great material want is intelligent labor; and what

so likely to promote this as a good system of public instruction?

Upon such a system must, also, depend the revival of our High Schools and Colleges—for most of these have lost much or all of their fixed sources of income, and they not only cannot flourish, but are not likely even to live without a spirit of education among the masses. With all their endowments, this has ever been the source of their success; and there have been more Seminaries built up in the twenty-five years, since the establishment of the Common Schools, than in all our previous history, while the older institutions have been twice as prosperous as before.

To the arguments in favor of Common Schools, applicable to all times and places, I do not propose to refer; but considerations of vital importance, founded on our present condition, demand a passing notice. A large class of worthy people have lost more than property by the war. Many active young men are maimed for life; husbands and sons who were the only earthly support of their families, have fallen. The State is full of orphans without pecuniary means, and without friends able to help them. One of two things is inevitable: an immense pauper system, or some wise and systematic plan by which the maimed, and the children of the poor can be made self-supporting. From the nature of things, the former method, as a permanent arrangement, becomes more and more onerous, for its tendency is to destroy self-respect, to encourage idleness, and to propagate ignorance and vice. By the latter mode, we not only entirely remove the burden thrown on the State by the casualties of war, but we enrich the country, for those who would otherwise be helpless paupers, become independent, and a source of prosperity to the State.

And in addition to that large number who have been so entirely deprived of worldly resources, or incapacitated for manual labor, the whole community is impoverished, and

every class is made more or less dependent on the public schools for the education of their children.

And let it be added, that a new race of free men now enter the lists in intellectual competition with those who have been the ruling class; and that while we will all rejoice to see, those people rising in the moral scale, it will be a reproach to the whites to be out-stripped by them. The colored people will naturally have more aid and sympathy from abroad to educate their children than the whites; and we may, also, expect a considerable immigration, and a much more mixed condition of society than formerly. If, then, we would preserve the free spirit, and the free institutions of the past: if we would maintain that conservatism which formerly distinguished and blessed us, we must use greater exertions to establish and keep up pervading moral agencies. The welfare of all classes and races demands this. There will be infused into the body politic, an immense amount of ignorance, now left to the control of moral power; and if we would not be submerged by the waves let in upon us, we must dig and ditch and drain with an energy and skill heretofore unknown among us. If we will do this those new floods will prove a source of increased fruitfulness, and of a more enduring prosperity; if we do not, we will be drowned.

But we are most likely to be ensnared into a fatal policy, not by a disposition to give up the schools, but by the delusive idea that it will be best to suspend them for a more convenient occasion. Let us not be deceived: to suspend is to destroy.

It is doubtful whether we will ever accumulate a larger permanent school fund; we never will, if we permit a generation to grow up without education. Ignorance begets a love of ignorance and indolence; it is the fruitful parent of prejudice, selfishness, and narrow views. When we lose our intelligence, we lose the appreciation of it, we lose the

will to make sacrifices for it, and the energy to preserve it. When the people are ignorant they will never feel rich enough to contribute a large State fund for education; and above all, they will not be able to manage efficiently a system of popular instruction. But little of the old fund was raised from our people, and for years after the Common Schools were established, they had but indifferent success. They seemed on the point of failure when the general superintendent was appointed, and the view presented to that officer when he first entered on his duties was extremely discouraging. A system, greatly dependent on the good will, public spirit, and co-operation of the masses, had been left to work itself, a body without a soul, a machine without a motive power. It had no eyes to see its way, no mind to plan its movements, no hand to remove impediments. The people, unused to such machinery, knew not how to work it, and were provoked because it would not propel itself. It was without system in its operations, moral obstructions, from ignorance and prejudice were accumulating; and it was even difficult to obtain the thousands of teachers and the ten thousand local officers of skill and public spirit who were needed.

It will be well for us that we never have to go over this ground again. The head of the system, at such times, has to labor without results apparent to the public, to direct his energies to the whole mind and heart of the State, and by slow continued, laborious, unseen and unappreciated efforts to educate the entire population to the uses add to the management of Common Schools. Sectionalism, sectarianism, the short-sighted rivalries of seminaries, and to the general stock of trials presented by ignorance and old habits, and such impediments are infinitely more in the way of the success of a general system of Public Schools than the mere want of money.

Happily, they do not present obstructions now. We have

teachers in abundance, properly trained, and we have such material for new ones as we will never have again. We have school houses already built, the counties all laid off in districts. We have experienced local officers, for years instructed in their duties; we have a generation raised under Common School influences; we have a people very generally taught, and who want their children to be educated. Our more educated and aristocratic classes are now dependent on Public Schools, and disposed to take a more practical interest in them than ever before, and than they ever will, perhaps, again. The professors and teachers of our colleges and seminaries have been trained to regard the cause of education as one and indivisible; they have been united in a flourishing State Educational Association now in existence, and are ready to blend their efforts in a general plan to promote primary schools. There are county associations not yet past recovery; and there are breaches made by war, and through which a host of evils are ready to invade us. Our moral desolations, and the advantages they offer for the growth of vice and disorder, and our great and peculiar opportunities, never again to occur, all alike call loudly to us to make a manly and determined effort to revive at once the Public Schools. Delays will lose to us what money cannot replace, and our very financial prosperity itself depends on our efficient system of popular instruction.

But how are we to support the Schools?

I reply at once, by using the principal of the fund as long as it will last. In all moral concerns our business is with the present; if we will look to the things of to-day, those of to-morrow will take care of themselves. On the other hand, if we neglect the duties of the hour, we are sowing ruin for the future.

What is true of the individual is true of the masses of individuals composing a State; and we are told by infallible authority, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and

when he is old he will not depart from it." Our State is again young, in one sense; it is just commencing a new career.

To start right is of infinite importance: the destiny of centuries may depend, under Providence, on the work of a few years at this formative period. It may be added, that a large, permanent school fund is not generally desirable. When the masses have become animated with a spirit of education, and able to pay taxes, it is better to support a system of public schools by funds annually collected: we might infer this from general principles, and it has ample illustration in the experience of other States.

We needed a permanent fund until a taste of knowledge begat a general desire for it; and we need such a fund now to bridge over the years of poverty that seem before us.

If our present resources will do this: if they will enable us to carry forward the machinery of our existing school system, and to keep alive our skill and love of knowledge until we reach a more prosperous financial condition, they will accomplish all that the patriot can desire, and will be to us an inestimable blessing.

It is believed that our fund can be made to do this, and at the same time to relieve the pecuniary wants of the State, and if we can thus provide for the necessity of this great crisis, we can safely leave the future to itself.

By our former system of distributing the school fund, there was a dead capital awaiting districts where schools were not taught.

It is now proposed that the distribution be made directly to *schools* and not to *counties*, and by this means the same distribution from the general fund will give to each district where a school is taught, a larger sum than heretofore. If, for instance, there were 2500 schools taught, and \$180,000 distributed, (the average distribution before the war,) it will give to each school \$72, and this is a considerably

larger sum than the former average amount paid each district.

I propose that the whole annual expenditure be about \$200,000, of which \$175,000 is to be paid to teachers, (an average of about \$70 per school,) and \$25,000 will be a fair allowance for all expenses and salaries of every kind, including those of the Literary Board.

The Board now owns, in good stocks, about \$880,000, and by the plans I suggest, and earnestly recommend, we can expend \$200,000 *per annum* for four years, furnish very considerable relief to the State, and still have left from \$150,000 to \$500,000.

The outlines of these plans are given below. The details would occupy too much space for this communication. The whole subject has been carefully studied, and if desired by the Legislatures or its committees, the plans will be stated in full, and all the calculations given.

I recommend the adoption of one of these plans for making the school fund immediately available as a circulating medium, and for reviving and keeping up the schools; and that in the meantime, steps be taken for disposing of all the swamp lands belonging to the Literary Board. The original estimate of the amount of these lands was 1,500,000 acres; but they have never been all surveyed, and in fact it is not known where all of them are situated. The land system has been defective, and losses have occurred, not for the want of care and intelligence in the members of the Literary Board, but for the want of a more energetic plan of supervision. The State has greatly overlooked this important resource; and valuable bodies of land have been lost by occupants under color of title, by neglect in taking proper steps to secure and authenticate reverted titles, and by the want of surveys, and of definite and known boundaries.

Immense amounts of timber have also been carried off;

and money, wisely invested in drainage, has been partially lost by not carrying out this work.

It seems to me that if the lands can be sold, the Board should be authorized to dispose of them at once ; and to this end, it is recommended that they be exempt from taxation for ten years. If this exemption secures their sale and improvement, the state will gain by it , if the lands are not sold, they will pay no taxes, and they will be in the way of individual improvement. I have given much attention to this subject, and have hunted out all the maps and official information accessible ; and I do not hesitate to say that the whole swamp land system needs revision.

It may be a favorable time to sell. Currency is very abundant at the North, and there will probably be a steady stream of immigration from there and from Europe to the Southern States. Some of the swamp lands are of unsurpassed fertility, and the climate is comparatively healthy, and mild enough for laborers even from northern Europe ; and the advantages in cheap transportation, proximity of market, facilities for vegetable farming, for grape culture and cattle raising, and the resources in fish and game, taken in connection with easy tillage, and an exuberant wealth of soil, present temptations to agricultural laborers found no where else in the world.

The legislature might exempt the lands from taxation for ten years, and authorize this sale, fixing a minimum price ; and probably in four years the lands would be disposed of, and we would still have a public fund large enough to furnish annually a dividend of sixty to ninety thousand dollars for the schools. This would be a sufficiently large permanent fund for a prosperous state ; and thus, it seems to me, we can see our way clearly from our present embarrassments.

God, in His righteousness, has chastened, not destroyed us. He has kept up our educational system during the tre-

mendous trials through which we have passed. He has kept alive a vigorous spirit of education, and has preserved for us sufficient means for safely bridging the pecuniary straits that now lie before us, and for carrying our beneficent institutions in perfect order to the prosperous shores beyond. If we are wise we will be benefitted by our trials; and no doubt we will see the day when we will rejoice that we expended much of the principal of our school fund as well for what we accomplished as for the fact that, when able, we had to resort to annual taxes.

I see nothing to appal us, or to paralyze our energies; but, on the contrary, much, in the Providences of the Supreme Ruler, to excite our gratitude, and to encourage our efforts.

It is a religious duty as well as a prompting of self-interest to foster the cause of general instruction, but not with the idea that education is good in itself, but only as a means to the propagation of the gospel of Christ, the source of all individual and national virtue and happiness. Let us, therefore, with the spirit of men and the faith of Christians "rise up and build." In the beginning of our State, the University and the Common Schools were united by a Constitutional provision; they should still be regarded as parts of our system. I therefore, suggest that an appropriation of a few thousand dollars be annually made, for four years, to the University, and, if necessary, this can be done on condition that a certain number of pupils be educated free of tuition.

Trusting that this whole subject will receive from the Legislature that anxious and patriotic interest which it has excited in you, and which its paramount importance demands.

I am, with much respect, truly yours,

C. H. WILEY.

Plans for converting the School Fund into a circulating medium for the revival of the Schools, and the relief of the State.

There are now belonging to the Literary Fund good stocks of about the nominal value of \$880,000, and there are two plans by which these may be converted into a circulating medium. In case either plan is accepted, it is recommended that a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the Public Schools for one year, be reserved in the Treasury of the Literary Board, and the residue loaned to the State, the latter to pay annually for 4 to 6 years, in fixed sum in principal and interest, and the whole balance due at the end of the specified period.

The *first* plan is to issue certificates of indebtedness, in sums convenient for general circulation, bearing 1 *per cent.* interest, receivable for all State dues, and to be redeemed in 4, 5, or 6 years. The *second* is to convert the stocks of the fund into national securities, and establish a national bank, under the management of the Literary Board.

If the first method is adopted, it might be well to authorize the issue of certificates to twice the amount of the stocks, by which means a greater relief would be furnished to the State, and by the interest on a loan so large, a considerable sum added to the Literary Fund. For instance, if \$1,760,000 were to be issued, to be redeemed in four years, there could be spent annually for the Schools, the Literary Board, &c., the sum of \$200,000, and at the end of four years the Board could redeem all its issues, and have left at least \$440,000, or half of its present fund. It is supposed in this calculation, that the stocks of the Board will have an average income of at least 3 *per cent.*, or \$26,000, and then the Board will be making, also, 5 *per cent.* nett, on a large amount of its certificates.

The plan cannot fail, unless the State fails; and by it \$200,000 *per annum*, could be expended on the Schools for 6 years, and there be left nearly or quite \$100,000.

If the Literary Board be authorized to issue only to the amount of its stocks, there could be loaned to the State \$670,000, instead of \$1,570,000; and after expending \$200,000 a year for 4 years, on the Schools, the fund could redeem its issues, and have left over \$200,000 of its stocks.

The State will probably have to resort to loans, or to the issuing of certificates of indebtedness. If it borrows on its bonds, it must be at a sacrifice; if certificates are to be issued, every consideration of true statesmanship would incline us to the plan proposed. It has these great advantages over a system of similar issues by the State. 1st. The State will be relieved, while the Schools, so important to our prosperity, will be kept up. 2d. Common Schools are regarded at the North as objects of paramount importance; and a circulation issued in their behalf, and in their name, would not be so likely to excite opposition as a rival to the national currency as State issues, resting on the credit of the State, and likely to run for an indefinite time. 3dly. The issues of the Literary Board, though *bonds* and not bills of credit would be like bank notes in this respect, *to wit*, they would represent a certain means of payment. All the assets of the Literary Board being pledged to their redemption, and that at a fixed time, their credit ought to be good, as they certainly could be paid, more certainly than any other circulation.

But as it is the policy of the National Government to have but one paper circulation, and as our State is animated with a perfectly loyal spirit, and desires to display it in all becoming ways, it is recommended that the Literary Board be authorized first to establish a national bank, in case its stocks can be converted, without serious sacrifice, into national securities, and the right to establish a

bank can be obtained. Failing in this, the Board should be instructed and empowered to issue certificates, &c. If the Board could exchange its securities at *par*, it could issue \$792,000, of which it could loan to the State \$592,000, and all of its issues would go into circulation. It would draw interest on its securities (national bonds) and on its loans—and thus, after expending \$200,000 *per annum*, for four years, it would have on hand, at the end of the time \$325,000 to \$340,00, and all its bonds of \$880,000, to redeem its notes for \$792,000.

The detail and figures of these various plans can be furnished to the Legislature, or its committees; and bills will, also, be prepared to suit all the recommendations in this communication, and to revive the schools without delay.

✓ All the matters above discussed have been long and most carefully and conscientiously considered; some of them have been discussed with able and experienced financiers of high integrity, and the author is willing to go down to history on the positions assumed with regard to the public schools.

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PUBLIC TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
January 19th, 1866.

*To the General Assembly
of North-Carolina :*

On the 1st of January, 1866, I entered on the duties of my office as Public Treasurer. Since then the carrying on the collection and sale of the debris of State property, and answering numerous questions relative to the proper construction of the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, as well as other duties, have left me little time for any elaborate report.

I beg leave, however, to present a few suggestions on subjects connected with my Department.

The tables appended will give full information in regard to the public debt and other subjects.

Table A, shows the bonds outstanding against the State, for what purpose, by what authority, and at what date issued, when due, and the amount.

Table B, shows the bonded debt of the State past due. Total \$364,000. The first item of \$53,000 consists of ten

year registered bonds issued under acts of 1848 and 1850, known to be due, but the books in the office do not show the date of maturity.

Table C, exhibits the year of maturity of bonds not yet due issued before the war, showing the aggregate in each year.

Table D, shows the amounts and time of maturity of bonds issued since May 20, 1861, for Internal Improvements. Total \$1,619,000. Of these \$455,000 for the benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, have been validated by an act of the General Assembly on conditions not yet complied with. The bonds named as issued for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company, were not issued directly to that Company, but \$200,000 were delivered to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and \$49,000 to the City of Raleigh in exchange for bonds of those corporations of like amount, and were then paid to the Chatham Rail Road Company by them for same amount of stock. The State is further secured, by a mortgage on the property and franchise of the latter corporation. During the war, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, paid to the State in discharge of its debt, \$180,000, and the City of Raleigh \$1,000.

Table E, shows the bonds and treasury notes of the State issued during the war for general purposes, and table F, debt (not bonded,) to Banks and individuals, likewise during the war. I have not felt at liberty to omit these from my report in advance of your action on the subject.

Table G, shows the condition of the banks of the State, omitting war public securities, and debits and credits of minor importance.

Table H, shows the condition of the Literary Fund, the assets of which are still in my office in consequence of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer of the Fund. It is man-

ifest that the Common Schools cannot be carried on the present year without heavy taxation.

Table I, shows an approximate estimate of the ordinary expense of the State Government to October 1st, 1867, omitting interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of \$506,495.

The books of the Treasury do not show on what classes of bonds the coupons are due and unpaid, but the whole amount past due, on ante-war bonds, and which will reach maturity in a few months may be estimated in round numbers at \$3,000,000.

If it be concluded to fund them, then these added to the ante-war debt will make \$12,749,500, and if the Internal Improvement bonds issued during the war be added, the entire debt of the State, omitting all war debts for general purposes, will be \$14,369,500, the annual interest on which is \$862,170.

The State has sets off against this debt, as follows :

1st. Stocks in N. C. Rail Road Company	\$ 3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company,	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road Company,	1,066,000
Western N. C. Rail Road Company,	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company,	350,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,516,500
2nd. Bonds on City of Raleigh, \$	48,000
Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,	20,000
Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruth-	
erford R. R. Co.,	2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) R. R. Co.,	600,000
Accrued interest on these bonds	
to January 1st, 1866,	307,623
Balance due on bonds of Atlantic	
and N. C. R. R. Co.,	181,164,88
	<hr/>
Total sets off	\$ 9,673,289 88

This sum being deducted from the ante-war debt and interest, \$12,749,500, leaves \$3,086,210 12 as the balance of State indebtedness, or adding the debt incurred during the war for Internal Improvements (\$1,620,000,) a total of \$4,706,210 12. While some of these sets off are unproductive at present, I believe in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel, they will, to a great degree, relieve the burden of the public debt.

I have no means of estimating with any approach to accuracy, the receipts from the tax ordinance of the Convention. In some counties the officers do not appear to be moving with alacrity; in one, no person was found willing to qualify; in others, those liable, refuse to answer as to their liabilities and submit to the penalty of the law. The execution of the ordinance was delayed by an unfounded rumor of its suspension by military orders. The receipts from other sources will be precarious and unreliable.

The chief financial questions before the Assembly will be,

1st. Whether any, and what effort will be made for payment of the past due bonds and coupons of the State?

2nd. Whether any and what effort will be made to provide for payment of interest to accrue during the present year?

3d. Assuming that the interest on the public debt will not be paid at present, what revenue bill shall be passed to supply funds for the necessary support of the State Government?

In view of the difficulties of our situation, I respectfully recommend that provision be made for funding the past due bonds and coupons in 6 per cent. bonds of long date; that this opt on be granted holders of coupons to accrue during the present year, and that provision shall not be made for their payment.

In my judgment this course is required by inexorable necessity.

North-Carolina is a country of very great resources. Her fertile soil, genial climate, varied and valuable treasures of the field and the forest, minerals and metals, her fitness for the production of the great staples of the world; her situation on the Atlantic slope, near the centre of the Union, point to our State as destined to become one of the great centres of civilization and trade.

As has been shown above, she owns securities, which will soon be productive, nearly equal to her entire debt. Her population of one million people, two-thirds of whom are of the Anglo-Saxon race, with such a country and such advantages will, if necessary, bear the burden of a tax of \$1,500,000, now little exceeding one-half of one per cent. of their taxable property, as lightly as a feather.

But with all this promise of the future, the present condition of our tax-paying people is deplorable in the extreme.

Their accumulated investments of capital have been swept away; their circulating medium has suddenly been converted into waste paper. With defective tools of trade, with insufficient supplies of animal power; with buildings decayed and lands deteriorated, with onerous taxes to the general government, they are called on to undertake a task which has filled the wisest statesmen with dismay, to teach an ignorant race, suddenly emancipated from centuries of thralldom, the responsibilities and duties of free laborers.

The census of 1860 states the value of the real and personal property of the State at \$358,000,000. This is manifestly an error, arising, as will be seen, from an inspection of the report of Mr. Kennedy, from the fact that at that time slaves were taxed as persons and not as property, and were not estimated in the valuation. The following estimate is, I think, substantially accurate:

The area of the State is about 30,000,000 acres, worth, at

\$5 per acre, \$150,000,000. In 1860, the stock, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., &c., were of equal value. The number of slaves were 331,000, worth, at \$600 each, say \$200,000,000, making the value of the entire real and personal property of the State in 1860, \$500,000,000. If the labor of the freedmen is not diminished by the withdrawal of compulsion, the transfer of its profits from the former owner to the laborer, will not affect the wealth of the State, however distressing to individuals. But whatever may be the ultimate fate of the negro, whether for refusing to bear his part in the development of the resources of this great country, he shall be pushed aside like the Indian by the sterner energy of the Caucasian, or whether he shall manfully assume the obligations of a freeman, it will not be safe, until the experiment shall be fairly tried, to impose taxes founded on expectations of large returns from his labor. A poll tax of moderate amount may and should be collected, but for the present these 331,000 negroes, representing a capital of \$200,000,000, will be, to a large extent, untaxable, nor can their employers, from the profits of their labor, be relied on to pay large sums to the State.

Of the other personal property, the casualties of war have annihilated at least \$50,000,000 more, so that now on the most liberal principles of calculation, the entire real and personal property of the State, owned by the million white and colored inhabitants, does not exceed \$250,000,000, or \$250 to the head.

From this \$250,000,000 of property, directly or indirectly, and from the polls or male population between the ages of 21 and 45, is to be derived the revenue to support the State Government and pay the interest on the public debt. The white polls returned in 1860, (Greene and Martin excepted, which made no returns,) were 65,138. The colored polls, added to these, will make an aggregate of 100,000. This is greatly below the true number, but the Sheriffs will probably not find a larger number able to pay.

The estimate above made does not include all the losses of North-Carolina by the war. The State had in the service of the Confederate States about 120,000 soldiers, and adding to these the negroes who deserted their homes, or were employed in building fortifications and other unproductive work, it may be safely estimated that the State was deprived of the labor of 100,000 men, for four years, worth at least \$80,000,000, beside the deficiencies caused by defective tools and want of animal power.

Besides, perhaps 50,000 men lost their lives or were disabled in service, causing a further loss of producing power of \$50,000,000 more.

If, however, all the property of the State existed as before the war, it is questionable whether a large tax should be raised the present year.

The circulation of the Banks of the State in 1861 reached nearly \$8,000,000.

For the last three years of the war, the only currency used was Confederate and State Treasury notes. Most of the above notes are worthless, not even the Bank issues have any value as a circulating medium. A small quantity of specie, cotton, tobacco and rosin, escaped the impressing officer, and the "bummer," and the torch of the incendiary, but the proceeds of these have been mostly sent from the State in exchange for farming and other utensils, horses and necessary articles of merchandise, so that U. S. currency has only to a small extent replaced the loss.

Holders of our obligations have no right to complain that North-Carolina chooses to make a survey of her situation, and estimate her assets before calling upon her people for the full measure of her annual obligations. With time to recruit their shattered fortunes they will, ere a long while, restore the State to full financial credit.

In truth, the war, except on our part, is not yet entirely ended. The shock of arms has ceased and our people show every disposition to submit to the act of God, but martial

law still prevails ; the questions relating to the freedmen are decided before other than State tribunals ; the voice of our representatives cannot yet be heard in the National councils. All this is a burden upon our industry, and deters from entering our borders, capital and labor from abroad.

It is impossible to frame a revenue bill until it be known whether provision shall be made for the payment of the interest on the public debt. Hence, I refrain from any recommendation on that subject.

It will take time and industry to build up anew our prosperity, but in my judgment, the financial difficulties may be alleviated by the Banks of the State, using part of their available means in the formation of one or more National Banks, which may be done by permission of the General Assembly. The new institutions will attract capital from abroad, will introduce a circulating medium into the State, and will be of signal benefit to the people, the Public Treasury and the old banks.

If in addition to the establishment of National Banks of large means, the usury laws should be so amended as to give capital as remunerative return for its use in this as in other portions of the civilized world, we can safely anticipate an early restoration of our ancient prosperity.

Without means of borrowing temporarily in advance of receipts into the treasury, its operations may be often embarrassed. Formerly, the Banks of this State were relied on for this purpose, but that resource has failed.

I recommend that the Public Treasurer be authorized, if it shall become necessary, to use the old six per cent. coupon bonds belonging to the Literary Fund, as collaterals in the negotiation of temporary loans.

The Provisional Treasurer had in charge the collection and sale of scattered articles of State property, for the purpose of carrying on the Provisional Government. This business is not yet finished, and it will be necessary to appoint some officers to take it in charge, with power of using

all lawful means to recover property belonging to the State, from persons wrongfully in possession thereof.

THE SINKING FUND.

Want of time forbids my entering at length into the question of the continuance of the Sinking Fund. I incline to the opinion that the Fund should be continued, so far as the appropriation of certain receipts to the extinguishment of the public debt, but these receipts should be applied directly to the purchase of bonds of the State, which should then be cancelled, and appear no longer on the books of the Treasury as State debits. The theory of funds accumulating on compound interest, is a beautiful one, but for its development, a long period of years, a generation of thirty years or more, is required. Besides the expense of its operation, in this time, will almost infallibly occur some great war or domestic revolution, which will sweep away the entire proceeds of the accumulation. Such was the case with Pitt's Sinking Fund, and such a fate has happened to ours.

It is important that information concerning the financial condition of the State should be disseminated among the people. It is likewise customary for the Treasurers of the different States and Territories to exchange copies of their reports. I recommend that two hundred copies of the Treasurer's report be hereafter printed for the use of this Department. The additional expense will be trifling.

The duties of the Chief Clerk of this office are very onerous and responsible. The salary, \$750, was fixed when the necessities of life were only half of the present prices, and is entirely inadequate. I respectfully recommend an increase of the same to \$1500 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

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It is important that information concerning the financial condition of the State should be disseminated among the people. It is likewise customary for the Treasurers of the different States and Territories to exchange copies of their reports. I recommend that two hundred copies of the Senator's report be hereafter printed for the use of this Department. The additional expense will be trifling.

The duties of the Chief Clerk of this office are very onerous and responsible. The salary, \$150, was fixed when the necessities of life were only half of the present prices, and is entirely inadequate. I respectfully recommend an increase of the same to \$1500 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasurer.

(A.)

STATEMENT

Shew the several Classes of Bonds issued by the State of North-Carolina; Authority under which issued, date of Bonds, when due, &c.

[illegible]

and this amount, \$1,000,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation

*Of this amount \$1,000,000, was sent to Europe for exportation.
753,000, was issued for Treasury Notes.

\$,150,000, was issued to pay Bank debt and was purchased for 8 per cent. bond.

28,500, was exchanged for 8 per cent. bonds of this amount. \$ 500,000 was sent to Europe for Hypothec

*Of this amount \$ 500,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation

1865-'66.]

DOCUMENT No. 8.

11

TABLE (B.)

DEBTS DUE.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
July 1st, 1864,	Raleigh,	\$ 153,000
January 1st, 1865,	New York,	41,000
July 1st, 1865,	" "	67,000
January 1st, 1866,	" "	144,000
	" "	59,000
	Total due,	\$ 364,000

TABLE (C.)

ANTE-WAR DEBT NOT DUE.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
1867	New York,	\$ 15,000
1868	“ “	41,000
1869	“ “	72,100
“	Raleigh;	26,500
1870	New York,	94,900
“	“ “	33,500
1871	Raleigh,	40,000
1872	“	20,000
1875	New York,	24,000
1876	“ “	110,000
1877	“ “	8,000
1878	“ “	18,000
1883	“ “	1 000,000
1884	“ “	630,000
1885	“ “	1,470,000
1886	“ “	748,000
1887	“ “	1,283,500
1888	“ “	300,000
1889	“ “	1,302,500
1890	“ “	1,898,500
1891	“ “	250,000
	Total,	\$ 9,385,500

TABLE (D.)

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS ISSUED SINCE
MAY 20TH, 1861.

FOR WHAT ISSUED.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
Chatham Railroad,	1883,	Raleigh,	\$ 249,000
Western Railroad,	1891,	"	200,000
Western N. C. R.R.,	"	"	220,000
W. C. & R. R. R. Co.,	1892,	"	950,000
Total,			\$ 1,619,000

TABLE (D.)

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS ISSUED SINCE
MAY 20TH, 1861.

FOR WHAT ISSUED.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
Chatham Railroad,	1883,	Raleigh,	\$ 240,000
Western Railroad,	1891,	"	200,000
Western N. C. R.R.	"	"	220,000
W. C. & R. R. Co.,	1893,	"	250,000
Total,			\$ 1,610,000

STATEMENT (E.)

Showing Treasury Notes and Bonds of the State issued during the War for General Purposes.

TREASURY NOTES.

WHAT CLASS	AUTHORITY.	AMT. ISSUED.	AMT. WITH-DRAWN.	IN CIRCULATION.
Bearing int. at 6 per cent, fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds,	Ordinance of Convention,	\$ 343,080	\$ 216,520	\$ 126,460
Fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds, non-interest bearing,	“ “ “	1,578,900	1,198,565	380,335
Stamped, fundable only in 6 per cent Bonds,	Act of Assembly,	956,660	675,545	281,115
Fundable on 1st January, 1866,	“ “ “	2,327,220	1,040,385	1,286,835
Unfundable from 5 cents to \$3,	Sundry Ordinances of Convention and } Acts of Assembly,	3,301,987 50	130,396 25	3,171,591 25
		\$ 8,507,847 50	\$ 3,261,511 25	\$ 5,246,336 25

BONDS.

WHAT CLASS.	AUTHORITY.	AMTS. ISSUED.
Ways and Means for Defense,	Ordinance Convention, ¶ 36,	136,500
*To provide Ways and Means,	Act of 1862-'63, chap. 29 & 71,	6,941,500
Payment of Confederate Tax,	Ordinances of Convention, Nos. 21 & 35,	1,364,500
†Ways and Means for Defense,	“ “ “ ¶ 35,	4,429,000
		12,871,500
	Add Treasury Notes in Circulation,	5,246,336 25
	Total,	18,117,836 25

*Of this amount \$1,000,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation.

753,000, was issued for Treasury Notes.

5,160,000, was issued to pay Bank debt and supply the Treasury.

28,500, was exchanged for 8 per cent. bonds.

†Of this amount \$ 500,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation.

(TABLE (F))

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS OF THIS STATE

Showing Amount Due by the State to Sundry Banks in the State and Individuals, on account of temporary loans, on the 1st of October, 1864.

BANKS.	AMOUNT.
Ban of Cape Fear, Salem, Bank of Cape Fear, Washingt'n, Bank of Wadesboro', Farmers' Bank of N. C., Miners' and Planters' Bank	\$ 30,000 245,000 108,871 75,000 12,497
Total due Banks,	\$ 471,368
INDIVIDUALS.	AMOUNT.
David Hinton, Henry Mordecai, D. G. Fowle, C. Perkins,	\$ 12,000 15,000 3,000 7,055
Total due Banks and Individ'ls	\$ 508,423

TABLE (G.)

CONDITIONS OF THE BANKS OF THIS STATE.

Specie,	\$ 776,888	86
Foreign Exchange on Banks of States not engaged in rebellion,	148,446	18
Bills discounted prior to May 20th, 1861,	2,359,069	03
Bills discounted since May 20th, 1861,	2,476,880	58
Circulation,	7,140,275	
Due depositors prior to May 20th, 1861,	536,210	53
Due depositors for deposits made since May 20th, 1861,	940,046	79
Capital Stock,	7,671,167	

TABLE (H.)

Showing the condition of the Literary Fund.

Certificates of Stock in the following corporations:		
Bank of North Carolina,		502,700
Bank of Cape Fear,		544,400
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Co.,		400,000
Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co.,		200,000
Cape Fear Navigation Company,		32,500
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,679,600
Bonds issued prior to May 20th, 1861, as follows:		
Six per cent. State Coupon Bonds,		133,000
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company endorsed by the State,		116,000
Coupons due on these Bonds Oct. 1st, 1865,		30,630
Two State Registered Bonds with interest due January 1st, 1866,		9,883 50
Mt. Pleasant Academy, Bond with interest to January 1st, 1866,		2,505
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,971,618 50
State Coupon Bonds issued since May 20th, 1861, and State Treasury Notes,	380,025 60	
Bonds on Individuals with interest supposed to be worthless,	7,072 23	
Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes,	140,127 73	
		<hr/>
		\$ 527,225 56
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$ 2,498,844 06

TABLE (I.)

Showing an estimate of the probable expenses of the State Government to October 1st, 1867.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.		
Gen. Assembly, Spring Ses. 60 days,	82,000	
“ “ 1866-'7, Winter 70 “	94,000	
Convention, 30 “	30,000	
Public Printing,	17,500	
Binding Laws,	700	
Copying Laws,	1,000	
Distributing Laws,	1,750	
		\$ 226,950
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
Adjutant General,	2,500	
Board of Internal Improvements,	175	
Council of State,	1,275	
Executive Department,	9,000	
Treasury Department,	7,875	
State Department,	2,100	
Comptroller's Department,	4,375	
State Library,	1,750	
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	875	
		\$ 29,925
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Judiciary,		\$ 78,750
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agricultural Societies,	2,000	
Capitol Square,	500	
Contingencies,	35,000	
Executive Mansion,	6,000	
Elections,	5,500	
Geological Survey,	7,000	
Inst. Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	35,000	
Insane Asylum,	73,500	
Pensions,	370	
Sheriffs for settling public taxes,	5,000	
State Capitol,	1,000	170,870
		\$ 506,495

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE,

RALEIGH, *January 22nd*, 1866.

*To the Speaker of the House of Commons
of the General Assembly of North-Carolina:*

SIR:—The Committee appointed by the provisional Governor in pursuance of a resolution of the recent Convention “to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, &c.,” herewith present their report, and request that through you, it may be laid before the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

B. F. MOORE,
W. S. MASON,
R. S. DONNELL. } *Committee.*

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carolina:*

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the late provisional Governor, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the recent session of the Convention directing that a

committee of three persons be appointed "to prepare and report to the Legislature at its next session, a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, and to designate such laws, and parts of laws, now in force, as should be repealed in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinance of the Convention abolishing the institution of slavery," have considered the matters intrusted to them; and herewith submit, as their report, "A bill concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color, or of mixed blood;" and also several other bills differing, somewhat in character, from that one.

The Committee, in presenting their report, deem it proper that they should explain the course they have pursued; and to some extent, the reasons by which they have been governed.

Prior to the emancipation of slaves there had existed, in the State, three classes of population, besides Indians, to-wit: the whites, the slaves, and the free negroes; and for many purposes, there existed a special legislation for each class. Upon the emancipation of the slaves, the laws specially respecting them, ceased to have any force; and that class fell under the laws respecting free negroes: the political and civil condition of all the colored population became that which had already been established for the free negro. It became the duty, therefore, of the Committee to look through the entire body of the laws of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining what part of them governed the free negro, as distinguished from the white man. In performing this duty your Committee have deemed it the more advisable course, (as this species of special legislation was scattered throughout the civil and criminal laws,) to advise the repeal of all laws that specially affected the colored race, and re-enact such as, in their opinion, ought to exist; and also to recommend other and original legislation, when it was deemed expedient. Believing that a

brief synopsis of the several sections of the first named bill, and also, of the other bills, would not be unacceptable, they proceed to furnish it :

The first section of the bill "concerning negroes," &c., defines who sha'll be deemed a negro or colored person, or person of mixed blood, within the generations designated.

The second declares that in all statutes and judicial proceedings, such a person shall be properly described by the term "person of color."

The third declares persons of color to be citizens of the State.

The fourth confers on them all the privileges of white persons in conducting their suits, and in the mode of trial by jury.

The fifth places the colored apprentice on the same footing with a white one ; and leaves the law declaring in what cases they should be bound, as it now exists in the Revised Code. ✓

By the sixth, certain marriages, deemed to be not void, but voidable, though celebrated in due form, between slaves or between slaves and free negroes, are declared valid.

By the seventh, certain past marriages between them, existing at certain fixed periods, by mere consent and without due celebration, are validated ; and provision made for perpetuating the evidence thereof by being recorded.

By the eighth, inducements are held out to such as are thus married under section 7, to have their marriages recorded.

It has been held, that under our laws, the marriages of slaves by their own mere consent, and simply consented to by their masters, are void ; and, as the Legislature is forbidden to legitimate persons born in bastardy, the provision for such legitimization, which was contained in an ordinance offered before, but rejected by the Convention, (because of the adoption of the resolution under which the Committee

are now reporting) must be again submitted to that body, or the freedmen now living will all be bastards, and incapable of inheriting from their fathers any estate which he may chance to die possessed of.

It is believed that a marriage merely voidable may be validated by the General Assembly; and that when thus confirmed, all the incidents of ratification follow; one of which is the legitimization of the issue previously born: But, it is more than doubted whether such result follows the enactment of a marriage under section 7.

By the ninth section, contracts between persons of color, and between them and whites, for live stock, are required to be in writing. The numerous thefts of such species of property, in which the whites and blacks associate together, require this provision; as thereby the thief will be the more certainly detected. The section also embraces other contracts of a certain value. And, one of its main objects is to protect the colored person from imposition by cunning, and the white man from the effects of corrupt evidence.

The tenth section makes void all marriages between whites and persons of color.

Section eleven allows persons of color to bear witness where their rights of person or property are concerned. In respect of this action the Committee will comment more at large hereafter.

Sections twelve and thirteen require no comment.

By section fourteen the criminal code affecting white persons, is extended to colored persons, in all things, unless otherwise expressly declared in the bill reported. The only exception in the bill, or in any law, which will exist after repealing such as are recommended to be repealed, will be found in section 13 of the bill reported, which punishes with death a person of color who may assault a white female with intent to ravish her.

The Committee observe that in some of the late slaveholding States, much legislation is employed to confer on persons of color the civil rights which belong to white men. In this State very little is necessary; indeed, none beyond a repeal of the laws, which, from time to time, have been introduced, making distinctions between whites and colored persons. And, it may be observed, that some of the provisions of this bill which seem to confer rights and privileges, were strictly unnecessary; because persons of color were entitled to them without any new enactment. But it was deemed better, at this time, to solemnly declare them in a bill drawn to define their civil status.

Many years since it was solemnly decided by the highest Court of the State, and indeed, it has been so regarded, that the term "freemen," (than which none used in the declaration of rights and the Constitution of the State, to describe a citizen, is of higher dignity,) included in its fullest extent, a free negro, whether free in 1776, when the Constitution was framed, or become so since by emancipation. He was, at the beginning of the late unhappy conflict of arms, and is now, included in the term "freeman," as used in that instrument.

This class of our population have never been debarred from owning any species of property, except by one enactment, that of 1861, which forbade them thereafter to own slaves. They have ever been protected from trial for crime, except through presentment by a grand jury, and trial by a petit jury, with all the rights of challenge accorded to white persons. They have ever been allowed trial in the same tribunals where, for like offences, the white man was prosecuted. The same common law which yet prevails so extensively in this State, and regulates, almost entirely, the duties of husband and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward, of master and servant, and of master and apprentice, exists alike for both classes. The same

power of making contracts, and the same remedies for enforcing them in courts open alike to both, are equally the rights of the one race and the other, without distinction.

In a word, the common law is the law of the State in all matters where it has not been superseded by statute; where it exists, colored and white persons are equally protected under its shield, and exposed to its punishments; and where it is changed by statute, the change operates on all.

By sections 15 and 16, wardens of the poor, for persons of color, may be appointed. This is left to the discretion of the appointing court, only because, in some counties of the State, persons of color are too few in number to require an additional Court of Wardens.

The remainder of the sections of the bill are appropriated to the repeal of "such laws and parts of laws now in force, as, in the opinion of the Committee should be repealed in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinances of the Convention abolishing the institution of slavery," and the new condition of things arising out of the same.

Secondly, The Committee have deemed it their duty, in view of the very great changes which have so suddenly taken place, to recommend the passage of certain laws equally applicable to both populations. It is conceded that the industry of the negro race has become greatly relaxed and demoralized, the natural consequence of which is an unsettled and roving disposition, a desire to avoid steady work, and a disposition to pick up a precarious existence by pretended hunting of wild game, though in most localities, it is too scarce to be worth the pursuit.

It is also vain for us to attempt to disguise the fact that the industry of the white man too, is greatly unnerved and demoralized, and like evil consequences are ready to follow. Indeed, they already exist. We conceive it to be among the first of legislative duties to check this demoralization.

and direct the energies of the entire population in appropriate channels of honest labor.

Among the most efficient means of accomplishing this object, they deem the protection of every man's property against unauthorized intrusions, trespasses and thefts of the idle and vicious.

In our present demoralized condition there is no species of live stock which escapes the roving robber; and every man is plundered, when the market is convenient, of whatever may be found on his lands, growing or severed, that is valuable for sale.

Wilful trespasses on lands have long been a grievance greatly complained of. The common law did not allow criminal prosecutions for this species of wrong; but the General Assembly have, from time to time, in many instances, departed from this rule in order to afford protection against the lawless idler and insolvent trespasser. In proportion as circumstances may increase the frequency of such wrongs, it will become the legislative power to follow them with appropriate remedies.

The Committee, therefore, report and recommend the passage of the following bills:

1. "A bill to punish persons pursuing horses and other live stock with intent to steal them."
2. "A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom."
3. "A bill to punish vagrancy."

In regard to this bill, the Committee have deemed it advisable to recommend the repeal of the two provisions upon the same subject, and the passage of this bill in lieu of both said provisions.

These provisions are to be found in the Revised Code, chap. 34, sec. 43; chap. 107, sec. 60; the former was intended for white vagrants, and the latter for free negro vagrants.

The bill herewith reported, embraces both populations :

4. "A bill to punish seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State."

In regard to this bill, the substance of it has long existed in the State, under several provisions to be found in the Revised Code and elsewhere. The bill now offered is intended as a substitute for all provisions upon the same subject.

5. "A bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind."

The object of this bill is to encourage the field laborer, by securing to him the fruits of his toil. Every legitimate means should be employed to stimulate industry, and the enjoyment of its fruits has ever been found the strongest incentive to produce the desired effect.

6. "A bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts, or harboring them."

This bill is a just companion with the preceding one. While it is the duty of the law-giver to secure to the laborer the promised rewards of his labor and toil, it is equally just to require him to comply with his deliberate and lawful contracts; especially when his employer surrenders to him, in the outset, the use of valuable lands which may prove to be worthless to the owner, if the laborer be not held to his contract. The inculcation of a strict observance of contracts is equally the parent and offspring of virtuous industry. And that man is no less a vicious member of society, who persuades and encourages another to be faithless to his word, than he who wilfully violates it. Both should suffer the sharp reproof of the law.

7. "A bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases."

The purpose of this bill is to relieve the County Treas-

uries; *first*, from the burden of supporting bastard children, which are likely to greatly increase in number, in the midst of a demoralized population.

It is naturally just that the father should support his offspring, whether born in or out of wedlock. No one, if able to work, ought to be allowed to cast his spurious progeny on the charity of the industrious poor, whose toil is stretched to its utmost extent in supporting the public charges and their own virtuous families.

Secondly, From the burden of maintaining, at heavy expense, the judicial tribunals of the land established for the preservation of the public peace against the turbulence and violence of those who, having been the principal instrument of its breaches, seek, when brought to justice, to evade by an idle life, the payment of the costs of suppressing their own disorders.

As yet, no steps have been taken by that authority, which claims exclusive jurisdiction, both civilly and criminally, over all matters that concern the freedmen, to encourage or enforce the marriage of such as, while slaves, were long living together willingly, as man and wife. By the laws of this State the husbands and wives, popularly so called, of a population of 300,000 human beings, are lewdly and lasciviously cohabiting together, without any other link of connection than their own free will. They may part when they choose, and select new partners for a day or a month. Among the whites such cases are indictable. If, after the courts shall assume their criminal jurisdiction, the colored people shall still be allowed to continue in the practice of such unlawful connections, without reproof or punishment, they will be in a more demoralized condition, in respect to that relation, which among all civilized human beings, is deemed so sacred, than were free persons of color, or even slaves, before the late epoch of emancipation. The former were not allowed to cohab-

it without marriage, duly celebrated ; and the latter were much restrained from such licentious co-habitation, by the care and prudence of their masters.

If the Freedmen's Bureau will neither turn over to the civil authorities for correction, this species of crime, nor take efficient means, itself, for its correction, it will be impossible to elevate the race by any legislative means yet practiced or devised. No race of mankind can be expected to become exalted in the scale of humanity, whose sexes, without any binding obligation, cohabit promiscuously together. Among such a people, chastity can have no name or place ; and the performance of parental duties, no encouragement or sanction.

It is much hoped that the Freedmen's Bureau will take the subject into serious consideration.

8. and lastly, " A bill to establish work-houses or houses of correction in the several counties of the State."

In the opinion of the Committee, this institution has been long since demanded, and now more than at any time heretofore. Though its cost, in the present embarrassed pecuniary condition of the country, may be somewhat burdensome, there is little doubt that, if managed with economy and care, it will soon prove a great relief to the honest industry of the country. The dread of involuntary labor is much more effectual to suppress misdemeanors and idleness than a few days of imprisonment, with a discharge of fines and costs under the insolvent debtor's law.

Without such a house the present jails will be unequal to contain those who will be committed to prison. Their proper enlargement for the reception of both species of population, and the different sexes of each population, will cost, at once, as much as a work-house and farm on a small scale, which may be enlarged as occasion may require.

The Committee have left it discretionary with the Justices of the Peace, whether they will establish such a

house ; because, in some counties it may be little needed, and in others very greatly ; and because, also, some counties are more able to establish them at once, than others are. If even one county shall establish such an institution, self defence will soon render it necessary for all the adjacent counties to follow the example ; and a few years on y, will be requisite to extend the institution over the State.

If this, or some similar policy should not be inaugurated, it is not difficult to foresee that this State may become, in the process of time, the land of immigration from all parts of the Union, of the demoralized freedman and the dissolute white man.

The Committee are aware that the great and radical changes occasioned by emancipation, in the fixed habits and custom of the people, cannot be truly estimated at once ; and therefore, they forbear, as much as possible, to speculate by legislative anticipation, for such changes as may even probably become necessary in the course of time. They deem it the more prudent course to proceed now by new laws, only so far as the way appears to be clear. They prefer to let the common law apply its flexible rules for human conduct to the new state of things, rather than frame for it rigid, and perhaps misconceived legislation.

The General Assembly will perceive that we have omitted all such punishments as the involuntary hiring out of persons of color, and also, of whipping them, except in cases where white persons are thus punished.

Public whipping is a species of punishment which ought rarely to be inflicted on any one whom it is the purpose of the law to reclaim from crime. The culprit thus punished becomes utterly degraded in public esteem ; and it would be wonderful if he did not become so in his own. A freeman thus degraded, loses all incentive to virtue ; and

so far as his example can extend as a parent or other wise, he inculcates all his vices in those around him.

It may be said, and with perfect truth, that there are comparatively few of the slaves lately freed, who are honest; but this vice now so prevalent among them, may be traced to other and more probable causes than any natural depravity peculiar to the negro race, which, by some physiologists, are declared to be naturally destitute of moral principles, in a greater degree than any other people yet known. The Committee have not regulated their code by this doctrine. And if it were true, there is but the greater necessity for correcting the natural obliquity by proper civil institutions wisely administered. That the race is not beyond the reach of a proper moral training, is evident from the many examples among them of sobriety, industry and honesty. If it owed its depravity to the vicious nature peculiar to the race, we ought to be able, by this time, to trace some steps of improvement in the mixture of its blood with that of other races of men.

The Committee have not discovered, nor has it been maintained, that the mixed blooded slave has been elevated in the moral virtues of the white race, as he advanced toward it in color. It may not be amiss to remark that the punishment by hiring, is rather of modern date. The first enactment to this effect was in 1831, and its constitutionality was seriously questioned by eminent lawyers, though settled by an able court.

Your honorable body will perceive also, that we recommend, that the Courts should be fully opened to the negro race, for protecting their persons and property, and all the rights of freemen, by being heard as witnesses, whenever these rights are in controversy.

The enactment recommended, allows their evidence in civil cases only where the rights of person, or property of persons of color would be precluded by the judgments or

decrees made in those cases. And in criminal cases, only where the violence, fraud, or injury charged to have been done by, or on them, is put directly in issue.

If the testimony is to be admitted at all, it ought to be extended to such cases. The effect of thus limiting it will not deny them any advantages, but on the contrary, will secure to them the most perfect protection that human evidence can afford. Beyond the accomplishment of this object we have not felt ourselves authorized to go. The result of allowing it to this extent will be, that when colored persons are parties, they may call to the witness stand the whole population of the land, not rendered incompetent by want of understanding, interest, or religious unbelief; while in cases where white persons alone are parties, white persons only will be competent witnesses.

The Committee will proceed to give some of the reasons which have induced them to recommend the reception of the evidence of negroes, as provided in section 11.

First. The present helpless and unprotected condition of the race demands it. Their condition of personal security is greatly changed. Prior to emancipation they were grouped on farms which they seldom left, and were overlooked by their masters or overseers, surrounded by families of white children.

They were not only watched by the whites to preserve the discipline necessary for servitude, and to prevent spoliations, but were cared for and protected as property. It was the slaveholder's interest to prevent, and, when committed, to punish any injuries done to the persons of their slaves. The interest of one slaveholder was the interest of all; so that their security was guaranteed by the common interest of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the country, and of course, of all their kindred and adherents, among whom, generally, were their poorer white neighbors. Thus the person of the slave (without reckoning the feelings

of humanity which have generally characterized the slaveholders of this State) became the subject of general protection by every class of white men; and any outrage on his person a general, cause for common vindication. With this shield of security, the white aggressor was checked in his violence; and if not, his detection was almost sure. These sources of personal security are all removed by emancipation, and, without the capacity to bear evidence, he stands in numerous cases utterly defenceless, except by opposing force to force against every species of outrage offered to himself or to his family; whether in his presence alone, or under the eye of other colored persons. If he should submit to the violence, and suffer the most grievous wrongs, there is no one who can be heard in his behalf; and he could expect, from his submission, nothing less than a repetition of his unredressed wrongs.

If he should oppose force to force, in the justest cause, whatever might be the result, his mouth and the mouths of all colored witnesses would be closed.

It is a truth not less obvious than established by all experience, that breaches of the peace always decrease in proportion to the facility and impartiality with which the violator is brought to justice. Citizens will not readily avenge themselves when the sword of the law is at hand to do it for them. But when the law is powerless, from whatever cause, the hand of private violence will be sure to come to the aid of self-defence. It is, therefore, clear that by protecting the person of the negro, we shall most certainly protect the person of the white man. If the former may be outraged in his own domicile, or in secret places, or along the highway in open day, with impunity, because he may be incompetent to testify to the wrong, he will turn from the door of the courthouse and seek his redress elsewhere, and in a way too that will likewise shut the mouth of him who may witness the act. Let no one suppose such a result im-

probable, if the great and just law giver of the Jews has himself set the example to an enslaved people.

Secondly. The admission of such evidence is necessary to secure the colored people in their rights of property.

While in slavery they had no property. What was set apart for their use belonged to their master, and was under his protection. In their new state they enter on the broad ground of citizenship, and become actors in all the departments of social life. They are allowed to trade with the white man in every article of property; to possess and cultivate lands, and, by all wise means, should be encouraged to habits of industry and a desire for honest acquisition.

The protection of a man's honest gains should ever be, after the protection of his person, the next great policy of a wise commonwealth. If the property which a negro shall own, his cattle, his money, may all be carried off, yea, his very house robbed of its furniture, and his person of his valuables by abandoned white men, and he shall be unable to bring the robbers to justice because the witnesses are colored, can the race feel any ardent disposition to labor for themselves? On the contrary, will they not feel doubly tempted by such want of security for their own property, to become depredators themselves especially, when they reflect that it is the white man's policy, which thus exposes them to licentious white men?

But, besides such glaring cases of public wrongs which would go unredressed by excluding their evidence, there are many of a more private nature, which depraved white men would perpetrate on them or procure to be done by their negro associates, as their instruments. Already the wicked white man and corrupt dependent negro have banded together in lawless thefts and frauds on industrious and peaceful citizens, both white and black; and the white associate, if negro evidence shall be excluded, will stand secure in his villainy behind his colored friend.

The calamity to public virtue and private rights would be incalculable, if those who were injured could not testify against the perpetrator of the crime. How shocked would every citizen of North-Carolina feel, if the Legislature should enact that no person assaulted and beaten, no one whose property was stolen, no one robbed, and no one ravished, should bear evidence of the crime? The exclusion of negro evidence places that race in just such a condition.

The committee are of opinion that the protection of person and property imperiously demands that the evidence of colored persons be admitted for that purpose, unless it should be excluded upon some ground of public policy still higher than such as favors its introduction. We have heard of but one that is plausible, and that is the *general falsity of such evidence*. No one pretends that it is *universally false*. It is urged, however, that, for the greater part, the evidence is not reliable, and, if universally believed, would produce far more wrong than right.

We are fully aware of a lamentable prevalence of this vice among the race. It is a natural offspring of their recent slavery and degradation.

Forced to an involuntary servitude, and required to do many things against their will, without any apparent profit to themselves, it was natural for them to disobey, if they found temporary ease in disobedience; and, to avoid correction, it was equally natural for them to endeavor to escape it, by falsehood. The vice of lying is, and ever has been, common to all people in slavery. Universal and unvarying truth is the highest and purest of all virtues; and if the most veracious persons only were competent witnesses, there would be many cases of the highest interest to the public without a single witness. Such a rule, however, has never marked the policy of justice in its investigation of facts.

It has been said that in a by-gone age, the rules of evidence with us were framed rather to exclude falsehood than

to admit truth ; but even when these rules were administered in this spirit, all persons above seven years old, of sufficient understanding, not religiously insensible to the obligations of an oath, nor parties directly interested in the cause, were competent witnesses, unless they had been rendered infamous by conviction of some infamous crime, and judgment rendered thereon. These were English rules of the common law ; and, so long as they prevailed, there was no nation on the earth whose inhabitants were excluded as witnesses from English courts. It mattered not what was their color, clime or religion. It is probable that at a very early period, after the introduction of African slavery in this State, the slave was forbidden to testify against a white person, and, it is probable also that the exclusion was soon extended to free persons of color. Slaves were not allowed to bear testimony against free persons of color until 1821.

The policy of excluding such testimony was founded on two considerations. First, The entire and absolute dependence of a slave on his master, and their social relation which rendered him unfit to bear witness for or against his master ; or for or against any person to whom his master extended his favor or dislike. Besides this, the settled policy was to humble the slave and extinguish in him the pride of independence. This latter policy was extended in 1821, to the free negro, who, it was alleged, was greatly corrupting the slave by claiming superior privileges over him.

Emancipation having destroyed the distinction, all legislation concerning the colored race, must be the same. ✓

The rules regulating the admissibility of the evidence of white persons, with a few exceptions, remain with us as they were a century since. But all at once the slave has disappeared, and upwards of 300,000 free persons of color are added to the population ; these, with those before existing, constitute one-third of our entire people. Shall they be ad- ✓

mitted to the witness stand? If it ever was, it is certainly not now, our policy to degrade them. On the contrary, our true policy is to elevate them in every way consistent with the safety and good government of the community. They must be educated out of their ignorance, and reformed out of their vicious habits.

If the admission of their evidence will not seriously endanger the administration of our laws, our manifest policy is to allow it, for nothing, in our opinion, tends more to inculcate a regard for truth than the almost unavoidable detection of falsehood, which occurs in judicial investigations before a jury, where the parties and witnesses are known, and their manner and conduct are scrutinized in the ordeal of trial.

If it be true that either the negro race, or the negro in our midst, civilized as he is beyond his native condition, be so mendacious that he cannot be safely heard in our court of justice, it seems to us that it is one of your highest duties to exclude them as witnesses in all cases whatsoever, as well those in which they are the sole parties, as those wherein one of the parties is a white man; and, above all things, not to allow persons of color to be convicted of capital felonies and deprived of life, on such unreliable evidence. If, to this suggestion, it may be truly replied, that he can be trusted when his own color is on trial, then it follows that he yet loves truth better than falsehood, unless he is seduced by his prejudices against the white man. Now, if this be so, this general characteristic of the race will soon develop itself, and thenceforth receive its just estimate at the hands of a white judge and a white jury. It is just to truth, however, for us to admit that neither during the wonderful and enduring conflict of arms, popularly announced, in their very midst, to be in behalf of their freedom, they did not exhibit, nor since its termination, have they ex-

hibited any decided marks of prejudice against their late masters.

It must be conceded by the opponents of such evidence, that if strong prejudices be sufficient to exclude the testimony of witnesses, all experience teaches that public prosecutors, near kindred, and personal enemies ought to be set aside as incompetent; and, if general corruption be also sufficient cause for exclusion, the man, whose character for truth on oath, is proved by all his acquaintances to be bad, ought no more to be heard in the ascertainment of facts, than a negro. Yet in all these cases the witness is heard, subject to so many "grains of allowance" on account of his established and admitted infirmity as a jury may judge to be the proper measure. It is settled by our highest judicial tribunal, that the testimony of a witness who commits a perjury, apparent to the jury in the very case in which he is examined, must, nevertheless be weighed by the jury for what it is worth.

By the laws of all civilized Europe, regulating the competency of witnesses, none are excluded by reason of character, race, color, or religion. We, ourselves, admit the semibarbarian of every continent and island; of every nation and tongue; of every religion, christian, heathen and pagan; and of every color, and race, unless he may fall under the ethnological varieties of the human species, denominated *Negroes* and *Indians*.

We are not prepared to admit, nor indeed do we believe that the colored man in North-Carolina is entitled to less credit on his *Christian* oath, than the colored Musselman, or heathen of Asia or Egypt, or of other parts of Africa, is when sworn on his *Koran* or other *symbols* of religious reverence. And when we consider the many thousands in the State, who are in full fellowship as christians, though we are quite sensible of the general demoralization which per-

vades them as a class, we feel little dread for the consequences which may attend the admissibility of their evidence as reported.

In offering our reasons for allowing the evidence, we have conceded the general demoralization of the colored population: but we should do great injustice to many of them, if we should close this report, without excepting from the stigma hundreds, who, throughout their lives, have conducted themselves in a manner altogether becoming the best of citizens, and deserving the very highest praise. These are lights, indeed, to all others; and the consideration of respect in which they are held, ought to stimulate and encourage others of their race to practice the virtues of honesty and truth, which have served to distinguish the few.

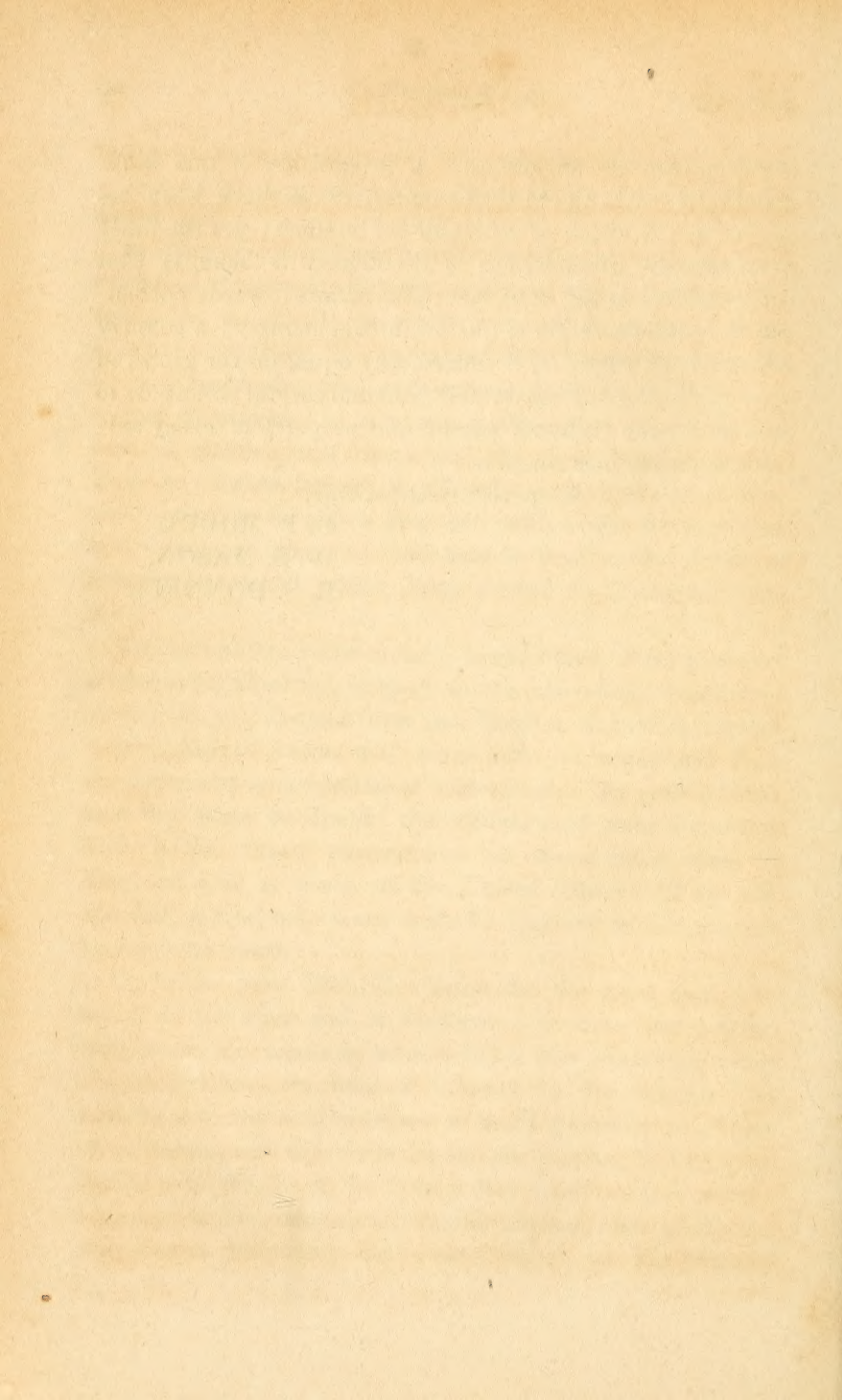
The committee hitherto have argued that, if the proposed evidence be admitted, subject to the rules long established among us, and derived from our English ancestors, the administration of justice will have little to apprehend from the depravity or prejudice of the witness. In proof of this, they beg leave to invoke the attention of your honorable body in the recent experiments on those rules, made in England and in many of the United States. They will specially notice only those made in England within the last twenty-two years.

Up to the year 1845, like rules, for the most part, prevailed in this State and in England. In that year a great innovation was made by statute 6 & 7 Vict. removing many disqualifications, because of interest in the witness. So beneficial to the ascertainment of truth (contrary to all previous theory) did this experiment prove, that, in 1852, the Parliament (St. 15 & 16 Vict.) took another and a very long step in the same direction, and allowed each party not only to put the other, but even himself, on the witness

stand against his adversary. A proposition of this kind, made forty years ago in that country, would have been regarded as the vision of a disordered intellect ; yet the daily practice under this law, has so illustrated its benefits that it is regarded as the most successful means towards perfecting the administration of justice in that country ; a country which has no superior, if indeed, any equal on the globe, in ever exhibiting the most intelligent and careful solicitude to provide for the rights of person and property of every subject within its vast domains.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. MOORE,
W. S. MASON,
R. S. DONNELL.



THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
WOMEN
Held at the
Hotel
New York
City
November 1st to 4th 1901
REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
TO THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN

THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN
Held at the
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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE IN RELATION TO THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Raleigh, January 24th, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North-Carolina :

I herewith transmit the annual report of the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road, made in August, 1865.

JONATHAN WORTH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

NEWTON, N. C., August 31st, 1865.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road Company was convened this day in Newton. On motion of Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Hon. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan, was called to the chair, and M. L. McCorkle and J. F. Alexander appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman of the Committee on Proxies reported a majority of the Stock represented, either in person or by proxy, when the Chairman announced the meeting organized and ready for business.

The State proxy, Dr. W. H. Howerton, of Rowan, presented his appointment from his Excellency, Governor Holden.

The President, Col. S. McD. Tate, laid before the meeting a printed report of all the officers, and on motion, the reading of the same was dispensed with.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Foard, the reports of the officers were received and adopted.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of four Directors, and Major J. E. Kerr and W. P. Caldwell were appointed to superintend the said election.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination : Jonas Cline, of Catawba, F. E. Shober, of Rowan, Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell, William F. McKesson and S. McD. Tate, of Burke, and John A. Malone, of McDowell.

The committee to superintend the election of Directors, made the following report : Total number of votes polled, 11,208 ; necessary to a choice, 5,605 ; Samuel McD. Tate received 10,944 votes ; Geo. F. Davidson received 10,697 votes ; John A. Malone 7,321 ; Wm. F. McKesson, 6,783 ; F. E. Shober 4,313 ; Jonas Cline 3,759 ; Dr. John McDowell 562 ; whereupon it was declared that S. McD. Tate, Geo. F. Davidson, Wm. F. McKesson and John A. Malone, were elected.

Mr. N. W. Woodfin, of Asheville, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Stockholders of this Company, that the work on the unfinished part of the road should be resumed at as early a day as the financial condition of the country will justify, and be pushed forward to its completion as rapidly as practicable.

Resolved, further, That we do not believe that the stock can pay any dividend, or the road even pay the expense of running and necessary repairs until extended to its connection with the Western Rail Roads.

On motion of Col. Thos. G. Walton, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to settle with James C. Turner, former Chief Engineer, and the said committee make a report to the Directors as soon as possible. The Chairman appointed T. G. Walton, A. J. Mock and R. F. Simonton, said committee.

Dr. John F. Foard moved that the salaries of the officers be reduced to the same they were before the war. Amendment offered by T. Geo. Walton, that the salaries of President be fixed at \$2,500, and Treasurer and Secretary at \$1,500, payable in currency. A vote was taken on the amendment and lost. Then Col. Walton offered as an amendment, that the President receive \$2,525, and the Secretary and Treasurer \$1,525, and called for a Stock vote.

The Chairman appointed Dr. J. F. Foard and N. W. Woodfin to superintend said vote, who submitted the following report: Those who voted yea were W. H. Howerton, State proxy, 21,000 votes, C. L. S. Corpening 6, A. J. Mock 135, A. C. Cowles 5, T. G. Walton 537, Tod. R. Caldwell 25. Total, 21,708 votes. Those who voted nay: Levi Plonk 3, P. B. Chambers 50, Joseph Brittain 5, A. C. Avery 107, J. C. McDowell 4,338, John Foard 5, M. L. McCorkle 10, Thomas Morrison 1, Silas Bost 4, J. F. F. Alexander 5, W. P. Graham 5, Z. B. Whitener 3, J. F. Bell 5, Eli S. Coulter 2, A. H. Shuford 30, J. E. Kerr 2,082, D. P. Johnson 5, A. P. Barkley 1, L. A. Shuford 710, R. M. Allison 150, A. W. Jamison 145, M. H. Brandon 4, F. R. Kaylor 6, I. L. Hedrick 16, P. J. Pitts 5, E. P. Coulter 26, P. F. Cannon 2, Thomas A. Bell 1, G. A. Eagle 2, E. Conner 14, S. B. Erwin 905, O. G. Foard 17, Hugh Reynolds 5, N. W.

Woodfin 5, F. E. Shober 318. Total 8,998. Amendment prevailed.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the President, Chief Engineer, and Secretary and Treasurer, for the last half year's salaries in currency, in the same proportion to the salaries before the war, as this day adopted for the salaries of the President and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to sell a certain lot in the town of Salisbury, as recommended in President's report.

On motion, C. A. Carlton, W. P. Caldwell and A. W. Jamison, were re-appointed a committee of Finance.

On motion, R. F. Simonton, Wm. C. Erwin and J. A. Claywell were appointed a committee on proxies at the next meeting.

On motion, Thomas E. Brown, Samuel H. Wiley and E. S. Walton were appointed an Inspection Committee for the next year.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting be and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful performance of their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in the town of Morganton, on the last Thursday of August, 18 6.

JAMES G. RAMSAY, *Ch'mn.*

J. F. ALEXANDER, }
M. L. McCORKLE, } *Secretaries.*

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

NEWTON, August 31st, 1865.*To the Stockholders of the**Western N. C. Rail Road Company :*

I have the honor to submit the following as the Tenth Annual Report of the condition of your affairs.

From the organization of the Company to the present time, the State has subscribed and paid to the Treasurer, in its Bonds, the sum of \$1,418,000. Individuals have paid during same time, \$726,085 79. This fund has been expended upon the construction of the Road, in the manner prescribed by the Charter, and as shown in former reports made to you.

It will be seen that individuals have paid \$17,085 79 in excess of their one-third of the aggregate; but a provision of the Charter restricts the State Treasurer to payments of \$50,000 or upwards. Hence, we cannot collect an instalment from the State until the excess of payments by individuals is increased from \$17,085 79 to \$25,000, or more.

At the close of the last fiscal year the Construction Account was indebted to the Transportation Department \$36,173 63.

During the past year there has been collected on account of Construction \$20,227 75, and paid out on same account \$13,562 82 which makes the present indebtedness of the Construction to the Transportation Department \$29,508 70.

The Company are indebted to parties at the North, for material purchased before the war, to the amount of \$19,584 67, with interest on \$3,000 of it for four years. This is all of which we have information.

In order to pay negro hire in advance and avoid giving

notes the first of January last, the Treasurer borrowed from the Bank at Statesville \$14,500. When the note fell due he offered to pay it, but the money was refused. If the tender was not sufficient to relieve us, equity will not make the Company liable for more than the *value* of the money received, which would be \$290.

Advertisement has been made for persons having claims against the Road, to send them in for settlement. It was my desire to be able to lay before you an exact statement of the local debt. Although I am not able to do so precisely, I feel assured in saying it will not exceed three thousand dollars up to the 1st July last. This does not include the salary account, which I have not considered as fixed, nor the expenses incurred since in repairs.

The Northern debt (20,350) is not a pressing one. As soon as communication was opened, the Treasurer went on to see the parties, with the hope of compromising the claims, but they declined any settlement other than payment in full—principal and interest. They, however, very generously agree to wait until better times for their money, and Messrs. Norris & Son, the principal creditors, offer to furnish any material we may need on time.

The amount due from the Construction Account, when collected, will be sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the Company.

This Corporation has been a great sufferer by war. The Road was badly run down—iron much worn—the ditches filled—cross-ties rotted. The Confederate Government owed the large sum of \$177,553 87, which is a total loss. And to this may be added the destruction, by the United States forces, of your valuable shops and machinery at Salisbury, together with all the buildings, two engines, cars, tools, maps, surveys and papers there. Following the line of the Road, they burned a train of cars two miles from Salisbury, the tank and adjoining building at the Six Mile post, the

bridges over Second and Third Creeks, the Depot and other buildings at Third Creek Station, all the buildings and a lot of cars at Statesville, the Station House and cars at Icard's, the Depot and cars at the Head of the Road, and a Steam Saw Mill recently purchased and located five miles east of Morganton. The Depots at Catawba, Newton, Hickory Tavern and Morganton are standing. This destruction of property is found, by Engineer's estimate, to amount to \$111,000, at the prices before the war.

I respectfully recommend that application be made to the United States Government for indemnity, since it occurred after the surrender of General Lee and the virtual termination of the war, and, some of it, after the armistice between Gens. Johnston and Sherman.

Counting the wear and tear for the four years of war, during which you have worked, practically, for nothing, and the loss by the torch at its close, your interests have suffered to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars—gold value. All of the buildings and fixtures were of the best; some of them approaching magnificence. It will not be necessary, in my judgment, if it were practicable, to build so extensively and expensively as before. Much of the old material can be used in the repairs, and by the judicious use of \$20,000 in money now, I think the Road can be successfully operated. I therefore advise that this amount be raised by a loan from the State or from individuals.

There is due from agents \$2,565 79, of which \$377 71 is old debt—the balance Confederate. The United States owes us \$1,500 for mail service before the war, and there is supposed to be a considerable sum due from the former Chief Engineer—I say “supposed to be,” because there are no papers, since the raid, relating to the investigation once had; and after careful inquiry I learn just so much—the committee not making a report, I have had no opportunity of investigating the matter myself, but understand from Mr.

Turner that he claims some credits. This matter should be looked into and settled.

There is an unimproved town lot in Salisbury, belonging to the Company, which I can see no use for and think should be sold. It is worth, perhaps, \$1,000.

Since the suspension of hostilities between North-Carolina and the United States, say in May last, I was called to take charge of the Road. It became necessary at once to employ a large force to rebuild the bridges and get up the track. A considerable number are yet ditching. If this is not thoroughly done before winter, there will be great danger of the road-bed becoming impassable.

All agents and other employees not indispensable to the present business of the Road were discharged, and the receipts steadily applied to the payment of the laborers employed in rebuilding.

The Round House at Salisbury is being repaired so as to be used for shops and shelter, and in such manner that should it become desirable to rebuild largely, the temporary work now done will be available. All repairs done there is after consultation with Mr. Murdock, and other of the best Railroad men in the country. Two temporary buildings, one at Statesville, the other at the Head of the Road have been erected for the accommodation of passengers and freight. Two tanks have been rebuilt. The Steam Saw Mill is again in successful operation, and will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Road, now that lumber is in such demand, and our need so great.

We have a field of fine growing Corn at "Plott's," which has been cultivated by the Section hands there. A large crop of Sorghum near Catawba Station, and a choice lot of hogs at that place also belong to the Road.

The destruction of the Road and the subjugation of the State were simultaneous—leaving the Treasurer without a dollar of available means. But by individual credit we

were soon enabled to open the line to the public and have since run regularly, tri-weekly trips, over the entire road. The cash receipts to June 30th, six weeks, were \$1,029 15. Since then the business has been steadily increasing. Besides this, we have done \$1,316 of work for C. & S. C. R. R. Company in exchange for criss-ties, and \$1,700 for hauling troops for the United States, and have \$550 of due bills on sundry citizens for fare. There is also to be added the business of the Express Company over our line. Thus it will be seen that the earnings are not inconsiderable.

It is due to explain why these due bills have accumulated. There was, in the early part of June, no currency in the country, and many persons were compelled to visit Raleigh on public business. In the distressed condition of the country we could not refuse to transport them. Again, the Military authorities arrested a number of persons in the West, causing witnesses to go to Salisbury to give evidence. These people could not reach that point, within the time fixed, otherwise. In these, and a few other extreme cases of necessity, the parties were allowed to give their notes for the amount of the fare.

I have agreed with the American Telegraph Company for the erection of a line of wires from Salisbury to Morganton. They are to furnish every thing, do all the labor and operate it after completion—doing all Rail Road business free of charge. For this we give them the right of way.

It would be well to begin at once raising the Locust on the Company grounds, along the line of the road. There would be very little expense attending it, and in a few years the growth would be invaluable for cr ss-ties.

The salaries of officers is a matter which will claim your attention. During the war they were raised from time to time; now, it is necessary to fix them so as to conform to the new order of things. I feel constrained to say that the Road cannot sustain itself without great economy, and that

the salaries are out of all proportion to the business of the Road and the duties performed.

It is of great importance that the remainder of the work east of Morganton should be completed, and I see no reason why it cannot be done. In 1861, the Board of Internal Improvements ordered the suspension of work. Since then the contractor, Colonel Chas. F. Fisher, died, and the Directory released his Administrators from the contract. Soon after, the Company employed McKesson & Hunt to finish it, but, after working awhile, they, too, were released, with payment for what they did.

Two hundred tons of Iron will be needed for the completion of the track to Morganton, and, with the grading yet to do, will cost about \$40,000. This I think can be accomplished very soon.

The contractors west of Morganton were stopped by the same order of the Board, and, subsequently, Isaac E. Avery & Co. were released from their contract.

It has been suggested by His Excellency, Governor Holden, that the acts of the directory, in fact all acts since May 20th, 1861, are illegal. This, and the propriety of compelling contractors to fulfill their old agreements now, are questions of importance. Some are dead, while the others, if not impoverished, have suffered greatly. By a spirit of liberality towards these enterprising gentlemen, or their successors, we may yet realize all our former hopes of a western connection; otherwise, the work will be retarded indefinitely.

In conclusion, I bear testimony to the fidelity of those under my observation, and the hearty co-operation of all.

To the old Directory, who have displayed such confidence in me, I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments, with the hope that they have found no cause of regret.

I am, gentlemen, your obt. servt.,

SAM'L McD. TATE, *President.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Statesville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1865.

*To the President and Directors of the
Western N. C. Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN:—Since the last report, which I had the honor to submit to your body, many alterations have been made in our condition, affecting alike corporations and individuals.

During the first nine months of the fiscal year our earnings were as satisfactory as we could expect, as will appear from the report of the Treasurer. None of this fund was ever kept on hand; the dividend was first paid, then the negro hire for the present year was settled in advance, instead of giving promissory notes as had been customary. By this means, when hostilities ceased we had but few accounts to settle, due in Confederate money, and a very small amount on hand, though we had a large amount due from the Confederate States, which we were unable to collect in time to dispose of.

By your advice a lot of Cotton was shipped to Nassau to buy supplies for the Company: this proved a complete success—in return we received a large supply of gum-belting, paints, oils, screws, tacks, tin, &c.,—materials greatly needed, and which could not be obtained in the Confederacy.

Our Road suffered, as you know, immense damage by the raid of Gen'l Stoneman's command, and consisted as follows, estimated in round numbers: Joint Passenger Depot and Shed, Salisbury, \$12,000; Depot, \$6,000; Shops, \$20,000; Round House damaged, \$5,000; Water Tank, \$1,500;

Fence and Scales, \$1,500; Material, \$5,000; Tools \$8,000; Water Tank, six mile post, \$1,500; Second Creek Bridge, \$3,000; Third Creek Station, \$3,500; Third Creek Bridge, \$3,000; Depot and Tank, Statesville, \$4,500; Depot, Icard's, \$2,500; Depot, Head of Road, \$500; Saw Mill, \$600; 10 Box Cars, \$3,800; 3 Flats, \$900; 2 Passenger Coaches, \$4,000; 1 Second Class Car, \$1,200; 1 Baggage and Mail Car, \$1,500; 2 Locomotives seriously damaged, \$7,000; 1 ditto slightly, \$500; Dump Cars, \$2,000; Damage to Track and Iron, \$2,000; Total Damage, \$111,000.

By recrossing the river and running down to Third Creek, while the army was crossing above, I was enabled to save three engines, the other two, though seriously injured, can be repaired, when we have the necessary shops.

During the last winter our trains were impressed by the Confederate authorities to do service on other roads, rendering it impossible to keep a ditching train on our own; by Spring, this caused our deep and narrow cuts to be nearly impassable. A large force had been hired to put the track in thorough order during the Summer, but was broken up by the raid of Gen'l Stoneman, followed in quick succession by the fall of the Confederacy, thereby setting the slaves at liberty. Since then, difficulty of getting steady labor and the great scarcity of money has retarded work greatly. We are, however, able to report a considerable amount of work done.

At Salisbury a new Shop has been commenced, in which ordinary repairs can now be made. At the Six Mile post a new Tank and house for the Section hands has been rebuilt; the place of the bridges over Second and Third Creeks has been supplied by most excellent trestles, which are, in fact, better than the former structures, these having been insecure for several years. A temporary Depot has been built at Statesville, the slight injury at Catawba Bridge repaired, the Saw Mill and Tank at Icard's rebuilt, and the road it-

self extended to within two and a half miles of Morganton. At this terminus a small depot has been put up.

Our prospects at one time were so dark that your body had under consideration the propriety of suspending for a time, but we have been able to keep moving only by the strictest economy. Our earnings have already increased greatly, and will this month compare favorably with any corresponding one previous to the war. As to our future, the unsettled condition of our affairs renders it impossible to form any reasonable conjectures.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the very general faithfulness of the employees under my direction, during a year unparalleled in its drain upon their energies.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. WILSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer in account with Western N. C.
Railroad Company.*

DR.			
1864.			
Sept.	To sale of Insolvent Stock,	\$	20,227 75
1865.			
July.	By balance due Transportation Department,		29,508 70
		\$	49,736 45
CR.			
1864.			
July.	By balance due Transportation Department,	\$	36,173 63
	By grading account as per Abstract A,		13,562 82
		\$	49,736 45

R. F SIMONTON,
Sec'y and Treas.

[ABSTRACT A.]

GRADING.

1864.			
Aug.	Wm. F. McKesson,	\$	1,909 30
Sept.	Wm. F. McKesson,		10,000 00
	J. E. Avery & Co ,		1,653 55
		\$	13,562 82

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer, Western N. C. Railroad Comp'y,*
in account with said Company.

1864.	DR.		
July.	To balance in hands of Treasurer,	\$ 45,051	16
	To balance due from Agents,	2,619	08
1865.		\$ 47,670	24
July.	To Freight and Passenger Account as per Tabular Statement,	\$210,209	01
	To Post Office departm'nt,	7,384	47
	To C. S. for Transportat'n,	270,787	47
	To N. C. " " " " " "	12,135	22
	To Sundry Accounts,	53,913	16
	To N. C. R. R., ext. freig't,	10,083	53
	To Bank of N. C.,	14,500	00
		579,012	86
1865.	CR.	\$ 626,683	10
July.	By balance due from Agents,	2,565	79
	By Dividend No. 1,	460	00
	" " " 2,	67,526	00
		\$ 70,551	79
	By Trans. Abstract No. 1,	\$ 26,586	50
	By Wood " 2,	11,886	78
	By repairs & material, 3,	230,914	22
	By supplies, 4,	185,297	54
	By loss and damage, 5,	24,571	95
	By office and printing, 6,	4,553	95
	By sundry accounts 7,	12,786	40
	By salary, 8,	7,166	00
	By mileage of Direct'rs, 9,	542	00
	By paid other roads, ex- tra freight,	2,115	35
		506,420	69
		\$ 576,972	48
	By balance in hands of Treasurer,	49,710	62
		\$ 626,683	10

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

1865.			
July 1.	To balance in hands of Treasurer,	\$ 49,710	62
	consisting of the following items:		
	To balance due from Con-		
	struction Department,	\$29,508	70
	Confederate Treasury Notes,	18,189	71
	Bills Receivable,	1,528	17
	U. S. Currency,	484	04
		\$ 49,710	62

R. F. SIMONTON, *Tr.*

[ABSTRACT No. 1.]

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

1864,			
July,	M. Bringle, Mail Carrier,	\$	150
	Pay Roll, July,		1,990
	“ “ August,		1,565
	“ “ September,		56 50
	“ “ October,		3,655
	“ “ November,		2,170
	“ “ December,		2,420
1865.			
Jan.	M. Bringle, Mail Carrier,		150
	Pay Roll, January,		6,230
	“ “ February,		4,450
	“ “ March,		3,750
		\$ 26,586	50

[ABSTRACT No. 2.]

WOOD ACCOUNT.

1864.		
July.	John Lyerly,	\$ 92 50
	T. H. Erwin,	140
	F. Sherrill,	129
	Ramsour & Seagle,	262 50
Aug.	J. F. Goodman,	381 62
Sept.	Noah Speagle,	521 45
	" "	506
	P. B. Chambers,	500
	Susan Abernathy,	142 50
	E. E. Arey,	534
	David Knox,	74 50
	J. T. Goodman,	332 25
Oct.	Milas Sherrill,	295 40
	R. M. Walker,	63
	Phillip Warlick,	61 36
	J. Wycoff,	485 25
	G. W. Jones,	202 50
	Dr. D. B. Wood,	442 50
	J. R. Houpe,	181 75
	J. Segers,	9
	E. Conner,	18
	G. Setzer,	725 70
	E. J. Arey,	383 50
	J. W. Robinson,	450
	Noah Speagle,	435
	J. F. Goodman,	175 25
	D. R. Moore,	1,420 50
	F. M. Sherrill,	252 75
	Frank Sherrill,	100 50
	J. W. Robinson,	171
	J. P. Helderbrand,	312
	Daniel Lyerly,	40
	D. J. Knox,	331
	J. R. Houpe,	50
	T. H. Erwin,	200
	John Pitts,	47 50
	Miller & Fry,	940

[ABSTRACT No. 2.]—*Concluded.*

1864.		
Oct.	E. Conner,	\$ 27 50
	S. P. McNeely,	79 50
	J. Wycoff,	363
		\$ 11,886 78

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]

REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.

1864.		
July.	Piedmont R. R. Co., freight on Coal	\$ 124 25
	E. H. Marsh, expenses to Fayetteville,	100
	“ “ Shop Work,	885 86
	N. C. R. R. Co., freight collected,	62 10
	“ “ “ freight on wood,	2 20
	Dr. O. Campbell, negro hire,	1
	Saw Mill Pay Roll for July,	1,043 25
	T. A. Bell, tallow,	488
Aug.	Shop Pay Roll, July,	3,021 75
	W. H. McRary & Co., Pea Nut Oil,	2,364 60
	James Cain, work in shop,	128 25
	J. J. Erwin, Copper,	111
	Pay Roll for August, Saw Mill,	662 50
	“ “ Repairs, July,	75
	“ “ Shops, August,	3,349 95
	T. Gilliland, blacksmith bill,	20 50
	J. P. Gowan, extra expenses on train,	42 50
	Samuel Owens, work at saw mill,	185
	J. J. Long, Agent N. C. R., freight,	3 50
	M. H. Linebarger, work on mill,	126
	Martin Maning, work in shop,	26
	So. Ex. Company, freight on nails,	70 50
	Wm. Hall, white lead,	200
	W. H. McRary, freight and duty on blockade goods,	5,741 79
	J. Seagle, hauling, &c.,	177 40

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]-Continued.

1864.		
Aug.	Jol n Ingles, machine oil,	\$ 960
	J. M. Knox, travelling expenses,	211 20
	Jacob Segars, work on road,	171
Oct.	Saw Mill Pay Roll,	457 25
	J. H. Verble, whang leather,	100
	J. W. Montenger, shop hand,	28
	M. B. Trollinger, jail fees, &c.,	165
	Tho. Walker, work on track,	30
	Shop Pay Roll, September,	6,683 88
	J. J. Long, Agent, Gas,	15
	J. McConnaughey, nails,	500
	J. J. Long, Agent, freight collected for N. C. R. R.,	551 65
	J. J. Long, Agent, freight on oil,	8
	P. A. Ferrecks, files,	683
	W. Turner, waste,	199 50
	T. H. Erwin, sills,	94 75
	Saw Mill Pay Roll, September,	420
	Elias and Cohen, circular saw,	600
	Robinson, Andrews & Co., cir'lar saw,	300
No.	Shop Pay Roll, October,	4,106 50
	J. M. Knox, expenses to Raleigh,	30
	J. W. Stockton, Spring Steel,	93
	E H Marsh, Pay July, August and Sep- tember, 1864,	1,000
Nov.	J Turner, work at saw mill,	175
	C & S C R R Co, Tank Iron,	1,099 90
	J W Robinson, sills,	370 05
	Pay Roll, October, Carpenters,	896
	" " " Saw Mill,	456 50
	R M Brady, cast steel,	525
	Sprague & Brother, bucket,	7
	J W Roeark, grind stone,	50
	" " work at saw mill,	169
	J M M Caldwell, boiler iron,	2,265
	B S Gunn, lime and pig metal,	1,975 05
	W C & R R R Co, iron, &c.,	1,994 12
	So. Ex. Company, freight,	33 75
	F H Cook, coal.	25

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]—Continued.

1864.			
Nov.	J M Coffin, negro hire,	\$	107 94
	So Ex Company, freight,		6 25
	J S Scott, Agent, freight on lime,		30
	Gas Company,		66
	“ “		112
	Wm Tiddy, lime,		170
	Henry Exall, brasses,		1,525 61
	J T Alexander, lime,		15 25
	J J Long, Agent, freight on lime,		47 25
	J A Ferrecks, files,		231
	J P Gowan, brooms,		7
	Tapscott & Griffith, lumber,		1,192 50
	N C R R Company, tires,		2,900
	“ “ “ shop account,		6,822 85
	Alexander Miller, machine oil,		1,670
	N C R R, freight on oil,		56 65
	S Abernathy, charcoal,		418 35
	Judge Biggs, negro hire,		500
	M Whitehead, negro hire,		800
	W C Tate, negro hire,		550
	J E Abernathy, tallow,		500
	Noah Speagle, oxen,		1,000
	Alex Miller, oil,		4,360
	R L Bogle, negro hire,		300
	A B Shepersen, waste,		288 75
	R H Cook, Section Master,		40
Dec.	N C R R Co, freight on wheels,		126 96
	N R Windsor, pewter,		12 50
	Henry Exall, zinc, copper, &c ,		3,725 50
	J R Anderson & Co, wheels,		9,125 48
	C Erwin, Agent, negro hire,		275
	R L Payne, negro hire,		304
	R & D R R, freight,		36 56
	E H Marsh, shop account,		30 71
	Jenkins & Ellis, negro hire,		5,743 75
	J A Caldwell, negro hire,		900
	D A Davis, negro hire,		1,860
	M Whitehead, negro hire,		1,900
	J B Erwin, negro hire,		1,040

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]—Continued.

1864.		
Dce.	hop Pay Roll, November,	\$ 4,527 50
	Sam Stiff, shop hand,	60
	T H Erwin, sills,	117 90
	E J Erwin, negro hire,	1,100
	J T Avery, " "	1,100
	Saw Mill Pay Roll, November,	4,527 50
	T A Bell, attention and board to sick negro,	60
	T A Bell, oil,	240
	A J Mock, negro hire,	250
	J A Caldwell, negro hire,	1,000
July,	D F Caldwell, negro hire,	275
	John Washington, negro hire,	895
	Mrs J W Ellis, " "	575
	Z B Baxter, negro hire,	1,000
	Negro Hire, Christmas week,	50
	Confederate States' Tax,	3,600
	D F Caldwell, negro hire,	400
	H A Overcash, work at depot,	100
	A L Shuford, tallow,	1,500
	Dr W A Collett, medical bill and negro	794 50
	R C Pearson, negro hire,	1,650
	S B Erwin, negro hire,	3,200
	J W Wilson, negro hire,	352
	Negro Hire, extra,	750
	John Malone, freight on shovels,	10
	Wm. Vanderford, work on engine,	40
	E C Cornwell, negro hire,	300
1865.		
Jan.	W Vanderford, negro hire,	600
	S B Massey, negro hire,	30
	A Henderson, negro hire,	355 50
	C D Smith, negro hire,	355
	W J Cornwell, negro hire,	300
	R A Caldwell, negro hire,	373 50
	Mrs E Pearson, negro hire,	1,315
	Mrs Juliet Ellis, negro hire,	682
	J W Stockton, wire,	116 25
	J T Avery, lard,	983

[ABSTRACT No. 3]—Continued.

1865.		
Jan.	Stephen Ryon, work on track,	\$ 30
	Shop Pay Roll, December, 1863,	4,534 25
	J D Parker, paint brushes,	25
	C D Smith, negro hire,	1,000
	R L Payne, negro hire,	1,000
	J W Wilson, negro hire,	2,000
	E J Erwin, negro hire,	2,400
	A L Shuford, extra work,	30
	M E Rankin, negro hire,	900
	Dr Y S Dean, medical bill,	20
	M Whitehead, medical bill.	170
	Dr C A Henderson, medical bill,	120
	Dr J A Caldwell, medical bill,	292
	T A Bell, negro hire,	350
	W Honycutt, sills,	310
	Jas McConnaughey, extra work,	70
	N C R R Co., freight on nails,	6 25
	R F Simonton. castings and iron,	918
	N C R R, freight on copper,	15 15
	“ “ “ “ oil and nails,	292 65
	Shop Pay Roll, January, 1865,	6,577 50
	E M Todd, tallow,	88 50
	J A Utley, expenses to Greensboro,	160
	J A McConnaughey, negro hire,	35
	C S Morning, paints,	187 50
	R R Crawford, locks,	100
	Wilson & McIlwaine, coal and crucibles	1,057
	Mrs Pearson, negro hire,	3,600
	Mrs Ellis, negro hire,	2,200
	J S Fleming, blacksmith bill,	50
	W F McKesson, negro hire and nails,	3,000
	T A White, expenses on coal,	560
	Jobe Askud, coal,	1,500
	Piedmont R R, freight on coal,	444
	J S McCubbins, negro hire,	700
	J A Gilmore, negro hire,	317
	B B Roberts, negro hire,	3,300
	Stephens & Whistnant, cotton-seed oil.	293 50
	John A Gilmore, negro hire,	1,100

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]—Continued.

1865.		
Jan.	A Miller, machine oil,	\$ 5,525
	Moore & Stockton, sand paper and medicines,	88 25
Feb.	A Murphy, brandy for hands working in water,	45
	A N Roberson, barrels,	530
	P L Rowe, wood,	138
	Stephens & Whistnant, cotton seed oil,	1,000
	H A Overcash, making boxes,	70
	Pay Roll, Saw Mill,	350
	T C Graham, cast steel,	80
	Saw Mill Pay Roll, Dec'ber and Jan'y,	640
	R W Coleman, negro hire,	1,000
	Samuel Reeves, negro hire,	362
	N C R R, freight on coal,	308
	Shop Pay Roll, February,	7,486 25
	John A Holt, wood, shingles, &c,	989 77
	A G Brenizer, iron,	3,000
	A F Smith, negro hire	1,000
	Negroes, Sunday work,	155
	S P Caldwell, negro hire,	600
	W F McKesson, oxen,	1,000
	A L Shuford, tallow,	975
	J R Anderson & Co, wheels and iron,	6,054 22
	J & F Garrett, storage and drayage,	185
	E L Powell, account for work,	15
	T Gilliland, smith account,	4
	R Walker, paid hands Sunday work,	315 50
	S Abernathy, coal,	295 20
	H A Lorange, extra work,	36
	J Ducey & Co, crucibles,	790
	M B Trollenger, Section Master,	15
	S P Caldwell, Conductor on Government train,	225
	F & H Fries, waste,	165
	W H Honeycutt, carpenter work,	30
	Wm Sowers, shop work,	150
	T A White, waste and expenses on do,	1,392
	Gray & White, waste,	105

[ABSTRACT No. 3.]—*Concluded.*

1865.		
Feb.	R A Caldwell, negro hire,	800
	Z B Baxton, negro hire,	1,000
April.	John Washington, negro hire,	2,025
	Mary G Erwin, negro hire,	1,000
	E H Marsh, negro hire,	2,000
	Noah Speagle,	600
	R F Simonton, leather and negro hire.	1,970
	Saw Mill Pay Roll, March,	642 50
	W A Eliason, rosin oil,	748 33
	Pay Roll, repairs,	720
	A C Avery, negro hire,	2,000
	Shop Pay Roll, March,	7,977 75
	N C R R, freight on car wheels, waste, &c.	160 02
	John Gambald, copper,	76 50
	Aaron Brown, negro hire,	3,000
	Thomas Baxter, do,	200
	Shephard, do,	800
	S P Caldwell, negro hire,	6,600
	Hennessee,	1,000
June.	Pay Roll, June,	320
	Seldon, Hoyt & Co, shovels,	74 86
		\$230,914 22

[ABSTRACT No. 4.]

SUPPLIES.

1864.		
July.	R H Cook, making clothing,	\$ 69
	James W Wilson rice,	610 50
	Powell & Shuford, provisions, cloth and yarn,	14,041 27
	Elisha Ballard, making shirts,	52
Aug.	John Wilfong, beef,	129 60
	Powell & Clark, bacon,	1,212
	A M Powell, yarn,	4,118 60

[ABSTRACT No. 4.]—Continued.

1864.		
Sept.	A Myers, flour and bacon,	\$ 332
	Noah Speagle, coal,	35 55
	Lewis Elias, cloth and shoes,	3,907
	W C Miller, flour,	265
	R C Early, making clothing,	100 50
Oct.	W P Moore, flour,	7,858 40
	William Wingerger, beef,	218
	Hugh Erwin, beef,	130
	W B Harbin, shoes,	288
	Mrs Isabella Simonton, hand hire,	300
	E Sigman, beef,	160
	L F Herman, beef,	194
	R M Walker, hogs and beef,	1,720
	L Deal, beef,	92
	L Fry, brooms,	12
	Silas Wike, beef,	122
	John Boyd, "	328
	E P Haigler, tallow,	136
	D Haun, beef,	136
	M Hilderbrand, beef	188
	A B Haigler, beef,	620
	R J Early, making coats,	71 50
Nov.	T E Brown, jeans cloth,	1,453 12
	L A Vanderford, jeans cloth,	58
	A F Atkins, cloth,	108
	Mrs Jane Mask, making coats,	16
	F G Whitlock, corn,	50
	J L Albright, corn,	19 25
	G W Lowe, corn,	55
	W T Robinson, freight on corn,	185 40
	J S Scott, Agent N C Railroad freight on corn,	98 88
	Michael Brown, cloth,	14 50
	A L Shuford, jeans cloth,	117 50
	J H Weant, making shoes,	21
	J L Lyerly, making shoes,	21 25
	J P Shields, shoes,	315
	J H Weant, making shoes,	132
	J P Gowan, corn,	145

[ABSTRACT No. 4.]—Continued.

1864.		
Nov.	Hugh Irwin, beef,	\$ 141 61
	D Hedrick, beef,	198
	Alford Hughs, salt,	10,857
Dec.	R H Cook, making clothing,	270
	J P Gowan, corn,	900
	John A Hunt, corn, and hauling do.,	1,030
	W C Miller, Agent, flour, bacon, &c.,	25,136
	J J Weiseger, making caps,	400
	Noah Speagle, beef	341
	Sprague & Bro., tobacco,	260
	Lewis Elias, oats and corn,	1,164
	R F Simonton, shoes and leather,	13,880
	Julia Seats, corn,	380
	G Marshall, corn,	131 50
	L Fry, flour,	595
	C E Lindsey, corn,	1,840
	M. M. Wilson, pork,	1,902
	John A Hunt, corn,	200
	J T Brodt, salt,	1,057
	Mrs Margaret Jenkins, making pants,	16
	M Bost, making shoes,	45
	Mrs John Jenkins, making clothing,	122
	J H Weant, making shoes,	124 50
	James Mask, making clothing,	66
	J P Gowan, corn,	17 50
	Piedmont Railroad, freight on salt,	12 16
	N C Railroad, freight on salt,	15 10
	D C Thompson, shoes,	270
	Powell & Shuford, yarn, cloth, ba- con, &c.,	12,874 88
	George Setzer, corn,	3,107 50
	Clark & Powell, bacon,	2,172 01
	Jo. Turner, corn,	10,000
	F A Yount, provisions,	3,698
	A M Powell, provisions,	6,058 64
	J L Bridgers, corn,	510
1865.		
Feb.	H A Lowrance, beef, bacon, &c ,	30,262 30
Mar.	Jacob Lail, making clothing,	40 50

[ABSTRACT No. 4.]-*Concluded.*

1865.		
April.	C. S. Brown, tobacco,	\$ 394
	R P Harper, hay,	64
	John Suddeth, hay,	32
	Caldwell & Carlton, salt,	792 50
	W C Miller, provisions, &c.,	9,782
	H A Lowrance, provisions, &c.,	3,956
June.	L. Fry, bacon,	71 22
		<hr/>
		\$ 185,297 54

[ABSTRACT No. 5.]

LOSS AND DAMAGE.

1864,		
July.	J J Shuford, goods lost,	\$ 32 25
	E S Conley, stock killed,	100
	Jacob Lail, do.	30
Sept.	Alice Knox, lost trunk,	600
	T J Meroney, over charge,	25
	W H Crawford, do.	6
	C N Price, stock killed,	400
	G F Davidson, cotton burned,	341
	R L Abernathy, sugar stolen,	400
	W & W Railroad, damage to flour,	188
	Reese, Summers & Co., goods lost,	1,081
	R L Patterson & Co., cotton burned,	19,300
	" " " "	270
	S J Andrews, " "	57 60
	J D Ferree, freight on goods burned in depot,	503 10
	G C Holman, lost goods,	200
	E Conner, stock killed,	45
Dec.	Discount on old issue,	141
	W M Murkland, trunk lost,	300
	J Washington, lost goods,	552
		<hr/>
		\$ 24,571 95

[ABSTRACT No. 6.]

PRINTING AND OFFICE ACCOUNT.

1864.			
July.	A W Jamison, postage,	\$	15
Sept.	W C Hebernaut, envelopes,		100
	Purcell, Ladd & Co, ink,		55
	R F Simonton, stationery,		145
	W C Miller, express freight,		18 75
	R F Simonton, expenses to Richmond,		350
	J A Rosebro', postage,		5
	G L Bidgood & Co, pencils,		24
	R Wenderburg & Co, stationery,		34
	J M Knox, expenses to Raleigh and Richmond,		425
	J A Rosebro', postage,		10
	R F Simonton, expense to Raleigh,		160
	C S Brown, for stamps,		20
	W F Crockery & Co, hotel in Richm'd,		720
	J M Knox, office furniture,		75
1865.			
Feb.	C A Carlton, interest on loan,		62 20
	E B Drake, blanks and printing,		1,335
	W F Crockery & Co, hotel bill,		575
	T A Allison, envelopes,		25
	J M Knox, expenses to Richmond,		390
		\$	4,553 95

[ABSTRACT No. 7.]

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

1864.			
July.	Joseph Sherrill, bridge guard,	\$	120
Sept.	Moore & Stockton, medicine,		10
	L D Bencini, taxes in Salisbury,		159
	" " funeral expenses,		15

[ABSTRACT No. 7.]—*Concluded.*

1865.			
Jan.	J W Stockton, medical bill,	\$	5
	Edwards & Co selling R R stock,		194
	W L Alexander, error in freight,		25
	Henderson & Enniss, medicines and paints,		2,358 65
	Burbanks & Galleger, medicines and paints,		75
	W F McKesson, copartnership lumber,		8,464
	John A Hunt, hauling corn,		184
	Dr J M-Happoldt, medical bill,		120
Feb.	J A Utley, expenses after coal,		65
March.	“ “ “ to Richmond,		550
	C A Carlton, interest in bank,		89 75
	J M Knox, expenses travelling for Com- pany,		133
	J M Knox, lost,		150
	R F Simonton, expenses to Philadelphia,		69
		\$	12,786 40

[ABSTRACT No. 8.]

SALARY ACCOUNT.

1864.			
July,	J W Wilson, balance due last year,	\$	666
1865.			
Jan.	R F Simonton, to 1st January,		2,000
	J W Wilson, do,		2,500
	A M Powell, do,		2,000
		\$	7,166 00

[ABSTRACT No. 9.]

MILEAGE OF DIRECTORS.

1864.	Directors,	\$	41
July,	"		166
Aug.	"		75
Sept.	"		176
Oct.	"		34
1865.			
Jan.	"		125
		\$	542
			75

A DETAILED STATEMENT of Receipts of Transportation Department for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1865.

1864.	SALISBURY STATION.			THIRD CREEK STATION.			STATESVILLE STATION.			CATAWBA STATION.			NEWTON STATION.			HICKORY TAVERN STATION.			ICARD STATION.			MORGANTON STATION.			WAY BILLS.	EXPRESS COMPANY.	TOTAL.
	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.	Freight	Tickets	Total.			
July,	2054 60	1965 00	4019 60	44 35	203 50	247 85	641 60	1188 00	1829 60	193 60	238 50	482 10	142 25	502 50	644 75	899 95	464 00	1363 95	604 15	196 50	800 65	167 15	430 00	597 15	4162 50	998 60	15,146 75
August,	983 93	2783 60	3767 93	253 25	246 50	499 75	2322 90	1496 00	3815 90	45 65	347 50	393 15	112 10	486 50	598 60	163 15	510 00	673 15	2101 00	201 50	2302 50	487 00	838 50	1325 50	5288 00	1478 64	20,145 12
September,	812 65	2895 50	3708 15	203 50	304 50	508 00	706 90	1282 50	1959 40	39 85	390 00	429 85	235 80	648 00	883 80	1839 80	418 00	2317 80	1123 20	242 50	1365 70	436 40	1157 00	1593 40	6211 92	1053 85	20,061 77
October,	1837 10	2970 50	4807 60	160 95	309 50	470 45	2169 70	1836 50	3506 20	260 95	394 50	655 45	194 95	710 50	905 45	183 15	689 00	872 15	982 50	188 50	1171 00	658 59	1232 00	1890 59	6018 98	1427 00	21,717 87
November,	1273 60	3060 00	4333 60	58 45	257 50	315 95	1980 31	1076 00	3056 31	343 06	287 00	630 06	323 76	873 50	1197 26	260 35	678 00	938 35	97 90	194 50	292 40	419 80	955 00	1374 80	6081 25	1174 00	19,393 98
December,	1632 05	3161 00	4793 05	250 00	629 50	879 51	1594 80	1702 50	3297 30	893 85	469 00	1364 85	649 00	898 50	1547 50	828 25	923 50	1751 75	145 75	326 50	472 25	990 98	505 00	1495 98	8531 50	1846 64	25,978 32
1865.																											
January,	2493 22	3942 00	6440 22	270 10	558 00	830 10	477 50	7715 50	2192 40	395 00	478 00	873 00	212 05	688 00	900 05	696 40	883 00	579 40	267 45	62 50	329 95	2139 20	435 50	2574 70	11510 25	831 28	28,067 35
February,	3893 00	2763 00	6566 00	379 45	317 50	696 95	1861 00	1342 56	3200 50	52 90	412 50	465 40	1256 95	731 50	1988 45	225 40	431 50	656 90	1131 05	92 50	1223 05	2340 98	79 00	2419 98	9663 50	1747 62	28,634 35
March,	2100 00	1600 00	3700 00	65 00	383 50	448 50	2009 60	1112 00	3608 60	364 15	509 00	873 15	269 90	724 00	993 90	96 90	414 50	511 40	357 25	188 50	545 75	1696 79	524 00	2220 79	13035 00		25,950 09
April,	400 00	300 00	700 00				255 00	226 00	480 00	119 10	166 50	285 60	100 75	215 00	315 75	77 15	34 00	111 75							2197 16		4,094 26
May,																											
June,																									1019 15		1,019 15
			\$42,835 25			\$ 4,897 09			\$27,038 21			\$ 6,450 61			\$ 9,975 51			\$10,776 60			\$ 8,508 25			\$15,492 89	\$73,719 21	\$10,550 53	\$210,209 01

[ABSTRACT No. 9.]

MILEAGE OF DIRECTORS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

OFFICE WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, }
 Statesville, N. C., July 1st, 1865. }

We, the undersigned, Committee of Finance, to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and report thereon, have the honor to submit the following statement, which embraces the financial operations of the Road for the past year :

Freight and Passenger Account	
as per Tabular Statement,	\$210,209 01
Other sources, as per Treasurer's Statement,	354,303 85
Balance due from the Confederate States,	177,553 87
Balance due from the U. States,	1,700 00
Balance due for fr'ght and travel in Notes and Accounts,	550 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 744,316 73

Deduct amount of freight collected for other Roads included in the above, \$ 2,115 35

Amount of Disbursements, as per Abstracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,	504,305 34	506,420 69
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Nett Earnings,	\$237,896 04
----------------------	--------------

Your Committee would further report that they feel satisfied that the Treasurer's reports are correct, and that he has proper vouchers for all payments made.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. CARLTON,
 A. W. JAMISON,
 W. P. CALDWELL,
Finance Committee.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the

Western N. C. Railroad Company:

The undersigned appointed inspectors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, have the honor to submit the following report:

The general condition of the road bed is good, and the whole is being rapidly repaired by the clearing of the ditches, removing grass from the track and supplying new cross-ties where most needed; a great number of new ties have been laid in the last twelve months, and many more will be required before the end of another year. We think a great mistake was made in clothing the road with iron so light, owing to the great weight of the locomotives used on this road, many of the bars are wearing out and it will be necessary to supply new ones in a short time. Your Committee would suggest whenever new bars are required that they be obtained of the same size and weight as those used on the Charlotte and Statesville road, and thus eventually the road will be supplied with a heavier and consequently more durable iron. At the point known as the "Mountain Cut," it is almost impossible to keep the road bed in good order, owing to the character of the soil, slides are frequent, and numerous springs submerging the road and the difficulty of thorough drainage, requires almost constant work and attention to make it passable at all.

Your committee were agreeably surprised to find that so much had been done to repair and rebuild the structures injured and destroyed by the raiders.

The neat and substantial brick Depot at Morganton was fortunately uninjured; a temporary building to serve as a depot, has been erected at the present terminus of the road,

(the former one having been burned,) which now reaches to within two and a half miles of Morganton. The Saw and Grist Mill owned by the Company was burned, but with commendable energy and zeal the officers of the road have rebuilt and now have the Saw Mill in good running order. The depot at Icard's Station is entirely destroyed. The water tank at this Station, and wherever they were demolished by the raiders, have been substantially rebuilt. The depots and other buildings at Hickory Station, Newton and Catawba Station are intact and in good order. At Catawba Station the Depot has been removed from the left to the right hand side of the road, which is a great improvement. At this place we found about 400 bushels of corn, 2,000 pounds of bacon and about 100 head of hogs belonging to the Company; some 40 head of these hogs are large and in a fine condition, and will make by winter at a small expense, from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of Pork.

We congratulate the Company that the expensive and splendid bridge spanning the Catawba was but slightly injured, only a small portion of the covering being ripped up near the centre, for the purpose of firing the timbers. This, with some other slight repairs to the covering should be immediately attended to, as in its present condition the wood work will be exposed to the weather and liable to rot. Six miles further we find the tank and wood shed all in prime order. Here the Company have some fifteen or twenty acres in corn and sorghum; the corn will probably yield 300 or 400 bushels. The fine bridge crossing Third Creek near Statesville is uninjured. At Statesville sad havoc was made by the raiders of the buildings belonging to the Company; the walls of the Depot are however good and should be immediately covered to protect them from the frosts of winter. The buildings at Third Creek Station are all destroyed, likewise the bridge spanning that and Second Creek, both have been replaced by plain but substantial trestle

structures, which we think are safe and will answer the purpose required, until more prosperous times may enable the Company to substitute others of greater cost. Reaching Salisbury we find all the splendid and convenient buildings, erected at a great cost, a mass of ruins. The beautiful edifice used as an office and reception room, and the shed attached, equal to any thing of the kind in the Southern States, have both disappeared under the inexorable hand of war. The machine shop and foundry is entirely destroyed, the walls crumbling and worth nothing except for the brick. The walls of the circular building (hitherto used for the reception of the cars and locomotives while undergoing repairs, &c.) are in good condition and can be readily repaired. This building, as was suggested by the Superintendent, can be made to answer all the purposes of a machine shop as well as that for which it was originally intended by some economical additions, one of which has been already built. A new well nearly completed is so arranged that the water will be pumped without additional labor by machinery from the work shop, a great improvement on the former mode, which required four hands constantly laboring at the pump to supply water.

The Company own an adjacent lot on which has been erected a neat dwelling, now occupied by the Master Machinist. There is still another lot pointed out to your Committee as belonging to the Company, which has never been of any use to the incorporation, and in all probability, never will, we would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of its being sold.

Three of the locomotives are in good order and will be sufficient, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to do all the work required for some time to come. Two were burned by the raiders, and it will probably cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 to put them in thorough repair. All the passenger coaches except one were entirely destroyed—this one is badly in-

jured but is being fitted up and will be on the road in a few days. The officers of the road have succeeded in collecting and bringing to Salisbury a large quantity of burnt iron which will be very valuable for many purposes.

In closing this report your Committee take pleasure in stating that they believe the President and Superintendent have done all in their power to sustain and keep the road going since the disasters which have befallen it, and it is also their opinion that they deserve the thanks of the Stockholders for their energy, zeal and perseverance with which they have encountered and overcome the adverse circumstances surrounding them.

Respectfully submitted,

T. GEO. WALTON, }
H. REYNOLDS. } *Committee.*

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. COMPANY,
Morganton, December 4th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Gov. HOLDEN:

The 48th section of the Act of Assembly, incorporating the Western North-Carolina Rail Road Company, makes it the duty of the President and Directors of said Company, during the first week in December in each and every year, to transmit to the Governor, to be by him laid before the General Assembly at each bi-annual session, a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said Company during the year preceding, and also the amount of debts.

In accordance with this provision of the charter, I have

the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency the report of my predecessor, for the last fiscal year ending in June, 1865, as well as the reports of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent and the Treasurer of the company. These reports show *approximately* the condition of our corporation at the time it passed into the hands of the present board of directors. Owing to the condition of the country at the time the reports above alluded to were made, and the great destruction of property and papers belonging to the company by the Federal forces, it was impossible to attain entire accuracy in a detailed statement of the affairs of the road, and the same difficulty exists to a considerable extent at the present time. I hope, however, as the country recovers from its afflictions and resumes its former state of peace and quiet, and the old avenues of communication shall have been again opened, the authorities of the road will be able to give a more satisfactory and cheering statement of its operations and finances.

Since the first of September the condition of the road has been much improved, more in fact than its most sanguine friends had any good reason to hope or expect, taking into consideration the limited means at our command. The road-bed has been much improved, and we hope still further to improve it before the very severe winter weather sets in upon us. Business has steadily increased during the last three months and seems to be still improving. We are sadly in need of rolling stock and materials to repair the damage done by General Stoneman's forces; we are also short of provisions, oil, &c., &c., and have not the means to pay down for those articles. We are in immediate and pressing need of one first class passenger coach, two second class cars, two mail cars, eight flats and six box cars.

The machine shops located at Salisbury, are now in working order, and if supplied with necessary material for their successful operation will be able to supply the company with

box and flat cars, and to do all the ordinary repairs required to keep the rolling stock in good running order.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully urge upon your Excellency the propriety of asking the General Assembly to give the affairs of our corporation a favorable consideration, and to impress upon that honorable body the great importance of an early prosecution of the work to its completion, if not throughout its entire length, at least as far west as Asheville, so that the products of our fertile transmontane territory may be made accessible to the markets of the world, and our worthy citizens of the remote western counties may be afforded facilities for travel and transportation which they so much need and so richly deserve.

Very respectfully submitted,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

President W. N. C. R. R. Company.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. WORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C. January 27th, 1866.

To His Excellency, Gov. WORTH:

I herewith enclose to your Excellency a report of the condition of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road, made to Gov. Holden in conformity with the provisions of the 48th section of the Act of Assembly incorporating said company. As this report has never been transmitted to the General Assembly, I most respectfully call your attention to it with the hope that in consideration of the great damage which our road sustained by the ravages of the war, you will bespeak the good offices of the Legislature in our behalf, and

that a bill which has been presented to the Senate branch of the General Assembly, to amend the charter so as to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the State's subscription in instalments of less than fifty thousand dollars, may be passed into a law.

Very respectfully, your ob't. servant,

TOD. R. CALDWELL.

President W. N. C. R. R. Company.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL. FEBRUARY 1921

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GOVERNOR & MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
AND THE CITY OF CHICAGO

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 1921

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the
Honorable Senate of the University of Chicago, which I received in your
kind and courteous communication.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Honorable Senate of the University of Chicago, which I received in your
kind and courteous communication.

It is with great pleasure that I have received the
Honorable Senate of the University of Chicago, which I received in your
kind and courteous communication.

Yours very truly,
JOHN D. WHITE

Doc. No. 11.]

[Ses. 1865-'66.]

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TRANSMITTING A MEMORIAL FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND A COMMUNICATION FROM REV. DR. CURTIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, February 1st, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North-Carolina :

I herewith transmit a memorial from the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, which I commend to your earnest and favorable consideration.

I also transmit a communication from the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Assistant in the Department of Natural History of Professor Emmons, late State Geologist.

If it shall be deemed expedient to order the publication of the works to which Dr. Curtis refers, I recommend an inquiry whether the work should not be done in the printing office and bindery belonging to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

JONATHAN WORTH.

MEMORIAL OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carolina :*

The memorial of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, respectfully represents :

That the situation of the Institution committed to their care by your honorable body imposes on them the duty of accounting to the Legislature for the administration of their trust, by the exhibition of a true and full statement of the condition and prospects of the University, and asking from the sovereign authority such interposition as may be deemed requisite to sustain and promote the prosperity and usefulness of the establishment.

From our own country has always derived the advantages of a general diffusion of liberal and scientific education ; and to it, chiefly, she must look in future for a supply of able and upright members of her professions, teachers of youth and faithful and enlightened public servants. The Trustees feel a deep interest in the welfare of the College, and, sensible of its true value, have endeavored to execute, to the extent of their personal ability, and as far as the pecuniary means placed at their disposal would allow, the important public trust committed to them. They believe that the people of the State generally entertain a strong sense of the value of the institution to those now living, and its immense importance to future generations ; and doubt not that your honorable body participates in the deep solicitude for the welfare of this seminary of learning, established under an injunction of the constitution by your predecessors ; and will, upon due information and consideration, do whatever may be necessary to prevent its sustaining any loss, and especially that of existence.

The University has been in operation seventy years, and during that period has not ceased to impart to the people of the State and of the country, in the fullest measure of its ability, those beneficial influences which the Legislature contemplated in its foundation. In this time no less than seventeen hundred and twenty one young men have received to their largest extent the advantages of a liberal education, and a number little less, if less even, have enjoyed the same advantages so far as their time and means allowed. These have filled the learned professions with credit to themselves and honor to the country. They have been scattered over the whole South, and have occupied the highest places of dignity and of service in law, in politics and in the church; and thousands in the more private walks of life have contributed to the diffusion of knowledge and good taste and mental culture, through all the grades of our community. The influence of good thus exerted on the reputation and prosperity of our country—its material, no less than its social prosperity—can never be computed in dollars and cents. The results are infinitely beyond the outlay.

On one occasion only—and that just in the middle period of its existence, thirty-five years ago—has this institution called upon the State for aid. Even then its necessities were relieved without the use of the loan which the Legislature offered. From the beginning, it may be said, almost literally, to have supported itself. At the outset of its career, it was endowed with such property as might come to the State by escheat—a resource which, for awhile, was very productive, but now has become both scanty and uncertain. The only sum that the University has ever received directly from the Treasury of the State, the only sum that has been raised for its benefit, by the taxation of the people, is ten thousand dollars, which was loaned to it by the Legislature in 1791, and subsequently made an ab-

solute gift. Will any one say that the University has not returned to the State an equivalent many times over for this donation?

From the time of that solitary gift until the breaking out of the recent war, its career has been one of growing prosperity. The number of its pupils was steadily increasing, and its income, from this source, united with the interest derived from the estates bequeathed and given to it by private persons, mostly soldiers of the revolution, was rather in excess of its current expenses. In this way, a very respectable fund had been gradually accumulating. This fund, however, the war has swept utterly away, and the result is that now the University has not the means to sustain its life. Without aid it must speedily cease to exist. In the general impoverishment of all classes of men among us, it cannot look to the benefactions of private persons for the relief it needs; and the only hope of its continued existence is in the wisdom and good will of your honorable body.

The investment and general management of the funds of the College have been conducted in compliance with the suggestions of the Legislature, and in a way which the most skilful financiers also judged to be at the same time the most safe and the most profitable. The exigencies of the State, however, during the war, called for the use of them very much in its service, and the necessity imposed upon the State, since the peace, of declining to pay the war debt, has rendered the securities received for them entirely without value. The consequence of these events is that the University is now, and is like for some time to be without the means to continue its operations. The Professors have received during the past year less than one-fifth of their salaries, and there is no prospect that the institution will soon be able to supply them with enough for even the scantiest living. Without help they will be forced to disband, and that in a very few months.

It may be affirmed that the small sum which the College now needs has already been earned by it. In almost every year since its foundation, a number of students have received their education at this institution without charge. The sum thus bestowed by the College, on the indigent and meritorious youth of the State would be enough, it is believed, to sustain it till better times shall come.

The trustees have felt it to be their duty to make this statement of facts to the Legislature which is, under the constitution, the guardian of the University. They will add that a small sum only—so small that it can nowhere be felt as a burthen—paid annually for, at the farthest, four or five years, would, they think, save the College; and they submit to your honorable body, with entire confidence in the wisdom of your decision, what they feel to be the question of its life or death.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Pres. Board of Trustees, Uni. of N. C.

DAVID L. SWAIN,

President of the University of N. C.

} In behalf
of the
Trustees.

COMMUNICATION FROM REV. DR. CURTIS.

HILLSBOROUGH, Jan. 27th, 1866.

To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of the State of North Carolina :

DEAR SIR : Our late State Geologist, Professor Emmons, employed me as his Assistant in the Department of Natural History, in which capacity I served him for three years, and for which I have been paid by the State.

I had my reports nearly ready at the breaking out of the war, at which time their publication was interrupted by the more engrossing business of civil strife. Only one of my reports has been printed—"The Woody Plants of North Carolina."

I have on hand a complete "Catalogue of Plants of North Carolina"; a "Description of the Quadrupeds," and a "Description of the Reptiles" of North Carolina. Also, in preparation, if desired a "Description of the Birds of North Carolina."

I do not suppose that the Legislature will, at present, deem it worth while to give attention to this matter, while so many more important subjects are before it ; but I think it my duty to lay it before your Excellency, and to state my readiness to fulfil my share of duty in the premises.

I am not urgent for the publication of these reports, yet I confess I should like much to have printed the *Catalogue of North Carolina Plants*, as it would be of general interest among botanists throughout the country. It is the largest and most complete list ever published in the United States, and, I think, with proper management, would be disposed of without any final expense to the State. The edition

of the "Woody Plants" was very soon exhausted, and I have been repeatedly urged to republish it. Should the Legislature so order, I am ready to revise and enlarge it somewhat.

I leave the matter in your hands, to present it to the Legislature, or to withhold it, as you think best.

I have only purposed, herein, to discharge what seemed my duty to the State.

Very Respectfully,

REV. DR. CURTIS.

THOMAS WORTH

[Ser. 1886-87]

Doc. No. 12]

Printed in the State of North Carolina

Wm. E. Price, Printer to the State

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Executive Department, January 10th, 1888.

To the General Assembly of

the State of North-Carolina:

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, I have
with transmit a copy of the Annual Report of the Treasurer
of the University of this State for the year 1886, together
with the Report of the Auditing Committee of the Trustees.

There are seven vacancies in the Board of Trustees to be
filled by the joint vote of the two Houses. I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH

Pres. ex officio of the Board of Trustees

Doc. No. 12.]

[Ses. 1865-'66.]

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 19th, 1866.

*To the General Assembly of
the State of North-Carolina:*

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, I herewith transmit a copy of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the University of this State for the year 1865, together with the Report of the Auditing Committee of the Trustees thereon.

There are seven vacancies in the Board of Trustees to be filled by the joint vote of the two Houses.

I have the honor to be,

your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH,

Pres't ex officio of the Board of Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, December 11th, 1865.

*To the Trustees of the**University of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—The receipts at the Treasury of this Institution within the past fiscal year, beginning 20th November, 1864, and ending 20th November, 1865,

Amount to		\$ 19,345 83
Consisting of dividend declared by the Bank of North-Carolina, of 6 per cent. on 2,000 shares of stock and paid in 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds,	\$ 12,000	
Interest on one North-Carolina State Bond of \$3,000,	90	
Interest on Virginia State Bonds of \$10,000,	300	
Interest on Wilmington 7 per cent. Bonds of \$5,500	192 50	
Interest on individual Bond,	60	
	\$ 12,642 50	
Cash received from sundry individuals for the rent of certain houses and lots in Raleigh, late the property of John K ne, and claimed for the University as escheated property,	2,275	
Amount received from Professor Fetter Bursar, being Confederate money remaining in his hands, derived from tuition and room fees for the session ending in December 1864 and June 1865,	4,428 33	
And these sums being added to the		

balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the preceding year, viz :	\$ 29,992 76	\$ 29,992 76
form an aggregate of	49,338 59	
The disbursements at the Treasury within the past year, amount to the sum of		24,419 09
Leaving a balance nominally, to the credit of the University of		24,919 50
And this balance consists of		
2 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds of \$5,000 each,	10,000	
9 6 per cent. Confederate Bonds of \$1,000 each,	9,000	
2 Certificates of Confederate Depository endorsed by Public Treasurer	200	
Confederate Treasury Notes,		5,719 50
An account current, exhibiting in detail the several items of receipts and disbursements, together with the vouchers therefor, are herewith exhibited to the Board for their examination.		
The Bursar of the College, Professor M. Fetter, receives from the students the fees for tuition and room rent and deposits for damages to the college buildings, and the gross sum received by him for the two sessions ending in December 1864 and June 1865 is	9,870	
Of which sum he has expended, according to his accounts, and exhibits the sum of	5,441 67	
And the balance in Confederate money he has paid into the Treasury, as already stated, viz :	4,428 33	
The total amount of credits and receipts for the year is	59,208 59	

And the total amount of disbursements at the Treasury, and by the Bursar, is	\$ 35,089 09	\$ 34,289 09
During the last year three students have received instruction free of all College demands, according to an ordinance of the Board,		
The institution is indebted to the Bank of North-Carolina in the sum of Principal,	90,000	
To Gov. Swain, debtor,	3,000	
To Miss M. Cameron,	10,000	
Making an aggregate debt by Bond of	103,000	
Besides this the Institution is indebted to the officers for salaries the past year, and for repairs on College buildings and other expenses, the precise amount not yet ascertained, to the amount of at least	7,000	
	110,000	
The funds of the Institution consists of 2,000-shares of stock in the Bank of North-Carolina, nominal value,	200,000	
1 North-Carolina 6 per cent. State Bond,	3,000	
6 North-Carolina 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds,	6,000	
1 Virginia State Bond,	10,000	
55 Wilmington Corporation Bonds, 7 per cent,	5,500	
Bonds of sundry individuals, Principal,	11,576 60	
A judgment in the court of Mobile, Alabama, against Frederick B. Shepherd, for money collected by him for the University on a		

compromise of the claim on Brander McKinna & Wright, in charge of Robert B Armistead, Attorney at Law,	\$ 2,385
Money on hand in Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes as above stated,	24,917 50
	<hr/> \$263,381 10

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES MANLY,

Treasurer.

over

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1865.

RALEIGH, December, 1865.

*To the Board of Trustees of the
University of North-Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, who were at a late meeting of the Board appointed a committee to make examination of the Report of Charles Manly, Treasurer of the Board, and to audit and pass upon the account current of the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year, ending on the 20th November, 1865, having discharged their duty,

REPORT,

That they find said account, both of Receipts and Disbursements mainly set out in detail, and all the items of disbursements sustained by regular and satisfactory vouchers, showing a nominal balance in the Treasury of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, (24,919 50,) which balance consists of

2 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds of \$5,000 each,	\$ 10,000
9 6 per cent. Confederate Bonds, \$1,000,	9,000
2 Certificates of Confederate Depositary, endorsed by Public Treasurer,	200
Confederate Treasury Notes,	5,719 50

As set forth in said report of the Treasurer, \$ 24,919 50

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

S. F. PHILLIPS,
K. P. BATTLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

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Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR, AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, RELATIVE TO THE COTTON BELONGING TO THE STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., Raleigh, March 7th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the House of Commons

Of the General Assembly of North-Carolina :

In compliance with your resolution requiring the Governor and Public Treasurer "to send to the Legislature the correspondence and papers of Cyrus P. Mendenhall and others on the subject of the cotton belonging to the State," I herewith send copies of the correspondence to which it is supposed your resolution has reference, numbered according to date :

No. 1, Letter from Cyrus P. Mendenhall.

" 2, Letter from myself to G. W. Swepson.

" No answer has been received.

" 3, Letter from myself to A. J. Jones.

" 4, Answer of A. J. Jones.

" 5, Letter from myself to Dr. Wm. Sloan.

" 6, Answer of Dr. Sloan.

" 7, Telegram to Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.

I also herewith transmit the answer of the Public Treasurer to said resolution.

JONATHAN WORTH.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2nd, 1866.

To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North-Carolina :

DEAR SIR :—On looking into the matter of cotton belonging to the State, and which had been shipped to our House, (Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., 79 Pearl Street,) I learned that the account had all been rendered, and a full settlement made with Dr. Sloan, Public Treasurer, 3rd January ult. A statement was rendered of all received, all sold and all that remained on hand unsold, up to 5th December, 1865, to Dr. Sloan, Public Treasurer, who came on here, in company with Mr. Jones, (A. J. Jones, I believe,) and were making enquiry about State Cotton on 29th December, 1865, stating that they supposed the house had some 6 or 7 hundred bales. On being informed there was but a small lot here, 10 or 12 bales, but that advices had been received of the shipment of some hundreds bales, which were looked for daily ; and while they were here, enough arrived to make 40 bales, and Dr. Sloan directed R. R. Swepson to let Mr. Jones have it at 33 cents.

Mr. S. says he went out and had the cotton sampled, and was offered $47\frac{1}{2}$ for it, and so told Dr. Sloan. The Dr. still told him to let Mr. Jones have it at 33. Swepson declined to do so, and said that he, Dr. Sloan, must take the responsibility of doing so, if the cotton was sold for less than $47\frac{1}{2}$.

Whereupon Dr. Sloan ordered the cotton sold at 33 cents per pound, to A. J. Jones & Co., and the same day, A. J. Jones ordered it sold, and it was sold as per acceptance, herewith sent you at $47\frac{1}{2}$.

No money actually passed, until the latter sale, when Dr. Sloan, Agent for the State, took the amount at 33 cents per pound ; and Mr. Jones, the difference between 33 and $47\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Comment is unnecessary, I trust you understand the case. I thought proper to advise you of the facts, as I learn them here.

Mr. G. W. Swepson informs me that he had written Mr. Gulick, Cashier, requesting him to inform you of the sale of cotton at 33 cents, was made by Dr. S. to Jones, the facts he would give you on his return to Raleigh, and requested him to mention it to you, but I thought best to write you directly on the subject, in all which, Mr. G. W. Swepson joins me.

Yours truly,

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

Statement of cotton belonging to the State of North-Carolina, which was sold by Dr. Sloan, or directed to be sold by him, to A. J. Jones, 29th December, 1865, 40 bales in lot. 3 rejected as in bad order.

25 weighing 10,442 at 33	\$2,445 86
12 " 4,899 at 33	1,616 67
Gross amount	————— \$5,062 53
Same 37 bales sold same day on account, A. J. Jones & Co.	
Weight 15,341 at 47½ gross,	\$7,286 97

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Feb. 6th, 1866.

MR. G. W. SWEPSON, *New York*:

DEAR SIR: To-day I received C. P. Mendenhall's letter, showing an extraordinary transaction. I have taken no action on it as yet, but must do so. I deem it best, before acting, to have certificates from your employees, who can speak from their own knowledge, fully explaining the transaction.

C. P. Mendenhall communicates what he learns second-hand from them.

A large quantity of cotton (besides the 37 bales on hand) seems to have been sold by Dr. Sloan to A. J. Jones, which had been shipped from Macon, Ga., and which had not arrived. Did this purchase money pass through your hands? How many bales were thus sold? and at what price? Were the insurance, freight and other charges paid by Jones?

Let the statements be made by those who know the facts, and let them be full and clear.

Yours, very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C., Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1866.

A. J. JONES, ESQ. *Raleigh, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday a communication from a gentleman in New York, setting forth that Dr. Sloan, late Provisional Treasurer, had sold to you a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value. The character of the individual from whom I have received this communication, imposes on me the duty of making inquiry into the alleged transaction.

I deem it due alike to our personal relations and your relations to the State to apprize you of this fact, and to say, if you purchased any State cotton from Dr. Sloan, and you think proper, that I shall be glad to have from you any communication you may think proper to make.

Yours, very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 12th, 1866.

GOVERNOR WORTH.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of enquiry, I reply, I was in New York some time ago, and purchased or contracted with Dr. Sloan for some cotton, under the following circumstances, and for or about the following quantity. The Dr. was settling with parties there who had been attending to the sale of cotton, rosin, &c., that belonged to the State, and there was a remnant of 14 or 15 bales of cotton left or unsold. I suppose out of 6 or 7 hundred bales which they had reserved and sold, some of it almost worthless, but by having the bales stripped of its bagging, and all of flakes picked, it being unmerchantable, it would then bring a better price. This was all of the cotton that was in New York; but there was a shipment of 70 or 80 bales from some point in Georgia, made in two different shipments over the inland route by Rail Road, via Alexandria, thence by water to New York.

This was all of the cotton belonging to the State that had been shipped by that route.

Messrs. Swepson & Mendenhall having had in their proposition, the bill of lading for this cotton referred to above, for two months or more, it was thought, as I understood, doubtful whether it would reach New York, as the chance were that a portion, if not all, might be stolen or lost on the route.

The Dr. then bargained with me for the two invoices of cotton at 33 cents per pound, taking it wherever I might find it, at no expense to the State. But not having the 14 or 15 bales in marketable condition, I did not leave immediately to go in search of the cotton, and in the course of a few days, 25 bales of the cotton arrived in a steamer, making 38 or 40 bales with the 14 or 15 which was in New York.

Doctor Sloan leaving New York before I did, and Mr. Swepson knowing the trade or bargain made between or by Dr. Sloan and myself, I felt bound to settle with him for it at the rates agreed upon, which I did. I then telegraphed to several points on the various roads over which it had to pass, and found the balance, or nearly so, of the cotton.

Such being the facts, and my not having spent any time or money, except a small amount for dispatches in trying to find the cotton, I came to the conclusion that it would not be right to take it, as it would arrive safely, the State ought to have the benefit. I then came home and wrote to Dr. Sloan, and he came down. I then stated to him the condition of the cotton, and he agreed with me in regard to it, and stated that he would have it attended to as early as possible. On account of sickness in his family, I suppose it would all have been arranged properly before this time had it not been for the above reason. This is all I know relative to the cotton.

Respectfully,

A. J. JONES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C., Raleigh, Feb. 7th, 1866.

DR. WM. SLOAN:

DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday a communication from a gentleman in New York City, setting forth that you, as late Provisional Treasurer of this State, had sold to A. J. Jones, Esq., a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value. The character of the gentleman from whom I have received this communication, imposes on me the duty of making inquiry into the alleged transaction.

I deem it due to you, and to the relation you have sustained to the State, to apprise you of this fact, and to say,

if you made such sale, under the circumstances alleged, and you think proper, that I shall be glad to have from you any communication you may desire to make.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,

JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 17th, 1866.

GOV. JONATHAN WORTH:

DEAR SIR: I received your communication of the 7th inst., informing me, that it had been reported to you, that I had sold to A. J. Jones, Esq., a large quantity of State cotton, at prices much below its market value, and requesting an answer. I found in the hands of Messrs. Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., in New York City, a remnant of about 15 bales of inferior cotton. He also showed to me an invoice for about 80 bales, which was shipped from Georgia, *via* the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Alexandria, and on to New York. It having been shipped 6 or 8 weeks previous, and Mr. Swepson not having received or heard from it from the time it was shipped, we supposed it was lost or stolen on the way; and not being able to get a reliable man to go and hunt it up, Mr. Jones proposed to buy it on these conditions: that he would take 15 bales of inferior cotton that was there, go and hunt up the 80 bales of cotton that was supposed to be lost, paying his expenses, and all the expenses that was on the cotton, or that would accrue upon it, and pay the State 33 cents per pound. After consultation with Mr. Robt. Swepson, who stated to me that it would cost 8 or 10 cets a pound to get it to New York, I agreed to take it; but before Mr. Jones started to hunt it up, information was

received that it was at Alexandria, and 20 or 25 bales of it arrived in New York.

I then told Mr. Jones, that having heard of the cotton, and he not having to go and hunt it up, I no longer considered it a trade.

About that time I left New York, informing Mr. Swepson that I could not let Mr. Jones have the cotton that we had heard of, at Alexandria.

I met Mr. Jones here in Raleigh about the first of the present Legislature, when it was agreed between us that the contract was rescinded.

I saw him on yesterday, and he says that he considers that the contract was rescinded, and will act accordingly.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. SLOAN.

[TELEGRAM.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C., March 5th, 1866.

MESSRS. SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & Co.,

No. 79 Pearl Street, New York :

' The trade between Sloan and Jones & Co., as to State cotton, will not be recognized. Pay no more money on account of sales of State cotton, except to Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, or his order.

JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of N. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 6th, 1866.

*To the Honorable, the House of Commons,
of the General Assembly of North-Carolina :*

In compliance with your resolution, requesting the Governor and Public Treasurer "to send to the Legislature the correspondence and papers of Cyrus P. Mendenhall and others, in relation to cotton, being the property of the State," I herewith transmit copies of the papers on file in this office, to which I suppose your resolution refers, as follows :

First. Letter from Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., in regard to a sale, by Dr. William Sloan, of cotton, to A. J. Jones & Co. The part of the letter in brackets are irrelevant.

Second. Account of sales of 78 bales cotton by same firm. The last item, 12 bales, marked with a star, constitute a portion of the cotton embraced in said contract.

Third. Account of sales of 25 bales cotton by same firm, likewise embraced in said contract.

Fourth. Sales of 22 bales of cotton, part of same lot.

Fifth. Telegram by me to Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.

Sixth. Receipt given by me to A. J. Jones, Esq., on account of money paid by him into the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasurer.

NEW YORK, January 17th, 1866.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq.,

Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: [Yours of the 13th instant to hand. The three lots of cotton you mention are all we have received from your agent, B. T. Ballard, at Louisburg, viz:

36 Bales per Steamer Albemarle, from City Point, Va.

56 " " " Creole, " " " "

12 " " " Hateras, " " " "

104 making in all one hundred and four bales, as through account of sales rendered you.

We wrote Mr. Ballard on the subject yesterday, we forwarded you the original bill of charges paid Watts, Crane & Co., as through direction of our agent, Mr. James S. Scott.]

We have no advices of any shipments to us at present, except as follows:

35 Bales Cotton from Macon, Ga., via Va. Ten. line.

53 " " " " " " " " "

88 in all; sold and proceeds paid to Dr. William Sloan when here, 25 Bales.

Rec'd since, and proceeds to your credit, 4 Bales.

Leaving yet to arrive, 59 Bales.

88

The Railroad receipts for this cotton are dated,

Macon, Ga., November 16th, for 35 Bales.

" 25th, for 53 "

as this cotton has been so long on the way, Dr. Sloan, fearing it might be delayed too long or not come at all, sold it to Mr. A. J. Jones, (a member of the North-Carolina

State Senate, who was here with him,) at (30) thirty cents per pound, he Jones to pay all expenses from Macon on same, and to hunt it up and forward it on here for us to sell. A part of it which has reached us is poor in quality. We suppose, however, that Dr. Sloan has given you all of this information before this time. You can yourself judge of the amount of Df't we can afford to pay under the circumstances.

Your obt. servants,
(Signed) SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & Co.

The portion of the above letter in brackets [] has no connection with the contract between Dr. Sloan and Mr. Jones.

Sales by Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., of 75 bales cotton of lot of 78 bales, on account of State of North-Carolina, pr Steamer Lee, from Savannah, Ga.

1865.				
Nov. 22	Sales 45 bales, 20,501 lbs. at 52 cents,			\$ 10,660 52
	Sales 6 bales, 2,700 lbs. at 52 cents,			1,404 00
Dec. 18	Sales 5 bales auction, 2,186 lbs. at 27½ cents,	\$ 601 15		
	Sales Less auction charges,	10 26		590 89
Dec. 9	Sales 15 bags pickings, 1,500 at 12½ cents,	187 50		
	Sales Less charges,	3 71		183 79
	Sales 7 bales 2,704 lbs., at 42 cents,			1,135 68
Dec. 29	Sales 29 bags pickings, 5,324 lbs., at 16 cents,			851 84
Dec. 30	Sales 5 bags pickings, 490 lbs., at 16½ cents,			80 85
	Sales 12 bales cotton, 4,899 lbs., at 33 cents,			1,616 67
				\$ 16,524 24
	CHARGES.			
	Sundries,			56,829 67
	Net proceeds,			1,694 57

New York, 30th Dec., 1865, 3 bales cotton still on hand, (Rejected.)

Sales by Sweepson, Mendenhall & Co., of 25 bales cotton, on account of State of North-Carolina, pr Steamer J. C. Knight, from Alexandria, Va.

1865.				
Dec. 29	Sales 25 bales, 10,442 at 33 cents,		\$	3,445.86
	CHARGES.			
	Freight and charges for bill of lading,	\$	400.00	
	Hauling \$9.37, labor \$12.50		21.87	
	Sto'ge \$12.50, weighing \$6.25		18.75	
	Marine Insurance,		56.83	
	Fire "		32.20	
	Brokerage,		8.61	
	Government tax,		3.44	
	Commissions,		86.14	627.84
	Net proceeds,		\$	2,818.02

New York, 30th Dec., 1865.

Sales 22 bales cotton on account of State of North-Carolina, being part of lot of 63 bales, shipped from Macon, Ga., but which had not arrived in New York on 1st January, 1866.

1866				
Feb. 1	Sales to Jones & Co., Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. William Sloan, Public Treas., free of all charges to the State of N. C., viz:			
	7 bales, 3,060 lbs., at 30 cts,	\$	918	00
Feb. 9	9 bales, 4,234 lbs. at 30 cts,		1,270	20
Feb. 20	6 bales, 2,844 lbs. at 30 cts,		853	20
				\$ 3,041 40

(Signed)

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.

[TELEGRAM.]

RALEIGH, March 4th, 1866.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & Co.,

No. 79, Pearl St. New York:

Jones has closed up his contract with Sloan. Hold all proceeds of cotton for me..

(Signed)

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Pub. Treas.

RALEIGH, March 5th, 1866.

Received of A. J. Jones the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-four cents, proceeds of sale of thirty-seven bales cotton, by Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., under contract between Dr. Wm. Sloan and Mr. A. J. Jones, which contract has been rescinded.

(Signed)

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Pub. Treas.

1st. Note the inconsistency of the statement between the letter (No. 1) of C. P. M. to Gov. W., and letter (No. 1) of S., M. & Co. to K. P. B.

2nd. Note inconsistency of statement accompanying letter No. 1 of C. P. M. to Gov. with statements Nos. 2 and 3 of S. M. & Co.

3d. Inconsistency between the letters of Wm. Sloan and A. J. Jones as to the time of rescinding the trade.

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO THE DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The joint select committee to whom was referred a resolution on the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, state that they have had the same under careful consideration, and, after mature deliberation, ask leave to submit the following report :

The Confederate prices of money from May 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865.

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January,	—	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00
February,	—	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00
March,	—	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00
April,	—	1.50	5.00	20.00	100.00
May,	\$1.10	1.50	5.50	19.00	—
June,	1.10	1.50	6.50	18.00	—
July,	1.10	1.50	9.00	21.00	—
August,	1.10	1.50	14.00	23.00	—
September,	1.10	2.00	14.00	25.00	—
October,	1.12	2.00	14.00	26.00	—
November,	1.15	2.50	15.00	30.00	—
December,	1.20	2.50	20.00	—	—
December 1st to 10th,				35.00	—
“ 10th to 20th,				42.00	—
“ 20th to 30th,				49.00	—

This scale includes the entire month, from the first to the last day, except the month of December, 1864, which is divided into three parts, on account of its rapid depreciation.

C. L. HARRIS, for the Committee.

1917

1917

1917

1917

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Secretary of the Commission, dated 1917, and to express its appreciation of the work done during the year. The Commission has also received the report of the Secretary of the Commission, dated 1917, and to express its appreciation of the work done during the year.

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Doc. No. —.]

[Ses. 1865-'66.]

Ordered to be Printed.

WM. E. PELL, Printer to the State.

MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To His Excellency,

The President of the United States of America :

The Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina respectfully shows that this Assembly was appointed, elected and convened in strict accordance with your Excellency's plan for reorganizing the States lately at war with the United States. The people of North-Carolina embraced with zeal and with a loyal spirit, your Excellency's plan for the restoration of the State to the rights of a member of the Federal Union, and since the surrender of General Johnson, they have been universally actuated by a fixed and honest desire to be faithful citizens of the United States.

According to your Excellency's instructions, a Convention of the people was held in October, which Convention repealed the ordinance of secession, declaring it never to have been in force; abolished forever the institution of slavery, and forbid the Legislature ever to assume or provide for debts contracted for the war. The Convention also provided for an election for Governor, for members of this Assembly, and for various local officers, and immediately after the meeting of this Assembly, the amendments to the Con-

stitution of the United States, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, was ratified with almost perfect unanimity.

The late elections were held without excitement or tumult, and in good faith towards the government and Constitution of the United States, and whatever differences of opinion there may have been as to men, the people were a unit in their desire to do all that your Excellency required them to do, and to live in peace under and in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the general government of the United States.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully desire that the civil law may be restored, and the State permitted to resume its position as a member of the Federal Union. They make no complaint of the military authority here, but on the contrary, would bear cheerful testimony to the wise regard of your Excellency for the interest of the people, and to the efficiency and courtesy of the officers who are, and have been, in command in North-Carolina. But it is respectfully and earnestly submitted, that the wisest and best system of military rule alone will necessarily fail in accomplishing what the circumstances of this people require.

They have for generations been accustomed to the exercise of civil law, to the machinery of a State with a Governor, Legislature, Courts of various grades, and county organizations. Hundreds of important and vital interests are awaiting the care of local legislation and of local officers, and the sad desolations of war, material and moral, demand that life and energy should be immediately imported to every agency of society. The interest of the people of North-Carolina are the interest of the people of the United States; it is important to the whole country, that the great resources of the region should be developed; that the soil should be cultivated with hopeful energy and thrift; that trade should be revived; that schools should be established; that crime should be punished, and a healthful, moral tone promoted.

No human being in North-Carolina anticipates the possibility or the desire of renewed rebellion here, and all the inhabitants of the State desire to perform their obligations to the country, and to have the national credit sustained.

But the present state of suspense and insecurity of long continuance will necessarily result in the most deplorable injuries. It is natural that the late tremendous contest should make sad breaches in society, and open the way for a fearful harvest of ruin and crime. The people so severely crippled in their pecuniary resources, and in the loss of nearly all their implements of industry, are in danger of becoming hopeless and heartless. Honest and useful enterprise is at a stand, works of internal improvement are likely to be arrested and go to decay, moral agencies of every kind are languishing, the tendency to immigration is checked, and the all-pervading power of the civil law, executed by numerous and efficient agents, being no longer felt, there is no security in the dealings between man and man; the passions of the evil disposed are not held in check, and oppression, fraud, violence, and wrong, in all their countless forms, are left to prey on every community. If the threatened process of demoralization is not speedily checked by the life infusing power of efficient civil authority, and by the restoration of moral power, North Carolina, instead of being a useful and profitable member of the Federal Union, will be scourged by the outlaw and bandit, and will fall into a condition in which she will be only a burden to the General Government. In view of these considerations, so important to the entire nation, your memorialists respectfully ask that the machinery of the civil government of the State may be restored to vitality and set in motion, with full authority to protect our rights and punish all crime, and be thereby enabled to preserve our ancient fame as a moral, pure and law-abiding

people. And they would ask this much, even if, for reasons that seem good to your Excellency, North Carolina is not permitted to resume her position in the Federal Union.

When North Carolina gives her pledge, she does it honestly. She has again tendered her plighted faith to the Government of the United States, and she has manifested her spirit by acts that speak for themselves. There is no disloyalty among her people, no thought or dream of another rebellion. They are not ashamed of their courage however, nor of their honest tenacity of purpose and desire to be free, and they feel assured that the brave and generous people of the North will respect in them that manhood which upon an hundred fields has won the applause of a gazing world.

They have cheerfully given up their slaves, and they are now actuated by a sincere desire of promoting the welfare and happiness of the unfortunate negro between whom and them, there are very many old and tender ties.

Your memorialists present themselves to your Excellency and to the Representatives of this Great Nation, with as honorable a purpose as ever actuated any people.

Tendering to your Excellency the heart-felt thanks of the whole State for your just and magnanimous policy in the past, your memorialists would commend the above considerations and requests to your early and earnest regard, and respectfully ask that they be laid before the Honorable, the Congress of the United States, now in session.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

